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GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

THE LATE M. GUIZOT—COL. STOFFEL.

TIDINGS OF THE CARLISTS—M. GUIZOT'S FAITH—COL. STOFFEL'S BOOK—MINISTER JAY'S TROUBLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

The Ultramontane journals are very positive in their assertions that Don Carlos has not been wounded, and say that they had certain and direct news from him two days after his departure from Durango. It begins to look as if the report which was so generally accepted was a manœuvre of the speculators. The news of the serious wound sent Spanish bonds up two per cent., and the next day's rumor that *ce pauvre Don Carlos* was dead immediately floored the "bears" and put the "bulls" in the best of spirits. But although we can get no certain information, even here—the regular correspondence from Bayonne being a mass of rumors contradicted day after day—we have yet data for believing that there have been grave dissensions in the Carlist camp. The Ministers of his Majesty Charles VII. have become unpopular with the Generals. Dorregaray recently declared that he could not maintain discipline unless some of these intermeddling Ministers *in partibus* were dismissed, and he offered to become spokesman for the officers of the army, who were to back up his complaints. When once compromised, the other officers left Dorregaray in the lurch, and declared that in their opinion the advisers of his Majesty were the best that could possibly be chosen. The General fell before a cabal, and "the King" has granted him a leave of absence for the benefit of his health. It is certain, also, that Tristany has paid the debt of nature. Recent news shows a great amount of timidity in the Republican army, for a small Carlist band is quite formidable enough to check the forward march of an entire division. In the matter of disaffection there is not much difference between the two armies.

M. GUIZOT'S FAITH.

The first page of M. Guizot's last will and testament has been given to the world, and I translate that part of it which relates to his religious faith:

"I die in the bosom of the Reformed Christian Church of France, in which I was born, and in which I congratulate myself on having been born. In remaining always connected with her I exercised the liberty of conscience which she allows her members in their relations with God, and which she herself invoked in establishing herself. I examined, I doubted, I believed that the strength of the human mind was sufficient to solve the problem presented by the universe and man, and that the strength of the human will was sufficient to regulate man's life according to its law and its moral end. After having long lived, acted, and reflected, I remained and still remain convinced that the universe and man are neither of them sufficient to explain and regulate themselves naturally by the mere force of fixed laws which preside over them and of the human wills which are brought into play. It is my profound belief that God, who created the universe and man, governs and preserves or modifies them, whether by those general laws which we call natural laws, whether by special acts which we call supernatural, emanating, like the general laws, from His perfect and free wisdom and from His infinite power, which He has enabled us to recognize in their effects and forbids us from being acquainted with in their essence and design. I thus returned to the convictions in which I was cradled, always firmly attached to the person and liberty which I have received from God, and which are my honor as well as my right on the earth, but again feeling myself a child in God's hands, and sincerely resigned to so large a share of ignorance and weakness. I believe in God and adore Him, without attempting to comprehend Him. I see Him present, and acting not only in the permanent government of the universe and in the innermost life of men's souls, but in the history of human societies, especially in the Old and New Testaments—monuments of the Divine Revelation and action by the mediation and sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race. I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the Gospel, and I hold aloof from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them. I trust that God permits me to call myself a Christian, and I am convinced that in the light which I am about to enter we shall fully discern the purely human origin and vanity of most of our dissensions here below on divine things."

GUIZOT'S LAST ACTS.

There is no doubt that M. Guizot died in the Christian faith, and an ardent Protestant. His last strong desire was to do something for the Christian religion, because he believed it a necessary element of human societies. It was through his influence, as I have before remarked, that the Synod of the Reformed Church voted the retention of the dogma of the Divinity of Christ, and that of the divine origin of the Scriptures. And it was to carry out the work then commenced that he paused upon his history and wrote "The Lives of Four Great Christians." But it has always been supposed that M. Guizot was a partisan of Christianity because he believed it a human institution of prime importance to societies and to civilization; but from this preface to his will it will be seen that he died in the faith, a believer in Christ, and faithful to that idea of the supernatural which, more than sixty years ago, he claimed to be a necessity of the human mind.

THE CASE OF COL. STOFFEL.

Col. Baron Stoffel is not a lucky man, if we may judge by his varied experiences of the past three or four years, and everything he attempts seems to go wrong. Yet he is a very clever man, and one of the most forcible writers in the French language. After his release from prison, where he remained for three months, he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Dispatch of the 20th August, 1870." This was the dispatch from Bazaine, telling MacMahon that he could not move just then, but would inform him when he was ready for a sortie. Two agents swore that it was read by Col. D'Abrac and by MacMahon himself, who regarded it as of no consequence. If not ready for a sortie then, Bazaine could be ready in a few hours after he heard the canons of the army of Chalons. The march to Metz was ordered, and Col. Stoffel was presumed to have put the dispatch on record. It was not found, and he was accused of stealing it in the interest of the imperial dynasty. But such an act was hostile to the dynasty since the Emperor wanted MacMahon to fall back upon Paris. These are the facts. Col. Stoffel shows that the dispatch was of no consequence whatever, and that it could not have made any difference in the movements of MacMahon, who had then resolved to march, because he had to go one way or the other within twenty-four hours. If the Duc D'Aumale had had more experience, or if the public had not been so clamorous for the punishment of some scapegoat, this dispatch would have been treated, as military historians will treat it, (as the German writers have done,) as entirely insignificant and unimportant to the issue. Such is the tenor of Stoffel's book, but no sooner did it appear than the Police pounced upon it, and suit was entered against the printer. He claimed that this was not a political work, and hence does not come under the law for political writings. From this point the judgment of the tribunal proceeds:

"And, whereas, this system of defense will not stand before an examination of the incriminated book, the title alone of which announces that it is a question of polemic upon an important episode in the last war; that we should regard as 'political matters' any discussions relative to the acts of the Generals in the late war; that a great portion of Col. Stoffel's work is devoted to appreciations of that nature, particularly the chapter entitled, 'Communications between Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon on the 17th and 25th August;' that this chapter contains an account of Marshal MacMahon's military operations, and abounds in reflections upon his hesitations, the perplexities of the chief of the army, and the difficulties of his situation; that the author pretends to give critical consideration upon the influence the dispatch received from Metz had upon his determination; that such a polemic, taken as a whole, must be regarded as political; that this character will be found no less in certain other chapters, the author representing, on page 15, that the Marshal was preoccupied by public opinion and the judgment of posterity; that he criticises, page 25, the determination of the Marshal to march toward the East; that on pages 28, 46, 56, 94, and 100 he defends the Emperor and praises his character; that he criticises, page 60, M. Thiers, then Chief of State, &c., &c., and the first council of war; on page 108, the manner in which individual liberty is protected in France; that these criticisms and considerations must be regarded as political, and that the printer has violated article 7 of the law of 1849, sentence the defendant to a fine of 100 francs and costs of suit."

In order to conform to the law, therefore, the book has to be registered anew as a political pamphlet, and an authorization obtained for its sale; but an authorization to circulate his pamphlet is about the last thing that Baron Stoffel is likely to obtain.

MINISTER JAY'S TROUBLES.

The Vienna papers which arrived last night contained a report of our Minister's suit with his landlord, and some of them make disagreeable comments. The Imperial and Royal District Court of Vienna has condemned Mr. Jay to pay his rent. Judgment was given in the plaintiff's favor for 6,000 florins, plus 312 florins 51 kreutzers, fees and costs, plus the interest upon the 6,000 florins for six months. The next question is how the martyred householder of the Kingstrasse is going to get his money, for if the Minister continues to plead his diplomatic privilege, as the representative of the United States, the Austrian courts can hardly levy upon his goods and chattels. As I have previously remarked, this Kingstrasse landlord has long been venting his petty spite upon Mr. Jay, and probably drove the latter to a spirit of ugliness. An example will suffice. When Mr. Jay gave up the stables and kept his horses elsewhere, the landlord was so angry, I am told, that he shut the doors in Mrs. Jay's face, and refused to allow her to enter her own court-yard in her carriage. She was obliged to get out in the streets as if she had come up in a licensed *einspanner*. So long as he could vent his spite and get no blows in return, this ill-used landlord spent his time in studying how he could annoy his tenants, and he only changed his tune when he found that he could not treat a Minister Plenipotentiary like a simple *pékin*. Then he began to write doleful letters to the newspapers, and, in fact, those letters disturbed Americans abroad who were not aware of the facts. So far as I am concerned—and I presume I can claim about one-forty millionth part in Mr. Jay's representation—I will give him leave to resist the claim as long as he pleases; but as the entire nation may not be of the same opinion, perhaps he would do better to comply with his written contract, pay the bill, and consign his poor martyr of a householder to any locality that he sees fit.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

On Sunday night, and three evenings to be designated thereafter, we are to hear Mme. Patti. The *petite Marquise* has consented to appear once more before a Parisian audience. There is a great flurry just now about tickets, and Strakosch has his hands full, for it is a long time since we have heard a note from the diva. She appears first in the "Huguenots," and probably her appearance will give a fresh impulse to the Italiens.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24.—A distressing accident occurred in Panola County, Miss., last Wednesday. Four young men were hunting deer in Tallabatchie bottom and became separated. One of them, Benjamin Mitchell, while pursuing a path through the cane-break, observed the cane shaking ahead of him, and, thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barrelled shot-gun loaded with buckshot, and hearing screams, rushed to the spot and found Thomas Mosby, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head; David White, another comrade, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and the third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded. All the parties are very respectably connected, and the deplorable accident has brought mourning and sorrow to many homes.

BOILER EXPLOSION—ONE CHILD KILLED AND THREE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—Yesterday at 1:30 P. M., the boilers of the mill and salt works belonging to W. H. Cooper & Co., at New-River, exploded. The work had just commenced in the mill when, without a moments notice, the boiler-heads flew off. Five men—two named Culhane—Alexander Miller, John Talbot, and Henry Getty, with his little son George, aged about eleven years, were standing in the fire-room at the time. The two Culhanes were very badly scalded, also Getty's son, the latter being so badly scalded across the bowels that he died about eighteen hours after the explosion. Miller and Getty, at the latest accounts, were improving. No hopes are entertained for the two Culhanes and Talbot.

THE UNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is in trouble. A portion of its members have appealed to the Insurance Commissioner to have the financial condition of the company examined, claiming that there are "irregularities." The Commissioner is understood to have taken preliminary measures by sending to the officers of the company a set of blanks to be filled up and returned to him. To this the officers reply by refusing to make any returns, alleging that they are not a legal society within the meaning of the statutes of the Commonwealth, and therefore not answerable to this tribunal.

THE MILFORD BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—A lad residing in Leominster, while hunting in that town yesterday, discovered traces of the Milford Bank robbers. A tin trunk was found in the woods, with envelopes, each marked with the amount of money they contained, and deposited in the Milford Bank. One envelope is marked, "$7,000 of Cincinnati bonds." Near the tin trunk were found a pair of overalls, jacket, dark-lanterns, and a mask.

RAILROAD RETRENCHMENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The *Inter-Ocean* has particulars of another agreement among railway managers looking to retrenchment, which is to reduce in every instance any indemnity to employes for injuries received on the road, and to cut off all pensioners, of which every road in the country has a large number.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

OBSERVATIONS IN BAYONNE.

THE REPORT OF THE WOUNDING OF DON CARLOS—LANDING MUNITIONS FOR THE CARLISTS—THE FRENCH SOLDIERY—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAYONNE, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

Considerable excitement was caused here three days since, in consequence of the receipt of a telegram announcing that there had been a mutiny among the followers of Don Carlos, during which he had been severely wounded. The telegram appeared also in several of the London and Paris papers, but, as its origin was from the Republican side, the Carlists here were very unwilling to believe it. I learned from unquestionable authority that Don Carlos was at Logrono at the time the mutiny was stated to have taken place at his head-quarters, situated at Puerte la Reina, about twenty miles to the north of Estella, in the Province of Navarra, Logrono being at least twenty miles to the south of Estella. Upon inquiry of several gentlemen here who are greatly interested in the Carlist movement, and are in a position to obtain reliable information, the statement was not positively contradicted, although they said they did not believe it. It was not until late last night that I learned that the rumor had originated in a slight disturbance which took place among the troops—not of the Carlists, but of the Republicans—in the neighborhood of Estella. Don Carlos is now on his way back to head-quarters after having pursued a band of Republicans to a point a short distance beyond Logrono.

LANDING ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

Since my last letter I have learned additional particulars respecting the landing of arms and ammunition by the Carlists at Motrico, a small seaport town near St. Sebastian. It appears that an English steamer had been noticed cruising about for some days previously, between Santander and St. Sebastian. Suspicions having arisen on board the Spanish gun-boats upon that coast, the steamer was several times chased by them, but unsuccessfully, as she proved to be too swift for them. On the 1st of October, the day these arms were landed, the weather upon the coast was so rough that a Spanish steamer which left Santander was obliged to put back. The Princesa, another Spanish steamer, which runs between this port and Santander, was also unable to leave her moorings and cross the bar. Taking advantage of the rough weather, when the Spanish gun-boats were not upon the *qui vive*, the English steamer ran into Motrico and, as I was assured a few hours ago by a gentleman who was an eye-witness, they landed their cargo at that place without wetting a single cartridge.

THE FRENCH SOLDIERY IN BAYONNE.

Although I have mentioned in former letters that Bayonne is in every respect a military town, I have hitherto purposely refrained, until I had seen more of them, from passing any remarks upon the appearance of the French soldiers as a body. There is a whole military division garrisoned at Bayonne, and during the last few days I have had ample opportunity of observing them while on parade, as well as when engaged in the various duties pertaining to barrack life. I must say that I have been sadly disappointed, for the French infantry, as met with in Bayonne, would compare very unfavorably with the infantry of other European nations—but I will except Spain, until I have had a more intimate acquaintance with the soldiers of that country. The majority of the rank and file of the regiments located here are men between the ages of eighteen and five-and-twenty. To say the best of them, they are a slovenly lot. The uniform of the French foot soldier is a most unpicturesque one; the short tunic of dark blue cloth, half frock coat, half surtout, fitting tightly at the waist, makes their red trousers look more "baggy" than they really are, while anything more ugly than the white leather gaiters worn beneath the trousers and over the tops of the boots cannot be imagined. It is not the fault of the men themselves that the majority of them are but little over five feet in height, but it is their fault that their swords are put on awry, that their red caps have frequently nearly as much pipe-clay smeared over them as their belts, and that their coats are every shade of color, not so much on account of age as of the dust which is allowed to accumulate upon them. While on parade their movements are slow, and their marching lacks that brisk activity which is so noticeable in a well-drilled body of men.

THE GATHERING ON THE PLACE D'ARMES.

The weather was fine yesterday, and nearly the whole of Bayonne turned out into the Place d'Armes, to hear the band of the Thirty-fourth Regiment play a selection of music from Gounod and other composers. The band is a very good one, consisting of about sixty performers, who occupied a reserved platform in the centre of the place, which was well filled with the "upper ten" of Bayonne. Many of the ladies present were Spanish, and I had a good opportunity of observing their dress, &c., as they strolled past or were seated on the numerous benches and chairs which were placed in all directions about the square. The result of my observations was not favorable. They can dress with taste if they like, and many of them do, but, with the exception of their eyes, the attractions of the Spanish ladies I have met with are *nil*. Nature has not blessed them with good complexions, and consequently they have resort to art to supply the deficiency. The result of this is that, unless a lady is powdered and painted to such an extent that it is impossible not to notice it, she has a complexion like a half-cast, or is as yellow as a European lady after a long residence in India.

PRICES RISING.

Living in Bayonne is getting dearer every day, for the continuance of the war creates a demand for provisions in Spain hitherto unknown. At Biarritz prices are higher still, and are increased by the *octroi*, a tax which has to be paid upon all provisions leaving here for other towns. The diligences are all stopped en route, and a government official asks if the passengers have anything to declare. Should one of them be a resident at Biarritz, and be taking home a parcel of groceries, &c., from Bayonne, where he can purchase it much cheaper, and probably much better, he will have to pay an *octroi* tax of about one-eighth its value, unless he can manage unnoticed to slip a franc into the collector's hand, when he may possibly be allowed to pass without being subjected to the annoyance of having his parcels opened in the diligence and their contents valued. This *octroi* has been considerably increased since the war, and it is doubtless in a great measure from this source that the funds were provided so quickly to pay off the German indemnity. Among other things upon which this *octroi* is levied, are theatre bills and handbills of all kinds conveying notices to the public. Upon all of these there is a Government label, costing twenty cents, about the size of a postage stamp.

THE SPANISH VOCABULARY OF ABUSE.

Since my arrival in this town, I have heard the Spanish language spoken much more frequently than the French. The vocabulary of oaths seems a very large one, and the torrent of abuse heaped upon a man with whom a Spaniard happens to have a misunderstanding, is perfectly overwhelming. I was passing a porter on the Quai yesterday, who was carrying a sack of corn. By some chance or other, one of the seams in the sack opened, and the corn ran out. The man's attention was called to this, and he immediately put the sack down on the ground, and commenced cursing, first, the corn, then the sack, then the man who made the sack, and ended by calling down eternal ruin upon the relations of everybody who had been in the most remote way concerned in the manufacture of the sack or the raising of the corn. This being done, he stuffed some rags into the hole, and went on.

MARINE RELIGION.

The Spaniards are very religious in their way. A friend who has arrived this morning from St. Sebastian by sailing vessel, and who experienced very rough weather during the last few hours of the voyage, has been amusing me by describing the manner in which the captain of the vessel treated the Virgin. He had a little image in his cabin, and for the first two hours, when the weather was calm, he was praying to her and calling her by the most endearing names. He even went so far as to anoint her face with olive oil, which is considered a most flattering offering to bestow upon a saint. Presently the weather changed. First the captain told the Virgin that she was ungrateful; then, that she was "no lady." Next—the storm increasing—he cursed her, following this up with curses upon her father, mother, and all her ancestors, until at last—the weather still continuing rough—he spat at her and placed her in a most undignified position in the corner of his cabin—*i. e.*, stood her upon her head. And there he left her until the storm somewhat abated, when he once more placed her in an upright attitude.

Just as I am about mailing this letter I read in the *Voix de la Patrie* (the Carlist newspaper here) an official contradiction of the statement that Don Carlos had been wounded.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1 A. M.—The north-western storm centre advances slowly eastward, with high southerly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather over the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky. Falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, prevail over the lower lakes. North-easterly winds, falling barometer, warm, cloudy weather over the Middle and South Atlantic States, with occasional rain. Light variable winds, warm, partly cloudy weather in New-England. North-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf States and Tennessee. The rivers are stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, slowly falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, high temperature, cloudy weather, fog and rain.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, warmer and increasing cloudy weather and rain in the former.

For the lakes, falling barometer, fresh south-east winds, warmer, foggy, and prtly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southeast winds, warmer, and partly cloudy weather. From Missouri to Minnesota, low barometer, fresh to high southerly winds, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Escanaba, and Marquette.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	54°	53°	3:30 P. M.	63°	63°
6 A. M.	53°	53°	6 P. M.	59°	58°
9 A. M.	55°	55°	9 P. M.	55°	55°
12 M.	64°	60°	12 P. M.	50°	53°

Average temperature yesterday......56¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......56⅜°

Weekly average for 1873......59.03

Weekly average for 1874......53.66

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

THEIR PURSUIT BY LIEUT. COL. BUELL—SEVERAL CAMPS AND LODGES DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who is now in the Indian territory, telegraphs Adjt. Gen. Drum, of his staff, from Fort Sill, Oct. 19, as follows:

Lieut. Col. Buell struck a small camp of hostile Indians on the head waters of the Salt Fork of the Red River near the Staked Plains on the 9th of October, destroying it and killing one Indian, and then continued the pursuit of the Indians up the river, destroying a camp of fifteen lodges, and one of seventy-five lodges, and finally a camp of about four hundred lodges, driving the Indians still further west into the edge of the Staked Plains, when they turned north to the head waters of McClellan's Creek and the North Fork. Lieut. Col. Buell is still in pursuit. A large amount of Indian property was destroyed, and a large number of ponies abandoned by the Indians. A small party came in here last night to ask for terms for seven of the Comanche Chiefs and their people. No terms will be given except a surrender of arms, persons, and property. Lieut. Col. Davidson moves out again with his column on the morning of the 21st. His course is due west. Forty days' rations for men and animals have been sent to Col. Buell.

(Signed,) PHILIP SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Donald McKay's new sloop-of-war was launched yesterday at East Boston.

The steam-ship Agnes, Havana for New-Orleans, was towed into the South-west Pass yesterday, disabled.

It is understood that the New-Orleans Metropolitan Police are about to strike for three months' pay now due them.

The Rutgers College Foot-ball Club defeated the Columbia College Club in a game at foot-ball yesterday by 6 goals to 1.

Pierre Bertin, a notorious burglar, was killed by a Penitentiary guard at New-Orleans while attempting to escape yesterday.

The will of William A. Blanchard, admitted to probate in Philadelphia, dispose of an estate valued at one and a half million dollars.

At Nashua, N. H., yesterday, Capt. Hiram Wilkins, aged sixty-six years, was crushed between freight cars which he was coupling.

The Eastern Railroad (Massachusetts) Company recently reduced the wages of the local employes on their route.

Within a day or two suits have been brought against the smaller shoe manufacturers in Cochituate, Mass., and vicinity for alleged violation of the Gallahue patent, and the establishments closed, throwing the workmen out of employment and delaying the filling of orders. As fast as the manufacturers obtain bail they resume business.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—N. L. Osborn, of Binghamton, the contractor for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, filed his bonds to-day, giving sureties to the amount of $80,000.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN TEXAS—SEVERAL REMOVALS TO BE MADE—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. All the members were present excepting Secretaries Belknap and Delano. At this meeting Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell had a long consultation with the President on the subject of the Government officers in Texas, and it was determined to make several removals at a very early date, and Secretary Bristow, as one result of the conference, telegraphed to-day to Ex-Gov. Pease, of Texas, tendering him the office of Collector at Galveston. The Postmaster General has telegraphed to Mr. Sabens, at Galveston, proffering him the office of Postmaster at that place.

These departments are determined to make other changes in Texas, but the policy determined upon is to appoint none of the persons who are applicants for Federal office. Prominent members of the Administration declare that there is absolute necessity for such action. It is probable that the additional changes will be made next week. Secretary Bristow will have a consultation with Commissioner Douglass on Monday with reference to the contemplated changes in the Internal Revenue service in Texas. Both the Post Office and the Treasury Department have had special agents for some time in that State, investigating the condition of the affairs of the respective departments as administered by its officers. These agents have also, in compliance with the instructions given them, sent to the respective departments lists of names of prominent citizens who would, in their judgment, properly serve the Government interests and make suitable officers, and it is from these lists that future appointments will be made.

Ex-Gov. Pease has not been regarded as a political supporter of this administration, having voted for Mr. Greeley at the last Presidential election, but this fact, Secretary Bristow declares, is in no way a cause for disfavor, as his views regarding political matters arose from the manner in which the Government affairs were administered in his State. There are also well-grounded intimations of changes in the United States Marshalship in Texas.

Attorney General Williams also presented matters concerning affairs in the South, and other members of the Cabinet laid before the President subjects requiring his consideration.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Jarvis L. Skinner at Amherst, Mass.; Walter Gladden, at New-Britain, Conn.; Everett B. Adams, at Deposit, N.Y.; Mrs. Emily H. Scott, at McKeesport, Penn.; Williamson T. Meew, at Brookfield, Nevada; Dewitt Stearns, at Holly Springs, Miss.; Vinton G. Holliday, at Bedford, Iowa; William D. Hitchcock, at Alpena, Mich.; James M. Dickerson, at Boscobel, Wis.; C. G. Hawley, at Girard, Kansas.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $965,300; shipments of fractional currency, $644,900; shipments of notes, $1,090,000; The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $385,187,750; and for deposits of public money, $16,512,200; national bank notes received during the week for redemption, $1,515,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $353,727; for the month, $7,171,003; for the fiscal year, $33,648,630; national bank circulation outstanding, $357,349,752.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this afternoon made the following appointments:

John S. Wood, of Iowa, to be Agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency, Montana. Dexter E. Clapp, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency, Montana. James Wright, of Iowa, Agent for the Indians of Fort Hall Agency, Idaho. Benjamin F. Lee, of Pennsylvania, to be Indian Inspector. Isadore Blumenthal, to be Collector of Customs at St. Mark's, Fla., and A. Fletcher, Postmaster of Marietta, Ga.

The President has recognized H. A. Schumacker as Consul General of the German Empire at New-York; Magnus A. R. Luidberg, Vice Consul of Denmark at Portland, Me.; Christian A. Jorgensen, Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Iowa; Alfred C. Garsia, Vice Consul of Uruguay for Galveston, Texas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,796,142; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,845,000; coin, $80,140,450; including coin certificates, $22,632,100; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

"SPECIAL REQUEST" ENVELOPES.

Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, writes the Post Office Department that parties who have ordered during the present month "special request" envelopes through his office are now, in view of the uncertainty of being supplied, demanding the return of their money. Quite a number of Postmasters in various sections have sent similar complaints, asking instructions. In view of the recent orders authorizing Mr. Resy to fill accumulated orders, it is believed that this source of complaint will soon be removed.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments are made: B. F. Daley, Store Keeper First Missouri District; John H. Simmons, Gauger Seventh Ohio District; William C. Reed, Gauger First California District; W. S. Livingston and T. W. Wade, Store Keepers Sixth Kentucky District; Erastus J. Clark, Gauger Fourth California District.

A RUSSIAN SHIP FINED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that a fine be imposed upon the Russian ship Santata, for entering the Lower Bay at New-York without a manifest or store-list, and for attempting to leave for Philadelphia without entering or clearing at the Custom-house.

PERSONAL.

The death of Commander Austin Prendergrast, of the Navy, at Philadelphia, yesterday, promotes Lieut. Commander B. J. Cromwell to the grade of Commander.

Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, Assistant Engineers Jabez Burchard and H. D. Potts, United States Navy, have been placed on the retired list.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Regimental Quartermaster of the First Artillery, is ordered to relieve John W. Dillenback, of the First Artillery, as disbursing officer at Charleston, S. C.

TORCH-LIGHT PARADE OF STUDENTS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The students of Union College, including the medical department at Albany, made a grand torch-light parade last night in honor of the completion of the dome on the new chapel. About three hundred men were in line, and after the march, an essay, oration, and poem were delivered. A song composed for the occasion was also sung. The whole affair was a success, and the costumes and transparencies were very fine. Sullivan's band, of Albany, led the procession.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Archibald Campbell, aged fifty, died last night at his residence, near Roxborough. He was proprietor of the Union and Compton Mills, Manyayunk, and leaves an estate valued at $1,000,000.

DEATH OF AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Rev. George Miles, formerly a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Pennsylvania, died here this morning from injuries received by falling from his berth in a steamer while returning from Europe.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—The troops stationed in this city and at Jackson Barracks, under the command of Col. Floyd Jones, will be reviewed to-morrow morning on Canal street. Two companies of the Thirteenth Infantry arrived yesterday. Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, goes to Greenville, Ala., and Company G, Second Infantry, to Mobile. A daily parade of the troops has been ordered, the only object being to exercise the men, both for sanitary purposes and to meet the requirements of the service.

LOUISIANA.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—The following has been unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1874.

Whereas, Several thousand of our foreign-born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question and acquiesced in for many years, and

Whereas, Said naturalized citizens have been registered without opposition being made to their right to register, and have thereby become qualified electors under the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, and

Whereas, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith, and others, to deprive our foreign born citizens, thus naturalized of their right to vote by advising Assistant Supervisors to arbitrarily strike from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign-born citizens, thereby investing said Supervisors with the extraordinary power of wresting from said citizens the right of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and recognized in their fullest extent by said Supervisors by their official act of registering said citizens, and

Whereas, This conspiracy between the Governor and Federal officials is intended to secure by fraud the same results in the Parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes by intimidating white voters through the prostitution of the Federal Judiciary and the degradation of the United States Army to local police purposes, be it

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign-born citizens of their right of citizenship; the persistent interference of Federal officials in the affairs of our State, intended to invite conflicts and disorder; and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized, to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated, we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this foul conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

ALBERT VOORHIES,
President Executive Committee.

E. G. DILL, Chief Secretary.

ARRESTS IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La.—The following gentlemen were arrested this morning, by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement act: George A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & B. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. D. Ford, of the firm of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay, of the firm of Steers & Lindsay, and J. G. McWilliams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neill, the Radical candidate for Sheriff in Bossier Parish, and were based upon the affidavits of Gen. Lewis Merrill, United States Army, commanding the Division. No resistance was offered, and no one attempted to escape. The examination is set down for Monday morning.

Ninety additional warrants have been prepared, at the instance of Gen. Merrill. It is said they will be served on Monday.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—Parties from St. Martin's report the arrest at Breaux Bridge, by the United States Marshal, of Eugene Durio and A. Herbert, who, with those previously arrested, were removed to St. Martinsville, where they are to have a preliminary examination next Monday. It is not known upon what charge they were arrested.

The Police jury met yesterday, and refused to take any action towards holding the election.

The whites are supposed to be ahead at the close of the registration.

COMPROMISE TICKET ADOPTED BY THE WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF ST. MARY'S PARISH.

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 24.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of the white and colored people of the Parish of St. Mary, called in accordance with a resolution adopted by the White League Nominating Convention, was held here to-day. A compromise similar to that recently made in the Parish of Terrebonne was effected. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the speeches delivered by both white and colored men were well received. The following compromise ticket, in opposition to the straight-out Republican ticket, was adopted with great enthusiasm: Arthur Antoine (colored) and L. S. Clarke (white) for State Representatives; J. W. Lyman (white) for Parish Judge; and Timothy Davis (colored) for Sheriff. The whites have ten and the blacks two candidates for Police Jury. The Ward Constables and the Justices of the Peace are equally divided.

ALIENS NATURALIZED BY THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT TO BE DISFRANCHISED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—Attorney General Field has given his opinion, addressed to the State Register of Voters, from which the following extracts are made:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th inst. is received, and the question you propound to me, Whether the Second First District Courts of the Parish of Orleans have authority under the Act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens, and thereby confer on them the right of citizenship? I have considered with more than ordinary care, and with a view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined. The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, provides that every court of record in any individual State having common law, jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, Prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of this act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States. 2 stat. at large, 153. I maintain that this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of the courts clothed with power by the act of Congress to naturalize aliens. The inquiry then suggests itself, does the Second Circuit Court contain the attributes required in the section above cited? If it does not possess all of them, it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, and I maintain without fear of successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1864 any other power of jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a Probate Court. Will it be contented that a court so limited in its jurisdiction confined entirely to probate matters, with no power to decide upon controversies between citizens generally, could be classed as a court exercising common law powers?

Here follows an array of authorities showing that a court to naturalize aliens must have common law jurisdiction, and recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which says: "The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction." The other says: "The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction to try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of succession." The Attorney General then says: "This court derives all of its jurisdiction from, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon, statutory law."

In conclusion he says, after a very careful and patient examination of the question, you have submitted to me for my official opinion and, if I know myself, with a determination to divest my mind of all political influence in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the third section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization to aliens.

TROTTING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The trot at Mystic Park this afternoon—a sweepstakes of $250—resulted as follows:

Alton Boy	1	1	1
Meddlesome	2	2	3
Katie Hughes	3	3	2

Time—2:36½, 2:32½, 2:29½.

Alton Boy is claimed to be the fastest stallion in New-Hampshire.

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Nelson, the proprietor of the Nelson House, at Tooele, Utah, was arrested and brought here today by the United States Marshal, on the charge of illegal voting at the last election.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

GERMANY.

THE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF COUNT ARNIM.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Judge who has been intrusted with the duty of making a preliminary inquiry into the case of Count Arnim is expected back on Monday from Paris, where he is collecting evidence. The taking of the testimony of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador at Paris, and of Prince Bismarck only remains to complete the preliminary inquiry.

COUNT ARNIM'S TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE IN DECEMBER.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—It is expected that the public trial of Count Arnim will begin early in December next. Prince Bismarck will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

SPAIN.

THE WORK OF FORTIFYING THE LINE OF THE EBRO COMPLETED.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Republicans have completed the work of fortifying the line of the Ebro, and an active movement against the Carlists is expected to begin immediately.

FRANCE.

THE LEGITIMISTS URGING COUNT DE CHAMBORD TO RETURN TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—This afternoon's *Standard* has a special dispatch from Paris saying that the Legitimists are strongly urging the Count De Chambord to return to France.

RUSSIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TIFLIS—A HUNDRED STORES BURNED OUT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Tiflis brings intelligence of a destructive fire in the business portion of that city. At the time the telegram was sent the theatre had been entirely destroyed, and upward of a hundred stores burned out. The fire was still raging.

CUBA.

THE TAX ON CAPITAL TO BE ENFORCED WITH THE UTMOST RIGOR.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The *Diario* says: "There is no truth in the reports which certain people have been circulating, that Captain General Concha will not enforce the decree of July 10, establishing a contribution of five per cent. on capital. The story has been put in circulation for the purpose of raising the premium on gold as well as to injure the credit of the Government. The superior authority never recedes, no matter what may be the nature of the opposition which it meets. It has been decided to enforce this decree with the utmost rigor, in order to prevent the paralyzation of the Government and to bring into the Treasury the amount imperatively demanded for the peremptory necessities of the campaign. Concha has accepted the accounts furnished by the tax-payers, but reserves the right, should it be found hereafter that their capital is greater than represented, to collect on the surplus at the rate of five per cent.

Captain General Concha, accompanied by his chief of staff, three aids, and an escort of fifty soldiers, left this morning for the Cinco Villas district and the Trocha.

SAN DOMINGO.

A FOREIGN LOAN FOR $3,000,000 TO BE CONTRACTED.

SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 11.—The Republic is quiet. President Gonzales has issued a decree authorizing the contraction of a foreign loan to the amount of $3,000,000, and has appointed José Manuel Glas agent to negotiate it.

HAYTI.

AN ABUNDANT COFFEE CROP—A NEW PLENIPOTENTIARY.

JACMEL, Oct. 10.—Business is dull. The coffee crop is immense, but it comes in slowly. The country people are refusing to sell at the prevailing price, which is $10.

Octavius Rameau has been commissioned a Plenipotentiary to the Courts of England, France, and Spain.

The republic is quiet.

CANADA.

THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24.—A Downing street dispatch, from London, signed "Carnarvon," published to-day, says: "In consequence of an application made by a gentleman, naturalized in 1873 in this country, to be allowed the rights and privileges of a British subject in Gibraltar, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been taken as to whether a certificate of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom extended to the colonies. Her Majesty's Government are advised that the operation of the imperial enactment is clearly confined to the United Kingdom, and that a certificate of naturalization granted under either of the acts of 1844 or 1870 confers upon an alien no right or privilege in a British colony. As this subject is one of general interest, and with a view to remove any doubts which may exist in the colonies upon the point, it is desirable that the state of the law should be made known in a circular dispatch to all the colonies.

INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE MONTREAL CUSTOM-HOUSE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—It is stated that the Dominion Government has decided to institute inquiry into the internal affairs of the Montreal Custom-house, in view of the grave charges against the management of that branch of the revenue. The inquiry will be conducted by three Commissioners.

CONFESSION OF A WOMAN WHO SUFFERED TO SHIELD HER FATHER.

KINGSTON, Oct. 24.—Elizabeth Jones, who was convicted of manslaughter six years ago on her own confession of having killed her cousin, for whose murder her father was executed, has made a confession to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary that her father committed the crime for which he suffered, and that she accused herself of the murder to shield her father, and at his desire. She had taken no part in the crime, and was not aware of it until her father told her, and persuaded her to say she did it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—The Governor General will return from the United States early next week.

Charles Passey, of Sodus Bay, New-York, at present in this city, has visited the Baldwin iron mines, and has induced several American capitalists to inspect them also.

A dispatch, with inclosures respecting the Brazilian coasting trade, is published for the information of ship-owners. In these papers, the Emperor of Brazil declines to accept the offer of the Dominion Government to enter into reciprocal trading relations.

The circulation and specie returns show the annexed figures:

Notes in circulation......$12,391,[illegible]

Excess of specie......358,[illegible]

The *Canada Gazette* to-day announces the appointment of Capt. Harry John Carter [illegible], of the Second East Norfolk Militia, to be [illegible] Governor General [illegible]

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS—REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES—THE MODE OF ELECTING BISHOPS—VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The number of delegates who attended the Episcopal Church Convention yesterday was much smaller than on any previous day. The house is evidently anxious to get through with the business on the calendar as rapidly as possible, and a good deal of routine work was put through yesterday. The subject of the division of the Diocese of Texas was again brought forward, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, the house agreed to divide the diocese. Rev. Dr. Hall, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely on a proposition to establish a Court of Appeals. The committee said there could be no such change made in the judicial system of the Church without a change in its organic laws. The same committtee reported in reference to a proposed change in the Prayer-book to allow the use of a shorter form of service. Such change, the committee said, could only be made by being proposed in one General Convention, and being completed in the next. Rev. Dr. Beardsley, from the Committee on Prayer-book, reported that they considered any change in the form of divine service inexpedient. Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, presented a report on religious reform in Italy, and on motion a Committee on "Religious Reform in Italy" was proposed to be appointed, subject to the concurrence of the House of Bishops. The Committee on Canons reported adversely to a proposed amendment to the Canon on Theological Education, the object of which was to increase the rigor of the examination for Deacon's Order. Rev. C. P. Jennings, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring eucharistic adoration foreign to the Church. It was placed on the calendar. The Committee on Canons reported that it was inexpedient to make any change in the mode of electing Bishops. It had been proposed that in future the testimonials of Bishops elect should be sent to the several Diocesan Standing Committees instead of to the General Convention. The report of the committee caused considerable discussion, in which a strong feeling seemed to prevail that the consecration of a Bishop should not come before the General Convention. The matter was finally laid over, but will come up again for discussion to-morrow. A report of the proceedings is given below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The sessions of the Episcopal General Convention were continued yesterday. The President took the chair at 11 A. M., and the minutes of Friday's session were read and approved. The roll of Standing Committees was then called. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Long Island, reported, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, the following preamble and resolutions, as a substitute for message No. 34 from the House of Bishops, in which the House of Deputies does not concur:

Whereas, The Diocese of Texas by constitutional action of the Bishops and convention has for urgent and sufficient reasons arising from the great extent of its unoccupied territory, declared its desire that all that portion of said diocese lying north of Lampasas, Coryell, MacLeman, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Smith, Gregg, and Marion Counties, and west of Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Fayette, Bastrop, Travis, Burnett, and Lampasas Counties, be set apart as a Missionary District, and

Whereas, The General Convention is sufficiently assured of the consent of the parishes lying north-west of the aforesaid counties to the occupation of said territory as missionary ground.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the convention hereby signifies its consent and agreement to the setting apart and occupying as missionary ground of that portion of the Diocese of Texas herein-before described.

[Signed by the whole Committee.]

The message of the Bishops on the subject has already been published.

The resolutions were carried.

Dr. Hall also presented a second report from the same committee, with reference to the memorial from the Diocese of Pittsburg, asking for the establishment of a Court of Appeals. The committee reported that, in their opinion, there could be no such change in the judicial system of the Church, without a change in its organic laws, and they asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged. From the same committee, Dr. Hall presented a third report, with reference to making such a change in the Prayer-book as would allow the use of a shorter form of service. The committee reported that the proposed change could only be made in the manner prescribed in the canons, viz., by being proposed in one General Convention, and being completed in the next. This report was placed upon the calendar.

Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, of Connecticut, on behalf of the Committee on the Prayer-book, reported that it considered any change in the form of divine service inexpedient, and asked that it might be relieved from further consideration of the subject. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN ITALY.

Next in order were the reports of special committees. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Long Island, presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Religious Reform in Italy, as follows:

Your committee report that they have received from the Italian Church Reformation Commission a report, which they adopt and herewith present to the General Convention.

Your committee express in the warmest terms their sense of the great obligation to that commission under which our Church has been placed, by their constant correspondence with and watchful interest in the movements of those who are encouraging reform in the Church in Italy, and by their efficient and generous exertions in maintaining in his important position Rev. William Chauncey Langdon, D. D., their Foreign Secretary.

Your committee also gratefully recognize the services of Rev. Charles R. Hale, one of the Secretaries of the commission, to whose pen they are indebted for the interesting résumé now presented of events during the past three years, and which indicates progress in reform among the Churches on the Continent, and exhibited the character of the movement.

Your committee invite attention to those portions of the report which relate to cognate movements in Germany and Switzerland and in Mexico.

Your committee further recommend, in accordance with the views of the commission, the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as movements for religious reform have extended beyond the bounds of the Church in Italy, and are being vigorously pressed in Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, and other parts of Christendom, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, a Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform be constituted, in place of the Joint Committee on Religious Reform in Italy, whose office it shall be to give moral co-operation to those movements in progress throughout Christendom, which are preparing the way for a return to Apostolic truth and primitive order.

Resolved, That such joint committee consist of five Bishops, five presbyters, and five lay members of the General Convention.

Resolved, That the General Convention heartily responds to the sentiments of the commission when closing their connection with their Foreign Secretary, Rev. William Chauncey Langdon, D. D., sensible of his efficiency in promoting the work committed to him in behalf of our Church, and acknowledging thankfully his untiring zeal, his faithfulness, and marked success.

Resolved, That this report herewith submitted be printed in the journal.

To this report was appended a voluminous communication from the Italian Church Reformation Commission, to the Joint Committee on Italian Church Reform. The report was so long that it was not read, but was ordered to be printed in the journal. It describes the chief events of the past three years in connection with church reform in Italy as being the extension of laws for the suppression of religious corporations to the City and Province of Rome, and the election of parish Priests by the people of their cures.

The Committee on Canons reported that in their opinion it was inexpedient to adopt a proposed amendment to the canon on theological education, the object of which was to increase the rigor of the examination for Deacon's orders. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

EUCHARISTIC ADORATION.

Rev. C. P. Jennings, of the Diocese of Missouri, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the practices commonly described under the name of eucharistic adoration, and the practices designated as the sacrament of penance, together with all the teachings leading to the above-named practices, are hereby solemnly declared to be foreign to this Church.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer-book be requested to prepare and report to this convention such rubrics as may be judged by said committee needful to the preservation of the Ritual of this Church in its integrity and purity.

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to ascertain whether any legislation be necessary to prohibit in public worship (commonly called divine service) in the communion and baptismal offices, in the office of confirmation, in the solemnization of matrimony, and in the order for the burial of the dead, the use by any minister or lay reader of this Church of any prayer, litany, suffrage, thanksgiving, exhortation, or other form of words other than those contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

The resolutions were placed on the calendar.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Charles Breck, of Central Pennsylvania, message No. 37 from the House of Bishops appointing Rev. William Pendleton Orrick, of Pennsylvania, to be Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, was made the order of the day for Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

INFANT BAPTISM.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, presented the following report from the Committee on Canons:

REPORT NO. 18.

The Committee on Canons have had under care- [illegible] consideration the memorials [illegible] number of vestries and individual laymen, together with the nearly unanimous action of one of the largest dioceses, praying for some relaxation of the rubrics in the office for infant baptism as granted in a former age, in the case of the Apostle's Creed, and which tended to the peace of the church, without altering its doctrine or perceptibly its practice.

In view of the number and character of the petitioners, it is deemed reasonable, at least if not their due, that their petition should be so far responded to as to put it in the power of the next General Convention to extend the desired relief, if in its judgment the best interest of the church so requires.

The committee therefore, without being understood to pledge any of its members upon the vote thereon, do submit for the action of the house the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That it be and is hereby proposed to add as a rubric at the end of the office for infant baptism, the words following, viz.:

"The minister may, at his discretion, omit the exhortation preceding the Lord's Prayer in the above office, and in place of the Thanksgiving, substitute the Collect for Easter Even. This rubric, however, is not to be construed as implying any change in the doctrine of the Church."

2. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Secretary of the House of Deputies cause the proposed rubric to be made known to the dioceses, as required by the constitution and canons.

The resolutions were the order of the day for Tuesday, after the close of the discussion concerning the Hymnal.

Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, of Alabama, asked permission to withdraw certain papers which were presented to the house during the secret sessions of the convention.

Judge Parker, of Virginia, objected, on the ground that they were necessary to justify their action, and the result they reached on the occasion in question.

Rev. Mr. Stringfellow said there was nothing he presented that he would not wish to subject to criticism, and as objection was made to his request, he would withdraw it.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, introduced a resolution to the effect that in consequence of the increasing age and infirmities of the present presiding Bishop, a committee be appointed to devise some plan by which adequate relief can be afforded him under the circumstances. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Rev. George Leeds, of Maryland, proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were also placed on the calendar:

Whereas, The maintenance of sound doctrine, the promotion of a reverent and lively worship, and the preservation of peace and order demand the exercise by the Church of that prerogative it possesses in every branch thereof "to order, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites ordained by man's authority, so that all things may be done to edifying," and

Whereas, Through the defect of legislation in matters of ritual, or to uncertainty and dispute as to the provisions for the same allowed in the Protestant Episcopal Church to have the force of law, grave apology is lent both to excess and to looseness, and a serious bar is erected to even rightful improvement; therefore

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint commission be appointed to examine, ascertain, and report to the next General Convention what provisions are of force, whether by rubric or canon, or by lawful custom, for the regulation of public worship in this Church; or wherein some uncertainty or deficiency shall appear in relation to the furnishing and ornaments of the sanctuary, the vestments of the clergy and ceremonial observances, and to recommend for adoption such measures as will constitute a definite, though elastic and generous, rule for future guidance and government.

AN ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF DISCUSSION.

Judge Parker, of Virginia, moved that during the remaining sessions of the convention the speakers be limited to fifteen minutes each, and that no one be permitted to speak twice on the same question.

Rev. Dr. De Koven objected to the resolution, on the ground that its effect would be to cut off all debate on the question of ritual, which comes up on Monday. He thought that the proceedings would be a sham if the motion prevailed, and he reiterated that he was strongly opposed to it.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, said that he was of the same opinion his friend the delegate from Wisconsin, (Dr. De Koven.) Every one knew that some of the questions which would come before the convention were of the most important character, and he recollected that at a former convention when the last speaker attempted to speak on the ritual question he was abruptly choked down. He hoped the motion would not be adopted, at least, until the question of ritualism had been disposed of, and that every one would be afforded an opportunity of being heard from.

Rev. Dr. Lewin concurred in the sentiments expressed by Rev. Dr. Adams, and with a view to the production of harmony, Rev. Dr. Kidney, of Minnesota, moved an amendment to the effect that the time be thirty minutes, instead of fifteen, and that the clause confining each delegate to one address on the same subject, be suspended.

The amendment was accepted by Judge Parker, and adopted by the house.

A resolution inquiring into the advisability of placing chapels in theological seminaries and divinity schools, under the charge of the presidents thereof, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. Orlando Meads, of Albany, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Canons, to report as to what rules, if any, should be adopted to take action in the case of Bishops elect as to the manner in which charges and objections shall be received and entertained, the time for admission, and the evidence to be adduced in regard to such charges, and also any such rule or regulation as in their judgment may be necessary to secure a just, fair, and orderly examination of the matters to be determined upon by the house. It was referred to the Committee on Canons as requested.

The house here determined that in future their sessions shall commence at 9 o'clock and continue to 5 P. M. The resolution to hold evening sessions was rescinded.

The following message, embodying a resolution of the House of Bishops, was read:

Message No. 38.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House requests the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the part of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in relation to its message No. 26, and that it has appointed the following as such committee on the part of this house, viz., the Bishops of Maryland, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, being the Standing Committee of this House on Amendments of the Constitution.

The resolution was adopted and a committee of conference was appointed.

The report of the Joint Special Committee on Relations with the Church in Canada, which had been made the special order of the day, was taken up. This report was published in full in THE TIMES of the 15th inst. Its purport is the establishment of friendly and intimate relationship between the churches of Canada and the United States, and the adoption of measures for the protection of ministers of each church. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

The following resolution was reported from the Committee on Canons:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of so amending sections 2 and 3 of Canon 13 of title 1, so as to provide that the testimonials of Bishops elect shall be sent to the several diocesan standing committees and the several Bishops in all cases, instead of as now to the General Convention, when made within six months of the meeting of that body, respectfully report that they have considered the same and are of the opinion that is inexpedient. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the proposed amendment to sections 2 and 3 of Canon 13 of title 1 of the Digest.

Rev. Dr. E. J. Stearns, of Easton, moved to amend the resolution reported by the Committee on Canons by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting words to the effect that when any diocese shall have elected a Bishop, its standing committee shall send to the standing committees of the churches in the different dioceses a certificate of such election, signed by a constitutional majority of the Diocesan Convention, and in the following words:

"We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and fully persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion, or for viciousness in life; and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we do, in our conscience, believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, of such virtuous and pure manners, and of such Godly conversation that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop to the honor of God and the edifying of his Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ." And if the majority of the several standing committees shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop elect, evidence of their consent shall be communicated to all the Bishops of the Church in the United States, through the presiding Bishop, in the same words as the communication to the standing committees down to "consecrated to that holy office," and from those words concluding thus, "but that he hath, as we believe, led his life, for these years last past, piously, soberly, and honestly." And if a majority of the Bishops, upon receiving such evidence, shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop elect, the presiding Bishop, with any two Bishops, may proceed to perform the same: or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

Mr. Brewer, of Maryland, as the representative of a diocese exclusively clerical, said that he desired the election of Bishop should be remitted entirely to the standing committees.

Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, was of the opinion that the confirmation of a Bishop should never come before the General Convention, and he was also of the opinion, because of the recent debate, that the majority of the house would be bound to vote the matter down. If it happened to be passed it would seem like a reflection on what had been done in the convention, and therefore they would be placed in the position of voting down a thing that should be passed on own merits. It therefore seemed to him that so deserving a subject as this should not be pressed on the house, though he supposed it would be passed eventually. He thought that in future if any man who had attained to a position of eminence was nominated in a diocesan convention within six months of the General Convention he would decline.

Mr. King, of Long Island, called the speaker to order. His remarks, he said, were a reflection on the Diocese of Wisconsin.

Mr. Montgomery, of Western New-York, hoped that the resolution would prevail, and that the committee be discharged with the approval of the house. The general rule prescribed by the canons was that all Bishops should receive the approbation of the house. That was the only body in the world that by its action could secure uniformity of belief among heads of the church. If diocesan conventions could elect Bishops without check from a higher source, the result would be that different rites and ceremonies would prevail in different dioceses. The General Convention alone had the power to alter the Prayer-book and the rules and practices and doctrines of the Church, and he did not believe that any diocese in which a vacancy occurred would vote to postpone the election of a Bishop until after the meeting of the next convention so as to avoid the rules they should obey. There would be a regular bolt and he disagreed with the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin, and believed that he was properly called to order.

The Chairman—I wish the gentleman would not speak of that declaration.

Rev. Mr. De Koven—The gentleman did not call me to order, and I say with all due respect that it is scarcely proper for the President of this house to comment on a speech made by any gentleman on this floor.

The Chairman—I called the gentleman to order because he appeared to be criticising a certain part of your speech.

Mr. King, of Long Island—With all deference to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I did call him to order.

Confusion seemed imminent, and several speakers rose at once to their feet, but all debate was cut short by the Chairman, who announced that the time for recess had arrived.

A recess was then taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, shortly after 2 o'clock, it was resolved to adjourn at 3 o'clock.

RUBRICAL REVISION.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to canon 20, title 1, of the use of the Book of Common Prayer, intended to provide for the use of shortened services, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That it is the sense of this convention that nothing in the present order of common prayer prohibits the separation, when desirable, of the morning prayer, the litany, and the order of the administration of the Lord's Supper into distinct services, which may be used independently of each other, and either of them without the others, provided that when used together they be used in the same order as that in which they have commonly been used, and in which they stand in the Book of Common Prayer.

Resolved, That a joint commission of seven Bishops, seven presbyters, and seven laymen be appointed (the presbyters and laymen to be chosen by ballot in the House of Deputies) to take into consideration the whole subject of rubrical revision, among other things providing shortened and more varied services and a new sectionary, and making such other suggestions as may seem judicious with respect to the services and offices of the Church, and to report to the next General Convention.

The report was made the order of the day for Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. James De Koven, of Wisconsin, moved to amend canon 20 of title 1 so as to read as follows:

"Every minister shall, on all occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of this Chruch; and in performing such service no other prayers shall be used than those prescribed by the said book."

The amendment was placed on the calendar.

The subject under consideration before the recess was then resumed. Mr. T. C. Montgomery, of Western New-York, and Rev. Dr. William Adams, of Wisconsin, both addressed the house in very much the same strain. Both favored the report of the committee, and hoped the amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Easton, would not be carried.

Rev. Joseph A. Stone, of Delaware, moved to lay the amendment upon the table.

Dr. E. J. Stearns, of Easton, called for a vote by orders; but before it could be taken the house, upon motion, adjourned, it being understood that the matter will come up on Monday, when the vote by orders will be taken.

Yesterday was the sixteenth day of the convention, and, judging from its predecessors, it will last up to the twentieth day. But an unprecedentedly long time was consumed in the secret session, and so a great deal of business is yet to be brought before the body. Still, as prolonged daily sessions have been decided upon, there is a strong probability that the convention will come to an end on Thursday or Friday next.

AN ALLEGED ITALIAN MURDERER.

ARREST OF A NEAPOLITAN BRIGAND IN THIS CITY—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

Yesterday a man who gave his name as Angelo Antonio, and who had been arrested on the previous evening by Officer Tessaro, of the Eighth Precinct, was taken before United States Commissioner White. The arrest was made in the belief that the prisoner was one Angelo Di Giacomo, otherwise known as Ciccariello, for whom an extradition warrant had been issued, at the solicitation of the Chevalier Fernando de Lucca, the Consul General of Italy. It is charged that the prisoner is one of an organized troop of banditti that infested the vicinity of Naples in 1867, and who were in the habit of kidnapping persons and holding them until a ransom was paid. The specific charge against Di Giacomo is that he is one of a party of six who, in the year above mentioned, kidnapped and murdered Signor Guiseppe Avigliano, the son of a farmer residing near Naples. It appears from the testimony in the hands of the Consul General, that Avigliano, in company with a brother-in-law, was engaged in irrigating a field of Indian corn, when they were both suddenly seized by six men, who bound them and carried them off into the depths of the forest. The brother-in-law was then released by the brigands, who sent word by him to Avigliano's father, telling him that if he did not send them $3,000 before a certain day they would kill his son. The money was not sent within the specified time, and the young man, who was only twenty-one years of age, was shot in cold blood by the robbers, and his body buried in the forest. The details of the murder were given to the Italian authorities by other persons who had also been kidnapped by the same band, and who were eye-witnesses of the deed. Officer Tessaro, who has been on the lookout for the prisoner for two months past, learned that he had returned to the City on Thursday morning, and arrested him on the same evening at No. 67 Sullivan street, where he intended to sleep. Tessaro says he has no doubt of the identity of the prisoner. Mr. F. R. Coudert, the counsel for the Italian Government, was notified of the arrest. The prisoner was sent to Ludlow Street Jail, and will be examined on Monday at 10 o'clock before Commissioner White.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

THE MEN "LOCKED OUT" LAST NIGHT—A DEFECTION AMONG THE "BOSS COOPERS"—A DISREPUTABLE MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The "lock-out" of the journeymen coopers by their employers was formally inaugurated yesterday evening, and at the closing hour for work, 5 o'clock P. M., the journnymen on being asked if they would abandon the trades'-union unanimously refused. Several of the boss coopers, including Hugh V. Roddy and Michael Ryan, have withdrawn from the movement, and continue to employ the union men. The "lock-out" was effected by the following firms: W. A. Waydell, Shartland & Bro., Bernard Duffy, J. & B. Cosgrove, G. McLaughlin, M. H. & W. J. Duane, Strang & Bogert, Meade Bros., and E. C. Pentz & Sons. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the boss coopers in reference to the signing of the pledge by Messrs. Smith, Brown & Wilkinson, William Brown, a member of the firm, as alleged, being a State Prison convict, having served a term in Sing Sing for arson. Mr. Waydell yesterday advertised for non-society coopers, and several Germans and Italians applied for employment. The regular coopers claim that these men will not be able to do the work, which requires skilled labor.

THE CASE OF HENRY CLEWS.

The hearing in the Supreme Court in the application by judgment creditors against Henry Clews & Co., was partially heard yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, and then adjourned until Monday, the injunction meantime being continued. We have it, on the authority of Mr. Clews, that at the time the pending proceedings in court were commenced, Mr. Clews, under the best advice he could procure, had nearly effected a plan of resumption, which, with the assent of the creditors, he was confident could have been carried out successfully. If the rights of all the creditors can be secured and no preference or priority given to those having judgments, he believes he can carry this plan into effect. The presentation of this plan to the creditors will necessarily be somewhat delayed by these law proceedings. Many of the larger creditors were consulted, and upon their suggestion the assignment was made. The advice of several officers of banks and trust companies, and many other disinterested leading financial men pointed to the same action as not only proper but the duty of Mr. Clews, so that all the creditors should thereby be protected alike—a result which could only be attained under the existing circumstances by a general assignment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, before Judges Bixby, Kasmire, and Murray, James Goulay was fined $16 for overloading a miserable team of horses, and carrying sixteen calves in a cruel and inhuman manner. When taken out of the wagon some of the animals were nearly dead, having been trodden under foot by their companions. The prisoner called three or four witnesses in his behalf, one of whom said the calves in question were nearly dead when he loaded them. They had come on from Delaware, and had had no food for forty-eight hours. At the time of the prisoner's arrest the animals were on their way to the slaughter-house, where they would have been killed and dressed for the butcher. The young animals are kept without food or water for some sixty or seventy hours, and when in the feverish and exhausted state consequent on such treatment, are killed and sold to the community. Martin Redmond, of Sixty-second street, was fined $50 for working horses with sores under the harness. Redmond was tried for a similar offence three weeks since, when sentence was suspended. Isaac Gutman was also fined $10 for carrying calves piled on top of each other in a small wagon. Sentence was suspended in the case of Thomas Maloney for working a horse with sores under the saddle. Bernard Brady was fined $10 for a similar offense. Henry Bush was likewise fined $10 for working a team of horses with sores under the collars. Michael McTurk was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for beating a horse with a heavy club.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE CASE IN THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

BEECHER'S COUNSEL WANT A BILL OF PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY TILTON—AFFIDAVITS OF THE DEFENDANT AND PLAINTIFF.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for criminal conversation with the former's wife came up before Judge Neilson in the City Court yesterday in the form of a motion for order compelling Tilton's counsel to furnish a bill of particulars. The court-room was crowded. Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman appeared for Mr. Beecher. Tilton was present in court, and read his own affidavit, but the argument in opposition to the application of Mr. Beecher's counsel was made by Ex-Judge Morris. Mr. Shearman read the following affidavit made by Mr. Beecher:

Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.—City Court of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

Henry Ward Beecher, the defendant above named, being duly sworn, says:

This is an action brought for alleged criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff.

The complaint was served upon my attorneys on the 21st day of August, 1874, and my answer thereto was served upon the plaintiff's attorneys on the 8th day of September, 1874.

The complaint specifies only one date at which any act of improper conduct on my part is alleged to have occurred, to wit: on the 10th day of October, 1868, and although it alleges in general terms that such conduct was repeated on divers other days after that time, it does not mention any other specific date, nor does it mention any place except the residence of the plaintiff and my own residence.

Since the service of the complaint and answer herein, and on or about Sept. 18, 1874, the plaintiff, as I am informed and believe, published a statement over his own signature, asserting that his wife and I had both confessed to him in detail specific times and places at which we had maintained improper relations with each other, which times and places, however, other than Oct. 10, 1868, and the Saturday following, the plaintiff carefully refrains from mentioning, but professes to have within his own knowledge.

The assertion that I ever made any such confession to him is utterly false, but I am advised by my counsel, and believe that such a statement indicates the intention of the plaintiff to produce manufactured evidence in support of his allegation, and, by means of false testimony, to surprise my counsel at the trial with evidence which they and I cannot be prepared to meet otherwise than by my own simple denial on the trial of the case.

I have no knowledge, information, belief, or suspicion as to the times or places (other than those specifically mentioned in the complaint and the published statement aforesaid) at which the plaintiff intends or expects to prove or even to assert that any improper conduct on my part took place. And as I never did, in fact, have any improper or immoral relations with his wife, I am entirely at a loss to form any surmise concerning the probable line of proof which will be adopted by the plaintiff on the trial of this cause.

I have fully and fairly stated the case in this cause to my counsel, Thomas G. Shearman, who resides at No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn, and I have a good and substantial defense to this action upon the merits thereof, as I am advised by my said counsel, and verily believe, and I am further advised by my said counsel and believe that I cannot safely proceed to the trial of this action without receiving a statement of the particulars of the plaintiff's charge against me, and especially of the times and places at which any and every act of adultery or improper intercourse on my part is alleged to have taken place, and of the times and places at which it is alleged that I made any confession to the plaintiff.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1874.

LUDOVIC BENNETT, Notary Public.

Judge Morris essayed to read an affidavit of Mr. Tilton in reply, but being unable to make out the writing, which was in Mr. Tilton's hand, the latter took the paper and read the following:

CITY OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.—Theodore Tilton, the plaintiff in the action, being duly sworn, discloses:

First—I published on the 8th of September last, over my own signature, a careful, candid, and faithful statement, in reply to previous false and calumnious publications made against me by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and by a committee composed of six of his partisans, whom he had previously instigated to give him a one-sided trial for adultery, and to acquit him in defiance of his manifest guilt, freely confessed by him to several persons.

Second—My published statement, above named, contained a recital of those facts, honestly and modestly narrated, with careful intent not to overdraw, but rather to understate the actual extent and enormity of the crime of the said Beecher against me by the seduction of my wife and the ruin of my home, together also with his subsequent accumulation of base and dastardly acts, constituting his desperate defense against his original crime.

Third—The affidavit of said Beecher, which, so far as it denies or impugns the truth of any aforesaid published statement, is utterly false, with intent to deceive the court and public.

Fourth—The insinuation of the aforesaid affidavit of the said Beecher, that I intend to produce "manufactured evidence" and "false testimony" in support of the charge of adultery against him, is unfounded and malicious. On the contrary, I believe, and so charge, that the real object and purport of said motion is to apprise said Beecher of my evidence and witnesses, to the end their evidence may be deceptively met by false and fabricated testimony in behalf of said Beecher, and that said witnesses may be tampered with or eloigned. My belief that such is the crafty design of my opponents is based on the fact that the greater part of the evidence which has been heretofore advanced in defense of said Beecher has been false and fabricated—for example, the palpable falsifying of his own church records by his recent Committee of Investigation, as pointed out in my own published statement; also by a false and calumnious charge against Francis D. Moulton, F. B. Carpenter and myself as blackmailers and conspirators; also by a pretended validity given to the silly fictions of the girl Bessie; also, by inciting Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton to testify falsely that I had subjected her to imprisonment under lock and key, and had in an inclement Winter deprived her of fuel and food; also, by the false pretense that I used the said Beecher to extort $7,000 from Henry C. Bowen; also, by the despicable attempt to connect me criminally with certain honorable women, both living and dead; also, by variously misrepresenting me to the public in false lights—for example, sometimes as forger, and at other times as a lunatic; also, by repeated false oaths of denial by the said Beecher to the charge which I here move against him, of sexual commerce with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, carrying this perjury to the extent of procuring against me, on his own oath, a criminal indictment by a Grand Jury, whereas he himself was and is the real criminal.

Fifth—I further believe and so charge that the said Beecher is maintained and upheld in his present determination to evade by false testimony the true charge of adultery through the strong support of powerful friends some of whom have a direct pecuniary interest in maintaining his name before the public at the former marketable value; and I am informed and believe that certain of these persons disclose their purpose to sustain the said Beecher at all hazards, whether innocent or guilty.

Sixth—I further believe, and so charge that the said Beecher and his interested champions in Plymouth Church with plentiful and opulent means at their disposal did procure false evidence in the coming trial, and intend so to do.

Seventh—I further believe and so charge that the said Beecher's present demand for a bill of particulars, unusual in such actions, (as I am informed,) and in this instance wholly unwarranted by justice, and purposely intended for a perversion of the truth, is further designed by the defendant to procure postponement of the trial, which the ends of justice and also universal public opinion demand shall be pressed to issue without technical delay.

Eighth—I reply formally and specifically to the said Beecher's demand for a bill of particulars of the times and places at which he committed his adulteries, that these times and places are already within his own knowledge.

THEODORE TILTON.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1874.

RUFUS M. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

After the affidavits had been read Gen. Tracy moved to strike out certain portions of Mr. Tilton's affidavit as false, scandalous, and malicious. Speaking to the motion he said:

Before we proceed to the question of law in this case, I desire to call your Honor's attention to some peculiarities in the affidavit, and I desire to move to suppress it as false, scandalous, and malicious. This is one of the gravest and most important actions that has ever been brought perhaps in this country—one involving the gravest and most serious issues. The defendant places himself upon what he considers his clear legal rights, and has made a simple and ordinary motion before your Honor, asking that he be permitted to know and be informed in advance of the times and places where it is to be averred and charged upon the trial that these acts of wrong were committed by him. In that complaint, as your Honor will perceive, there is but a single time stated, but it does not cover the times and places for six years. If that complaint is to stand without particulars, the defendant must come to the trial of this action without knowing at all as to the times and places which he is to deny the wrongful acts charged against him. The question is, whether he is to be confronted with witnesses alleging these acts to be committed in New-York or Brooklyn, or in the State of Connecticut, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, or whether, none of these particulars being stated, he can properly defend himself. If the defendant can be put to this trial without further information, then innocence confers no security; indeed, it is a trap which would be the more certain to lead to his conviction than if he was guilty, because being guilty, he might presume and assume that he knew the points from which he was to be attacked, and defend himself at these points. The importance of such information, therefore is apparent. We supported our demand by an affidavit, containing a simple, honest statement, and we come here resting on our solemn denial under oath that we did at any time, place, or on any occasion ever commit the wrongful acts of which the defendant stands accused. We presented it, therefore, in its simplest form and resting upon our rights to have the allegations particularized. Our affidavit raised a question of law and, as your Honor will perceive, it is only a question of law in this case and the only question to be considered on this motion is the question that whether under the circumstances of the case, the defendant being thus generally accused, and his innocence asserted under oath, he is not legally entitled to the information which he seeks. The defendant, conscious of his innocence of the acts charged, asks for information of the times and places. There are no facts stated in this affidavit which tend to show that our statement is untrue, or that we are not legally entitled to this motion. What is the first thing stated here? The Committee of Investigation of Plymouth Church is assailed and accused of making a false and scandalous report in defense of Mr. Beecher, of having been a partial committee, and this affidavit proceeds to review at length in a scandalous manner the report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. What relevance has that fact in this case? I submit to your Honor that that part of this affidavit should be suppressed as scandalous and impertinent. It has no business in this motion or issue, and it an outrage to the administration of justice that a court should be the instrument of giving out such a false, scandalous, and irrelevant statement. Another part accuses Plymouth Church, as a congregation, with an intention to purchase false evidence in support of the defendant. I ask that it be stricken from the affidavit, and the affidavit be carefully reviewed for that purpose.

Mr. Shearman followed Gen. Tracy, and in arguing the question of law said that there were no new facts related in the plaintiff's affidavit. He also cited a number of authorities for demanding a bill of particulars, and quoted cases where they had been demanded and granted.

Ex-Judge Morris, in reply, cited the code and numerous decisions to show that a bill of particulars could not be ordered in such a case. He contended that the defendant's only remedy was a motion to compel plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain. He said that Mr. Beecher in his affidavit charged plaintiff with the intention to manufacture testimony. Mr. Tilton had met that issue squarely by charging Mr. Beecher with the same intent, and therefore Mr. Tilton's affidavit could not be considered scandalous, malicious, or impertinent.

Judge Neilson took the papers and reserved his decision.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE—ACTION OF BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

At a meeting of the members of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, held yesterday, to consider the proposed amendments to the State Constitution as bearing on commercial matters, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the coming election there will be submitted to the people for their final ratification various Constitutional amendments, which a convention of distinguished citizens chosen irrespective of party, prepared with the utmost care, and which were adopted by two successive legislatures, and are of the greatest importance to all our commercial interests; and,

Whereas, There is great danger that the amendments may be lost by the indifference of the people, notwithstanding every one is more or less personally interested in their passing, and the changes of the past quarter of a century rendering them absolutely necessary; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens to use every means in our power to secure votes in favor of the adoption of said Constitutional Amendments. It is also resolved that a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with other committees appointed by the different commercial organizations of the city.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution the following committee was appointed: Messrs. R. D. Doty, J. D. Hunter, H. W. Morgan, D. W. Lewis, and John A. Sullivan.

A joint meeting of the committees of the Chamber of Commerce, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, Cheap Transportation Association, Butter and Cheese Exchange, German Property-Holders' Organization, and the Union League, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M., to make provision for the printing and distribution of the ballots in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday at which the applications for membership of W. H. Jennings and W. F. Levy were approved.

The directors of the Wabash Railway Company yesterday elected John T. Martin a member of the board in place of John F. Tracey, resigned.

A CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship City of Montreal, which arrived here on Wednesday, was Mr. George Wingham, a resident of No. 625 Third avenue, Brooklyn, who was returning to this country from a visit to England, where he had been settling up an estate. During the passage he made the acquaintance of William Dexter, a young Englishman, who was coming to this City to seek his fortune, and Wingham, who is an aged widower, took so much interest in Dexter that when they landed he invited the young man to remain with him until he could find employment. Dexter boarded with Wingham, and on Thursday evening they paid a visit to a daughter of Wingham, who resides at East New-York. After leaving there Dexter induced Wingham to drink until the latter became so intoxicated as to fall into the hands of the Police. He was locked up all night, and, on being released yesterday, returned home and found that during his absence some person had broken into his room and stolen $217 in British sovereigns, two watches, and several articles of wearing apparel. He at once suspected Dexter, and, with Officer Madegan, of the Brooklyn Police, came to this City in search of the culprit. It was ascertained that the latter had yesterday obtained greenbacks for ten sovereigns at Castle Garden, and he was finally traced to the "House of Lords," corner of Crosby and Houston streets, where he was found drunk in bed. He was arrested, and, on being searched, 206 sovereigns and the watches were found in his possession. He also wore a vest and hat belonging to Wingham. Dexter, who is said to be respectably connected, was taken back to Brooklyn for trial.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

At a meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, yesterday morning, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. R. D. Doty, was adopted:

Whereas, At the coming election there will be submitted to the people for their final ratification various constitutional amendments, which a convention of distinguished citizens, chosen irrespective of party, prepared with the utmost care, and which were adopted by two successive Legislatures, and are of the greatest importance to all our commercial interests; and

Whereas, There is great danger that the amendments may be lost by the indifference of the people, notwithstanding every one is more or less personally interested in their passing, and the changes of the past quarter of a century render them absolutely necessary; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens to use every means in our power to secure votes in favor of the adoption of said constitutional amendments. It is also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with other committees appointed by the different commercial organizations of the City.

The committee appointed in conformity with the above resolution consists of Messrs. R. D. Doty, J. D. Hunter, H. W. Morgan, D. W. Lewis, and John A. Sullivan.

A MASKED BURGLAR SENTENCED.

John Orr, alias Byrnes, the last of the gang of masked burglars captured in January last, by Detectives Elder, King, Fields, and Lyon, of this City, at the saloon of George A. Millard, corner of Canal and Washington streets, has been convicted and sent to prison. This gang, it will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES, were found to have been concerned in numerous robberies in Westchester County, on Staten Island, and along the Hudson, and all are now serving the State in prison garb. Orr was charged with having been concerned in the bold robbery of the farm-house of Mr. Abram Post, near Catskill, N. Y., which occurred on the 17th inst., and on which occasion a band of masked ruffians entered the house, bound and gagged the inmates, and carried off a quantity of valuable plunder. Orr, who was fully identified by Miss Post and other members of the family, was tried at Catskill, on Friday, and on conviction was sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment in the Clinton State Prison.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following is a list of the cases of bankruptcy in the United States District Court since the publication of the last report:

Voluntary Petitions.—Edward Harris, John B. Gilday, Mathew Riley, Herman H. Roehus, August Bergstein, Frederick W. Bergstein, Daniel S. Weeks, William H. Murdock, Henry Happel, Marvin R. Pearsall, John De Wilde, Walter B. Whiting, James W. McDonald, Conrad Koch.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.—Ira S. Goble, James M. Allerton, Philip Wagner, Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, Leander W. Townsend, McCullough's Lead Company, Francis O'Hagan, Jacob Hynes, Austin W. Otis, A. Walker Otis, John Connolly, Patrick D. Casey.

Discharges.—William P. Breck, Oliver P. Carpenter, Augustus P. Lindsley, John B. Breed, Lucius N. Maltby, Milton Caldwell, Samuel Barton, Harry Allen.

A COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE.

Thomas Sweeny has been lately employed as collector for the publishing house of McDevitt & Co., 735 Broadway. His business was to collect sums due by parties who purchased books, &c., from the firm's canvassers. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with embezzling $100 of his employer's money. The evidence was of an unsatisfactory kind, and the Justice permitted the prisoner to go under his own recognizance, to appear on Monday, when a full examination into the case will be held.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the board to advertise for proposals for supplying the department with 1,500 barrels of potatoes, 12,500 pounds of common tea, 1,600 pounds of hard soap, 30,000 eggs, and several small stores of codfish and other provisions.

AUCTION SALES AT NIGHT.

A few days ago Capt. Leary, acting under instructions from Mayor Havemeyer, closed up a number of auction rooms where sales of jewelry were made at night. The ordinance on the subject provides that only books and prints shall be sold by auction between sunset and sunrise. Yesterday the Mayor and Capt. Leary were served with copies of an injunction restraining them from interfering with the establishment of one of the parties, Shurville J. De Law, a jeweler, doing business at Nos. 337 and 350 Grand street. The writ, which was granted by Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, is returnable on the 30th inst.

TROTTING.

THE FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fall meeting at Fleetwood Park, and two races were on the card besides the unfinished race of the previous day, the 2:29. Four heats had been trotted, Mary A. Whitney taking the first and third, and Vanity Fair the second and fourth. When they were called to finish the race Mary A. Whitney was the favorite over the field at $50 to $40. Carrie won the fifth heat, however, in 2:27¾, Whitney second, when Vanity Fair became the favorite and won the concluding heat and the race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 23 and 24.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:29; $550 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dan Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	2	1	2	1	3	1
P. Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney	1	2	1	2	2	3
D. Wilson's b. m. Carrie	3	6	5	4	1	2
John Splan's b. m. Bella	5	3	3	3	4	r.o.
H. Casey's blk. m. Lady Byron	4	4	4	5	dr.	
James Dougrey's gr. g. Ben Smith	6	5	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1:10¾	2:30½
Second heat	.35	1:12¼	2:30
Third heat	.36	1:11	2:28
Fourth heat	.35	1:09½	2:26
Fifth heat	.35	1:10¼	2:27¾
Sixth heat	.35½	1:12½	2:29½

THE 2:24 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day was the $1,500 purse for the 2:24 horses, which brought out a fine field of horses, viz: John Trout's b. g. Comee, William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly, James Dougrey's br. g. Joker, J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray, W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music, and M. Falk's b. m. Kitty D. The betting on the result was very spirited, Comee being the favorite at $170, Music $95, Everett Ray $50, and the field $80. The first heat was a dead one between Barney Kelly and Music, Comee coming in fifth. He was still the favorite, however, at $100, Music bringing $50, and the field $70. Everett Ray won the second heat in fast time, but still Comee remained the favorite; but Ray also won the third heat in 2:25, when considerable hedging was done, and he became a warm favorite at $100, and the entire field against him brought $40. In the fourth heat, however, things were mixed, for it was won by Barney Kelly, a fielder. Ray, however, commanded the attention of the betting fraternity, and sold even against the field at $100. But in the fifth heat Music came to the front in 2:25, Comee being distanced. By this time it became too dark to trot, and the race was postponed until Monday at 1 P. M.

SUMMARY:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Saturday, Oct. 24.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; $800 to first, $450 to second, and $250 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	4	1	1	6	3
W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music	0	2	3	2	1
Wm. Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelly	0	3	2	1	2
M. Falk's b. m. Kitty D.	6	5	6	5	4
John Trout's b. g. Comee	5	6	5	3	dis.
Jas. Dougrey's br. g. Joker	3	4	4	4	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.35½	1:11½	2:27½
Second heat	.37	1:12	2:26½
Third heat	.35	1:10½	2:25
Fourth heat	.35	1:09	2:27
Fifth heat	.35	1:10	2:25

THE 2:44 PURSE.

The second race was a purse of $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:44, which had the following five entries, viz.: Mary Lamb, Gilt Edge, T. E. Gordon, Rutledge, and Little Dan. In the betting Rutledge sold for $150, and the field for $37. Rutledge won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:44; $400 to first horse, $250 to second, and $150 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Sargent's b. g. Rutledge	1	1	1
A. Burret's r. g. T. E. Sargent	3	2	2
J. H. Harbeck's blk. g. Gilt Edge	2	3	4
James Dougrey's b. m. Mary Lamb	5	4	3
Dan Mace's s. g. Little Dan	4	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.36¼	1:12½	2:36
Second heat	.36½	1:12¼	2:33¼
Third heat	.37½	1:14	2:36

RACING IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—At the Carlton Park races yesterday, the attendance was good, Lieut. Gov. Crawford, and many prominent sportsmen being present. The hurdle race was won by Helen Bennett, Frank Rass being second. The handicap race, for Dominion-bred horses only, was won by Jim Christie. The steeple-chase was won by Gladiator. The next race was a heat race, the second heat of which was won by Moonlight. The contest will be finished to-day.

"JAY GOULD'S" TROT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—A large crowd witnessed a trot this afternoon by Dan Mace's stallion Jay Gould, against Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:14. The following is the result:

	Mile.
First heat	2:20½
Second heat	2:21½

The horse was withdrawn at this point, having scratched himself on the second heat.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics having completed their championship series with the Mutuals, yesterday played them an exhibition game on the Union Grounds. After their recent and easy victories over the same club, everybody naturally supposed that in yesterday's game the Atlantics would be again victorious. But in this they were sadly disappointed, as the New-Yorkers played a beautiful game, and won easily, as the following score shows:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Higham, c.	1	2	7	1	1	Chapman, c. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Allison, r. f.	0	0	4	0	2	Ferguson, 3 b.	0	1	2	4	2
Start, 1st b.	0	1	9	0	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	2	6	0
Carey, s. s.	2	2	2	5	0	Bond, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Geer, r. s.	1	0	1	0	0	Fleet, c.	0	0	4	0	7
Nelson, 2d b.	1	3	2	0	0	Sweesey, 2d b.	0	0	2	5	1
Burdock, 3d b.	0	1	2	2	1	Oehlman, 1 b.	0	0	17	0	1
Remsen, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	McGee, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Matthews, p.	1	0	1	3	1	Clack, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Phelps, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	West, r. s.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	7	10	30	11	4	Total	1	3	30	18	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Mutual	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1—7
Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Umpire—Mr. Clinton, of the Reliance Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 7; Atlantic, 1.
Runs earned—Mutual, 0; Atlantic, 1.
Total wides pitched—Bond, 14; Matthews, 26.

A VICTORY FOR THE ATHLETICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—The Athletics decisively defeated the Philadelphians in their tenth and last championship game of base-ball to-day, the score being as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletics	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2—7
Philadelphias	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

THE BOSTONS DEFEAT THE HARTFORDS.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—In a game of base-ball here to-day between the Bostons and Hartfords, the former were victorious by a score of 11 to 8.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.

Some time ago, Elizabeth Creaden, of East Orange, was arrested for inhuman treatment of Katie Kelly, a little girl whom she had taken into her employ from a charitable institution. The child stated that the woman had beaten her until the blood flowed from her wounds, and for every little misdemeanor had locked her up in a dark closet, keeping her there for days at a time. The woman refused to supply the girl with proper clothing, punished her oftentimes by withholding food from her until the child was almost starved, and imposed duties too heavy for her to perform, the neglect of which was followed by the infliction of severe penalties. Two indictments, growing out of the treatment of the child were found against the prisoner. Having been convicted on both, she was yesterday called up before Judge Titsworth to receive sentence. The Judge said that, on account of the respectability of her family, he would not disgrace it by sending her to State Prison, and fined her $500 and costs upon each conviction, making a total of about $1,200. Mrs. Creaden paid the fine, and was released.

AN OREGONIAN CIGAR DEALER.

Mr. Goldstein, a cigar dealer, recently from Oregon, was yesterday arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner Betts, where an application for a warrant for his removal to Oregon was made. The Commissioner was informed that the prisoner had been indicted in the above-named State for selling cigars without giving bonds and without procuring the Collector's certificate, as required by law. Goldstein was released from custody upon giving bail in the sum of $500 to appear to answer in Oregon.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON TO CARRY.

On Friday night Officer O'Sullivan, of the Eighth Precinct, while patroling his post in Wooster street, arrested William Tucker, a resident of Newark, N. J., on a charge of drunkenness. On searching him at the station-house a slung-shot was found in his pocket. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, as he could not satisfactorily account for the possession of the weapon, Justice Flammer held him in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

A CAYUGA COUNTY MURDER.

THE PERPETRATOR TRIED A SECOND TIME IN GERMANY.

HE MAKES A CONFESSION, SAYING THE DEED WAS DONE IN SELF-DEFENSE, AND IS SENTENCED TO TWO AND A HALF YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

The Auburn *Advertiser* furnishes a condensed account of the trial in Germany of Joseph Eggler for the murder of a young girl in Cayuga County. The *Advertiser* says:

In 1871 Mr. Westcott, a farmer living near the town of Locke, Cayuga County, N. Y., took from the House of Refuge at Buffalo, for the purpose of rearing her, a young Irish girl named Etta Conkling. She was a servant in his family when he hired a young German farm laborer, named Joseph Eggler, in April, 1873. On the morning of May 3, 1873, Mr. Westcott and his wife left home, going several miles distant to spend the day, and leaving at home the young Irish girl and the German laborer. That afternoon Jane Westcott, a relative of the family, visited the house and found Etta Conkling dead, lying in a pool of blood, in the hallway before the kitchen, with the blade of a huge butcher-knife buried in her breast. She called in neighbors, and suspicion fell upon Joseph Eggler as the murderer. He was not to be found at the time, but was captured the next day in the town of Dryden, twenty miles distant from the scene. Dec. 4, 1873, he was brought to trial at Auburn. Public opinion was very strong against him, the murder seeming to have been a wanton and extraordinarily brutal one. On the 8th of December he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Thirteen days later the counsel for the prisoner obtained a stay of proceedings, and before the Supreme Court, at Syracuse, moved for a new trial, which was denied. The case was next brought before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, and that tribunal, on March 28, 1874, reaffirmed the decision of the lower court, and fixed the date for Eggler's execution on July 3, 1874. Meanwhile, the news of these proceedings reached Eggler's family in Germany, and through the influence which they were enabled to bring to bear upon the Baden Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs, the Imperial Ambassador at Washington, and the Imperial Consul General in New-York, were instructed to intercede for the condemned man. A petition for his pardon was, by them, addressed to Gov. Dix, who so far exercised his executive clemency as to place Eggler at the disposal of the Imperial German Ambassador, on condition that he should be sent for trial and punishment to the courts of Baden. On May 16 Eggler was sent, under safe escort, to Baden, and his trial there at the general assizes has just been concluded. Upon his trial he asked the privilege, which was accorded him, of making a statement to the court, and then detailed the circumstances of the commission of his crime, which his counsel, when he was tried in this country, would not permit him to make. His story was in substance as follows:

On the fatal 3d of May, 1873, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he went in from the field to obtain a lunch, which Mrs. Wescott had been in the habit of giving him after four hours of hard morning work. In the pantry he encountered Etta Conkling and asked her for something to eat. She refused to give him anything, saying she had nothing for him, and, without taking any further notice of his hungry condition, went on about her work, going out to the well for a pail of water and returning with it to the kitchen. He reiterated his request for something to eat, and received a second refusal, whereupon he vowed he would not go out to the field again without his lunch. Etta seized a poker lying upon the hearth, saying she would put him out if he did not go of his own accord, and she wanted him to take his dirty boots out of her kitchen. He persisted in his refusal not to go, and warned her not to strike him with the poker. She rejoined that she was not afraid of him, and dealt him a violent blow on the shoulder. He snatched the poker from her and threw it down upon the hearth, whereupon she seized him by the hair and tried to drag him from the kitchen. A desperate struggle ensued between them, each tearing at the other's hair, and both exchanging savage blows with their fists. During this conflict they got near the door of the tool-chamber—close to which, upon a bench, lay three large knives. Etta, perceiving the knives, endeavored to seize one of them. He, in striving to prevent her doing so, pushed her back, and in so doing upset the bench, throwing the knives upon the floor. A violent contest now ensued for the possession of one of the deadly weapons. Eggler finally succeeded in clutching a knife. At this moment he received a blow from Etta's clenched hand upon his nose, which set that bleeding and infuriated him. In his rage he struck the girl with the knife. She stooped, as he supposed, to pick up another knife, and in the unconscious fury and desperation of the moment, he again and again plunged his knife into her body—not seeing where he struck, nor thinking whether he was murdering her or not. As one mad thrust plunged the blade up to the hilt in her breast she sank to the floor gasping, "I'm dead." In an instant the horror of the deed which he had done overpowered him. He sank upon his knees, calling her by name, trying to raise her, looking vainly for some sign of life. In his despair he rushed up stairs, intending to kill himself, first dragging her body a little aside from the door, but not waiting to endeavor to hide it. When upon the verge of self-destruction his love of life overcame his resolution, and he determined upon an effort to escape. Then he rushed down stairs again, and fled from the house by another door than that near which she lay. The court and even the prosecuting attorney declared his history plausible, and considered that there were mitigating circumstances to be taken into consideration in awarding the penalty of his crime. As he was a minor, his punishment was fixed at two and a half years' imprisonment. Had he been of age, double that term of confinement would have been given him.

BORDER ROBBERS.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE GRAYSON ROBBERS—ANOTHER SHOT.

The St. Louis *Republican* revives recollection of the bold and dastardly robbery committed at the house of "old man Grayson," near North Fork Station in the Creek Nation, about fourteen months ago. That paper says: "This old man, a member of the Creek Nation, had lived an industrious and frugal life and had laid by a snug sum of gold to keep him easy in his old age. Some days before the robbery there came to his place two travelers, footsore and weary, and the old man, with the hospitality which characterizes his race, took the travelers in. The night the robbery was committed these men were in his house, and when the robbers came and made a noise at the door one of them opened it for them to enter. The villains made a pretense of guarding the two strangers in Grayson's house, and then took the old man out and hung him up by the neck until he was nearly dead. This operation was repeated six times before the old man revealed the place where his golden treasures were hid. That ascertained the robbers secured $30,000 in coin, and taking the lodgers, who had all the time been in league with them along, they departed. The old man mourned his loss, but no clue or tidings of the perpetrators of the outrage were obtained or heard. But the officers of the law were working the matter up. Finally the names and characters of the men became known. Some two months ago one of them, a desperado of prowess and courage, called Jim Reed, who was implicated in the stage robbery between San Antonio and Austin, was tracked to the haunts he frequented in the Indian Territory, and in the attempt to capture him he was killed by an officer. This Reed was regarded as one of the shrewdest, most daring, and dangerous of all the border knights of the roads. He was a man of education and could simulate the manners and bearings of a gentleman. He had a home some eight miles from Dallas, and had gathered many of the elegancies of a refined life. His wife was a lady by education and training, but strange as it may appear sympathized with and defended her husband with the daring of a man, and the faith and devotion of a woman. Reed was the leader of the robber band who carried away the treasures of old man Grayson. There was another desperado 'mixed up,' as they called it, in Texas, with the Grayson robbery scarcely less shrewd and no less daring than Jim Reed. He was known by the name of D. W. Wilder. The officers have been after him for many months, seeking his capture. They have been ceaselessly on his track, haunting his footsteps, and 'shadowing' his lodging places at all times. Wilder is from Southwest Missouri, and it is claimed is a member of the 'celebrated Gad's Hill cavalry' force of Missouri, being on terms of intimacy with the Youngers and the Jameses. It is said that he has been guilty of a thousand crimes. But a sleepless vengeance has been following, and last week, according to a Texas paper, he 'was corraled at Coon Creek,' an out of the way and wild region in Bosque County, Texas. But such men as Wilder do not yield to a paper summons to surrender. The desperado knew it was fight, death, or the prison, and the officers knew it too, and the fight opened in gallant style. With Wilder at the time were two persons, a woman, supposed to be his mistress, and a man supposed to be a member of the gang concerned in the Grayson robbery. All three of them fought desperately. Particularly noticeable was the tiger-like fury of the woman. Wilder was shot three times before he surrendered. He was put in irons and has been conveyed to Fort Smith. The other border knight and the woman made their escape. The officers are on their track.

The existence of these bands, and the character of the persons who compose them, presents some points worthy to be well pondered. The history of the Claude Duvals, Jack Sheppards, Joe Da[illegible], and their congeners, finds a counterpart in the career of the Jameses, Youngers, Hardins, Reeds, Taylors, and Wilders, of Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas. The strange part of it is the fact that some of these outlaws have been united with elegant and cultivated women, who have grown to be as desperate and well nigh as blood-thirsty as their outlaw husbands.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

The number of persons who have taken out their naturalization papers during the past [illegible] weeks, up to yesterday, the last day of [illegible] in preparation for the ensuing election, are, as accurately as can be ascertained, as follows: In the Superior Court, 1,900; in the Court of Common Pleas, 1,400; in the United States Courts, [illegible] 3,369.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GROWING UP.

Oh to keep them still around us, baby darlings, fresh and pure,
"Mother's" smile their pleasures crowning, "mother's" kiss their sorrows' cure;
Oh to keep the waxen touches, sunny curls, and radiant eyes,
Pattering feet, and eager prattle—all young life's lost Paradise!

One bright head above the other, tiny hands that clung and clasped,
Little forms, that close enfolding, all of Love's best gifts were grasped;
Sporting in the Summer sunshine, glancing round the Winter hearth.
Bidding all the bright world echo with their fearless, careless mirth.

Oh to keep them; how they gladdened all the path from day to day,
What gay dreams we fashioned of them, as in rosy sleep they lay;
How each broken word was welcomed, how each struggling thought was hailed,
As each bark went floating seaward, love-bedecked and fancy-sailed!

Gliding from our jealous watching, gliding from our clinging hold,
Lo! the brave leaves bloom and burgeon; lo! the shy sweet buds unfold;
Fast to lip, and cheek, and tresses steals the maiden's bashful joy;
Fast the frank bold man's assertion tones the accents of the boy.

Neither love nor longing keeps them; soon in other shape than ours
Those young hands will seize their weapons, build their castles, plant their flowers;
Soon a fresher hope will brighten the dear eyes we trained to see;
Soon a closer love than ours in those wakening hearts will be.

So it is, and well it is so; fast the river nears the main,
Backward yearnings are but idle; dawning never glows again;
Slow and sure the distance deepens, slow and sure the links are rent:
Let us pluck our Autumn roses, with their sober bloom content.

—*All The Year Round.*

THE FLOWER OF BERNAY.

A STORY OF BERNAY DE L'EURE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

It is market-day at Bernay—market-day in the ancient Abbey, founded long before the Norman Conquest by Judith of Bretagne, Duchess of Normandy. The building is so crowded with farmers and sacks of grain that it is difficult to realize it has once been a stately church. It is market-day, too, in the Place outside and in the quaint street which runs down on to the Place, and which is full of half-timbered houses, with inquisitive pointed dormers, that seem to be stretching forward to peep into the windows on the other side of the street.

In the Place are meat-stalls and crockery spread on the stones, and garments of all kinds, and hardware; but up this street, which curves into a sort of crescent, there are fruit and vegetable stalls, fresh eggs and butter, with bronzed-faced guardians, men and women. At the further end of the street the corner house projects over the foot-way, and the upper story is supported by pillars that have once had richly-carved capitals, now half defaced. The beams of the house, too, are molded, and rest on brackets carved with grotesque grinning faces. The shop in front of this house is full of fruit and vegetables.

A comfortable, well-to-do looking man, with a plain, sensible face, half covered by a huge pair of black whiskers, goes past the vegetable sellers. He pays no attention to their repeated solicitations to buy from them; he is evidently looking for some one, and as he nears the pillared house he quickens his pace, and his broad, plain face beams into a smile that is almost beautifying. An old fruit woman, in a white cotton night-cap and a much-patched greenish-gray gown, a short black jacket and a yellow neckerchief over her shoulders, gives a nod and a wink at her gossip, Marie Touchet, who has the largest melons and the ripest peaches that have been brought to Bernay market this morning.

"What dost thou mean, *la mère?*" Marie Touchet speaks as sharply as if she lived on the unripe fruit of her garden.

"*Comment!* what do I mean? But thou knowest it, Marie Touchet. Aha, my friend, it is not in that voice thou wouldst have spoken if Monsieur Lagrange had bought peaches of thee instead of buying them at the shop."

"*Hé!* but thou art mistaken, *vielle.* Monsieur Lagrange has peaches at home more than he can eat, and if he goes to the shop of Le Blanc the fruiterer, it is to meet his *dame* and not to purchase fruit."

The *mère* Frémont shrugs her yellow shoulders till the cotton night-cap seems to sink between their ample breadth.

"His *dame! ma foi!*" The wrinkles round her mouth look as hard as the flutings of a shell with the excess of her scorn. "I did not think I should live to hear Eugénie Toutain called *dame*—a poor little slip of a thing brought up by her grandmother, without so much as a penny fortune. *Hein!* I see now why the old widow Marcel sent her doll's face to market once a week to sell her sour pears and stunted cabbages. There are always fools"——

"*Chut, Chut! la mère.*"

La mère Frémont looks up at the lowered tones of her gossip's voice. The well-to-do looking man with the black whiskers is coming down the street again, but this time he is not alone. A tall, sweet-faced girl, with a fair skin, and loving dark eyes, leans on his arm. She is dressed in black, but there is a style in the set of her polonaise which is not often seen in Bernay; her straw-hat bonnet, too, is gaily trimmed with pink and brown ribbon.

"Look"—the cotton night-cap gives a spitefully sudden jerk—"to think that she has been never used to anything better than a cotton gown and a muslin cap, and see how she holds up her head in silk like a queen. *Dame!* it is a shame and a folly."

"For shame, then, thou." Marie Touchet courtesies as the happy-looking pair come near her stall; but the young wife of Monsieur Lagrange slips her arm suddenly out of her husband's, and putting a hand on each of the fruit-seller's shoulders, kisses her on both cheeks.

"How art thou, Marie?" The girl's voice is as sweet and joyful as her face. "How goes it with thee and thy father?"

Marie Touchet does not answer directly. She stands gazing at Eugénie's sweet face till two soft rosy blushes spread over the girl's fair cheeks. Then Marie wipes her eyes quickly with her apron, and looks earnestly at Monsieur Lagrange. She is satisfied with what she sees, for she pats his arm and laughs.

"Aha, Monsieur," she says, slyly, "I owed you a grudge when I came back here after my father got well, and I found our pretty child had been taken away, but you have made her look more bright and beautiful than before, and I forgive you, and wish you joy. Take care of her; there is not another like her in Bernay."

"Thou old flatterer"—Eugénie stoops down and kisses the brown, freckled face again—"but if thou tellest this to Monsieur Lagrange, I shall never be able to content him; he will expect me to behave like an angel." She gives a loving, half-timid glance up at her husband. His face is not able to express emotion easily, but there is a most unusual glow in his dark eyes as he looks down at his wife.

"I try to take good care of her—she is very precious to me," he says simply, and then, with a genial smile, he adds, "You must come and see Eugénie, Marie. Your donkey could carry you as far as Thiberville, and then our farm is not far off, and we can give you a bed."

Marie Touchet makes a deep courtesy, and is voluble in thanks, and Monsieur Lagrange waits smiling, while his wife nods and speaks to all her old acquaintance; and then he offers her his arm and passes on.

"Well," says Marie Touchet, triumphantly, putting her arms akimbo, and her hands spread over her broad hips: "Well, *notre mère*, did I not say so? The child is not spoiled by her good fortune. She is as good and loving as ever."

A scowl comes across old Frémont's face; it is a far more withered, battered-looking face than her gossip's is, and there is a sombre fire in the dark eyes that give it an expression of malevolence; but it is easy to see that there has been great beauty in the shriveled features; a beauty which looks as if it had suffered premature decay from the ravages which an imperious undisciplined temper had stamped there. Her dark eyes glow with hatred now.

"Bah, bah! do not praise the little mercenary doll to me. She took the highest bidder, and she looks smiling, because he buys her finery. Thou hadst best be silent, Marie Touchet; any one can see how thy good word can be bought."

Marie Touchet's broad, flat, freckled face twitches, and her dull blue eyes brighten, and her fingers close and unclose nervously. It is fortunate for the peace of the market that Monsieur *le Curé* of Notre Dame de la Couture, has come up to Marie's stall to inquire after her paralyzed father, and also to buy one of her cream cheeses. By the time the cream cheese had been put into a fresh cabbage-leaf, and Monsieur *le curé* had passed on, *la mère* Frémont was engaged in trying to cheat an English traveler into buying a bruised melon.

Marie Touchet was still sore on the subject of her favorite. "But what does it matter?" she said to herself. "She is a malignant old creature!" and this ebullition restored her equanimity. "I am silly to trouble at her words, poor old woman! She has had a hard life, a drunken husband, and an unkind son, and it may be that she knows as well as I do that Eugénie refused to be her son's wife. Yes, yes, she has had as much to sour her as my peaches had this rainy July."

II.

There is quite a large gathering to-day at the table d'hôte of the *Cheval Blanc*, the best and most comfortable inn in Bernay, and Monsieur Roussel, the big burly landlord—*père* Roussel, his guests call him—sits in the middle of the long table, nearly full of guests, radiant with welcome.

"*C'est ça, François,*" he says, to the waiter, whose face is growing very red and shining with the amount of his labor, "set the chairs closer opposite, these two chairs beside me must be kept for special customers." He pats them with one fat hand as he speaks, with the other he clinks his claret-glass against that of a sharp-faced, sharp-tongued *commis-voyageur*, who has asked him to drink, and who seems to consume huge platefuls of meat and vegetables by magic, and be always in hungry expectation of a coming dish.

"Your cook is slow, *père*," he says rudely.

But no one has seen Pierre Roussel ruffled. He smiles very blandly, but he does not answer; he is listening to voices outside the glass-door of the *salle-à-manger*.

Madame Roussel is there receiving Monsieur Lagrange and his newly-married wife. There is such a contrast in looks between the landlord and his wife, that you almost wonder how they can travel life's journey side by side. She is tall, but so thin and anxious-looking that one might fear the *Cheval Blanc* was on the road to ruin if her husband's jolly face did not tell another tale.

Mme. Roussel is an excellent and careful housekeeper; but she always meets trouble more than half way. "Monsieur and Madame are welcome," she says with a smile that has no sunshine in it; "but there is hardly any room at the table d'hôte, and I do hope and trust François will not be so unhappy as to spill the soup over the beautiful polonaise of Madame. Will Madame take it off and leave it in my room?"

Madame smiles gayly. "No, thank you," she says, "I hope the best of François; and our time is short. Monsieur Lagrange says we are to start so soon after our meal that he will not have the horse taken out of our vehicle."

She glances back at the half cart, half calèche, which Floris, the ostler of the *Cheval Blanc* is taking round to the huge stable-yard at the back of the house. A stable-yard full of vehicles and horses, with dogs and pigs, and long-legged fowls appearing here and there among them—so full, too, of mud; for there has been a fortnight of heavy rain, and Bernay, lying, as it does, in a basin formed by circling greed hills, is in a moist, spongy state. It is this mud which makes Monsieur Lagrange descend at the front door instead of driving, according to custom into the stable-yard.

There is a little hush in the clatter of knives against plates, and in the buzz of talk, as the fair young wife comes into the *salle-à-manger*. M. Roussel is carving, so he cannot rise to greet her, but he gives a smiling nod and looks at the empty chairs beside him. Eugénie blushes as she sees all eyes fixed on her, and then she moves on with easy grace and seats herself beside the host. In a moment more, Monsieur Lagrange is beside her, and she smiles up at him and forgets she is shy. She is so filled with the one thought of her husband that there is no room left for self-consciousness.

The English traveler who bought the bruised melon in the market sits opposite and wonders at the contrast between the charming girl-wife and the middle-aged commonplace-looking husband, and how there can be any sympathy between them. Monsieur Lagrange's face is so square, and his whiskers are so straight and stiff, and his red cheeks and black eyes are so very uninteresting. He is very hungry, and he goes on eating rapidly without speaking, and the traveler thinks how the sweet girl is thrown away on him. François uncorks a bottle of Bordeaux and sets it before Monsieur Lagrange. He turns to his wife and fills her glass. The traveler opposite surprises a look in the black eyes which modifies his opinion; he begins to think the commonplace man is very fond of his pretty wife after all.

One by one the guests leave the table. A few others come in and take their places, and the soup reappears in sundry little white tureens, followed by the whole round of dishes, for this market-day *déjeuner* at Bernay is as substantial as any dinner.

While Mme. Lagrange eats her dessert she slips one little plump soft hand into her husband's huge brown fist, and looks up in his face. The English traveler smiles, and wonders how the farmer will like so public a demonstration of fondness; but Lagrange evidently does not mind, or does not choose to vex his wife; he leaves his brown fist on the table.

The door of the *salle-à-manger* opens sharply, and some one comes in hurriedly. Eugénie looks up, and draws her hand away. A deep flush flits across her face, but she does not look again at the new comer. The husband, on the contrary, looks at him steadily, and bends his head stiffly, but the new arrival does not appear to notice his greeting. He is a tall, thin man, handsome, with a worn aquiline face, and eyes that are full of restless brightness. He stares hard at Monsieur Roussel, as if he were trying not to see his neighbor. He is the only man who has seated himself at table without an admiring glance at Eugénie. Pierre Roussel says, "Good day," but he does not speak genially.

The new comer feels this at once, and he frowns till his flexible well-defined eyebrows meet.

"What is the matter, *père* Roussel? You look dull. An empty house, eh? I hear the *Lion d'Or* is over full."

Roussel laughs.

"I am glad to hear it, Monsieur Frémont; but I fancy there are folks enough in Bernay to-day to fill two or three inns."

Monsieur Lagrange says in a low voice, "If you are ready, Eugénie, perhaps we ought to move."

She nods and smiles a sweet acquiescence. She looks round as she rises; the smile still lingers on her lips, but it dies away and a look of fear comes into her eyes. Monsieur Frémont is gazing at her intensely, and yet it is hard to say whether his look expresses contempt or admiration.

No one notices him, because every one is engaged in returning the courteous bow which Eugénie makes in leaving the *salle-à-manger*, but a moment after Roussel exclaims,

"What is the matter, Monsieur Félix? what ails you?"

Frémont has turned a ghastly white, and he sits twisting his long thin fingers together till the bleached knuckles look as if they were coming through the skin.

He glares at Roussel, but he does not speak. The English traveler is disturbed; he thinks this dark-faced, restless Frenchman is subject to epilepsy.

It is a relief when Frémont, who has scarcely eaten anything, rises and goes out of the room without taking notice even of the landlord.

The English traveler asks Monsieur Roussel who this strange man is.

"I can tell you little more than his name." Roussel looks mysterious and lowers his voice. "He is Félix Frémont; he is supposed to be rich; he lives near Orbec, a good distance from Bernay; but I do not think he can be as rich as people say, for he lets his mother live quite in a humble way here."

Meanwhile Eugénie has gone into Madame Roussel's little room, and is setting straight her gayly-trimmed bonnet before the glass. There is a large looking-glass over the fire-place, facing the door; besides this, there are only four black chairs and a small walnut-wood table in the little room, which, with its white walls and spotless lace window-curtains, is a marvel of neatness. The glass door leading into the hall is also curtained; but as Eugénie stands before the glass she sees this door open, and there stands Monsieur Frémont with the same evil look in his face. A moment after, he is gone. The girl sees her own face whiten, and she feels cold and stricken.

Madame Roussel is making out a bill at her desk; she has not remarked anything; and before Eugénie has recovered herself in comes Monsieur Lagrange.

"Do you mind waiting a quarter of an hour?" he speaks, very courteously. "Monsieur *le curé* of Ste.-Croix has sent for me, but he will not keep me long."

Eugénie goes up to him and murmurs some fond answer, and then Monsieur Lagrange hurries away—hurries through the stable-yard, for Monsieur *le curé* has sent to him from the railway station, and this is the nearest way. As he goes along between the crowded lines of vehicles, splashing heedlessly through the mud in his anxiety to get his visit over and to rejoin his wife, he comes suddenly upon a stooping man; he almost stumbles against him, and, as he draws back in the effort to prevent this, he sees it is Félix Frémont.

The eyes of the two men meet, and there is such direct hatred and defiance in Frémont's eyes that Lagrange can hardly keep silence, but he passes on and smiles at himself.

"That fellow tries my temper. What would Eugénie say if she knew how I felt just now? She is always so confident of my calmness and patience. It would be simple cowardice to get angry with a wild fellow like Frémont. No doubt he is crazy still at having lost her. Well, he is a trifle nearer her age, and a better-looking fellow than I am; but, somehow, I would not like to be Félix Frémont's wife. What was he doing at that end of the yard?" He pauses suddenly before a *calèche* near the gate. "Here is his vehicle, and he was standing just where Floris put ours."

A misgiving, which he could not have defined, fell over Lagrange like a shadow. Even when he returned the hearty shake of the *curé's* hand he looked sad and anxious.

III.

Félix Frémont had a strange, stricken look when he came out of the long, muddy, stable-yard. He did not go out at the lower end, but came back through the *porte-cochère* of the hotel.

Madame Roussel was standing at the door of her little sitting-room; but, though Frémont stared in eagerly, he did not see Eugénie sitting behind the door.

"How pale and fierce that man looks!" But Madame Roussel said this to herself, and when she went back into the room and closed the door, she did not speak of Monsieur Frémont to Madame Lagrange.

Every one in Bernay knew how the wild farmer of Orbec—for so Frémont was called by those who knew his eccentric, undisciplined life—had persecuted Eugénie Toutain with his addresses. Ever since she had first come, a girl of sixteen, to sell her grandmother's butter and garden stuff at market, Frémont had singled her out for admiration; and, because of this, old widow Frémont, his mother, had tried on every market day to spite or slander the "Flower of Bernay"—Eugénie had earned this name as much by her sweetness as her beauty. She was so universally beloved that Bernay folk thought it no wonder when Monsieur Lagrange, from Lillebonne, who had succeeded to his uncle's property, near Thiberville, fell in love with her so desperately the first time he came to Bernay market. He was so quiet and middle-aged, that he was considered too old for Eugénie; but Lagrange was too really in love to be faint-hearted, and he feared to lose so bright a prize by delay.

The next day found him at the cottage where Eugénie and her grandmother lived; very soon after the "Flower of Bernay" disappeared from the market, and in two months she had married Monsieur Lagrange. Even the spiteful ones could not say that Eugénie had married for money, when it was so well known that during the last three years she might have married any day Félix Frémont, a far richer man, if all tales were true, than Lagrange was. But Eugénie shrank from Frémont. Before she even knew who he was—before she had heard him spoken of as the half-crazed miser, who starved himself and his mother too, and lived all alone in his large, gloomy, tumble-down château, with the rats—she had shrunk from his familiar address, and his evil, though well-featured face.

And it was this total absence of coquetry on the girl's side that Marie Touchet was enlarging on, as she sat leisurely repacking her few unsold wares.

"And I tell thee, *la mère*, that thou art evil-tongued. What good is it to thee to scatter mud on so fair a flower as our Eugenie? Thou canst not really sully her, and there is no reason in thy dislike. She never encouraged thy son, and if she had married him thou wouldest have been displeased that he should take to himself a wife without a portion, and perhaps with reason—a woman should bring something in her hand to her husband. But there is no danger now. She is safe—she is the wife of another man. Dame! I cannot see why thou art so hard upon her."

La mère Frémont had kept her head bent over the melons she was stowing in a tall basket full of hay, but she looked up now, and craned her head till the bone of her withered, discolored throat showed in knots above her orange neckerchief.

"Thou art forty and more, Marie, and yet thou hast no more wisdom than the boy Martin, who guides thy donkey-cart. For shame, then, learn a little wisdom. When didst ever hear that love or hate came because it was reasonable they should come? See that son of mine, with scarcely a word for his mother—his mother, who would have given body and soul for him when he was young—he worships that girl's little finger. I will wager he has come into Bernay because it was said she would be here to-day."

"Here he comes," says Marie. "I do not know if he has seen our Eugénie, but he looks as if he had seen a ghost."

Félix Frémont is coming up, not the street in which the fruit-stalls are, but the broad street down which the market also spreads, and which traverses the Grande Place, between the ancient Abbey on one side, and the winding street, full of gabled houses, in which are the fruit stalls. When he reaches the Place he pauses just an instant, and then, instead of coming up and speaking to his mother, he turns off among the meat stalls, and goes rapidly down to the clear space in front of the Abbey. The farmers have departed. There are still plenty of corn-sacks inside the desecrated but majestic old building, which stands as a memorial—and not the only one—of what Norman Princesses did for the glory of God. But the massive piers and solid arches tell of a different race from the present—a race which did not consider its riches soly its own, for pleasure and profit, but held in trust for God.

All the fruit women had seen Félix Frémont, but no one speaks. *La mère* Frémont is not a favorite, but just now she is the object of universal sympathy. She makes no sign, however. Rarely has she been heard to speak as openly of her son's neglect as she has spoken to-day, and hitherto he has not slighted her before so many witnesses. But this is flagrant; she is almost stifled by outraged feeling, and then, welling up through the tempest of anger and pride that distracts her, comes the unutterable craving to look once more on her child's face.

"He is a fool to love her," she says; "but if he wanted her, she ought to have had him."

She leaves her melon-basket, and hurries to the Abbey. Her gossips stand looking after her, in wonder at her forbearance, but they do not fathom her impulsiveness. By the time she reaches her son her love has so quickened that, but for actual fear of his anger—anger which she has often suffered from—she would throw her arms round his neck and kiss him on both cheeks. His back is toward her, so she lays her quivering lean hand on his arm, and says:

"*Eh bien, mon garçon!*"

He turns round sharply, with an impatient word on his lips.

"It is thee, is it? Well, then, my mother, I cannot stop to talk with thee to-day; it must be for the next time I come to Bernay. To-day I have not a moment."

She did not want talk from him; what does a mother want of her son? not help, or guidance, or even profession of affection. She wants to gaze at the dear face; oh, how dear no one can ever know! to see it lighten up with some, if but a tithe, of the same love that shines in her own; to feel that, however small the corner, there is a corner of her child's heart sacred to her, and that in a sense no woman can ever be to him that which his mother has been. Perhaps poor widow Frémont wanted more than this; wanted to have a larger part in her son's future than any mother may claim; for she had hated Eugénie Toutain, simply because her son wished to make the girl his wife; but yet she had borne patiently with her son's unkindness and neglect; weeks, months even, passed by, and although her son lived no farther than Orbec, yet he did not trouble to inquire for his mother's welfare. Once or twice he had, in a lordly fashion, bid her apply to him when she found herself straitened for money, but she had each time made the same answer.

"My son, as long as I have my fingers and feet to use, I can keep myself. When they fail me, then thou canst bury me at thy charge; that is all I ask of thee."

Once, pining for a sight of this only being on whom the entire love of her hungry heart was centred, *mère* Frémont had spent some of her hardly-won earnings on a diligence journey to Orbec, to hear from each person of whom she asked the way to the secluded place, "Frémont the miser? Ah! but he does not receive visitors." "Frémont do you say, mother? Well, Frémont is avoided more than he is sought about here;" till her heart sank and felt so leaden that it was almost as much relief as disappointment when she reached the moat-circled, gloomy dwelling, to find the gates locked and her son absent.

Still, till to-day she had borne these slights and smarts secretly, and had held up her head loftily among her gossips when she spoke of her wealthy son. He had never before slighted her publicly.

If he had even looked at her she might still have borne it; but to be spoken to thus under the eyes of Marie Touchet and the rest—for by this time the place between the street and the Abbaye had cleared, and she could see that she was a mock for many watchful eyes—was too much for her fiery temper.

"Félix," she cried out, "art thou, then, a fool? Because a simpleton who has a fair face has jilted and despised thee, shouldst thou neglect thy mother in thy haste to gaze at the property of another man?"

For her sharp eyes noticed that Frémont had turned in the direction leading to the *Cheval Blanc*.

Her son turned and looked at her, and even her fierce spirit quailed. His face was livid, and his eyes looked like glowing coals under his frowning eyebrows.

He seemed as if he were going to strike her in the fury she had aroused, and then he turned away again and hurried up the street.

IV.

Monsieur and Madame Roussel both stand at the door, waving their hands to the farmer and his wife till they have driven out of sight.

"But she is more charming than ever, and as beautiful as an angel," says Roussel, with a half sigh. It is wonderful that in twenty years of married life M. Roussel has not learned to refrain from praising the beauty of women to his very plain-faced wife.

Mme. Roussel in her heart admires Eugénie, but then that half-sigh has made her pugnacious.

"I never saw an angel," she says, and her lip curls; "but I never saw so kind a husband as M. Lagrange is, Pierre."

And that is just what Eugénie is telling her husband as they leave Bernay behind them, and the road begins to climb one of the steep hills that surround the ancient town.

"I wonder if any girl was ever so happy as thou hast made me, Jean," she says, and steals her plump soft hand under the farmer's arm.

"God bless thee, my darling," he says, while she goes on. "How dark it gets! A storm must be coming. Somehow I can hardly believe we are safe on the way home again. I felt oppressed at Bernay; it seemed to me that something was coming between us."

Jean smiles down at her, and presses his strong arm against her hand.

"Thou art a true woman," he says, "full of fancies; but I felt oppressed too in Bernay—it must have been the weather."

He looks up, and Eugénie's eyes follow the direction which his have taken. The afternoon is clouding over, and as they now reach the brow of the hill and the view widens before them, a bank of heavy vapor spreads up from the horizon, darkening the pale, gray cloud lines, and dimming the blue of the sky itself as a mass of the vapor shrouds the sun.

The descent before them is steep and stony, and the horse is so fresh that he begins to go down it at at a much quicker rate than M. Lagrange is used to.

He pulls the rein sharply; the horse shies; there is a crash, a cry, and then the horse plunges madly down hill. Not for long—the vehicle is on one side, for one wheel is off—and when some way down the hill it runs into the hedge on one side the road, it is empty.

The first cry was Eugénie's, as she was dashed headlong into the stony road. Her husband has fallen some way beyond her, and for some time he lies helpless and stunned.

By slow degrees consciousness returns, and instinctively he feels for the soft, plump hand which had nestled so lovingly close to his heart. It is not there. Jean Lagrange raises himself on his elbow and looks round. Why, how dark the sky has grown, and how faintly a few level sunbeams reach the open field below. While he looks they are gone, and a deeper gloom is around him. More from instinct than because his brain, still clouded by the blow he has received, realizes his dread,

"Eugénie, Eugénie!" he cries, "where art thou?"

His voice has in it a wail that startles him, and there comes an answer—a shrill, ringing laugh—and then,

"Aha! she is my Eugénie now, Jean Lagrange! Nothing can take her from me!"

Lagrange staggers up, and reels like a drunkard; then he follows the sound up-hill.

He has not far to go.

At the side of the road his wife lies with her sweet face upturned to the sky, as when he last saw it. Her gentle eyes are closed, but there is a peaceful smile on her lips.

This is all which he sees, for in an instant he is kneeling beside her. He tries to raise her. Ah, what is this? her body is like lead in weight, and her hands, as they touch his, are icy cold. He presses his lips on her cheeks, and then starts violently away. The same shrill, discordant laugh, sounds yet more frightfully.

"Gently, gently, Jean Lagrange! Leave my Eugénie alone; she is none of yours to kiss."

Lagrange looks round. Seated on the opposite hedge, waving his long arms as a bird of prey might wave its wings, is Félix Frémont—laughing, chattering, gesticulating, with the antics of a monkey.

Before Lagrange can speak, he bursts forth again: "Aha! I did not expect to see thee. Thou shouldst have taken a longer sleep while Eugénie and I stole away to the old house at Orbec. Hands off, I say!" for Lagrange was bending over his wife trying to restore animation. "I have sat here waiting patiently till she should awake, and thou darest touch her! Hands off, I say!"

He sprang at Lagrange, and there was a desperate struggle. At last they fell, Frémont underneath; but when Lagrange rose his opponent made no movement; he lay still as the fair young wife on the other side of the road.

In vain her husband chafed her hands and feet. In vain he kissed the dear eyes which held the light of his life—the lovely lips which had so often met his in answering caress.

"Eugénie, Eugénie!" he cried. "Come back to me, my beloved."

But no sound answered now. From far off in the forest of Beaumenel there came the shrill croak of the night-jar; by and by a huge beetle whirred past, striking him with his wing; and still the half-stunned man knelt, clasping his dead wife in his arms, with the wail,

"Eugénie—may God pity me! Eugénie, come back to me, my beloved!"—*Temple Bar.*

THE DANISH MOLIERE.—Had Molière never lived, the genius of Holberg would have proved itself superhuman; but the fact is that the Danish poet, in the course of his travels, had had opportunity to study the French comedian thoroughly, and had adopted the happy notion of satirising affectation and vice in Copenhagen, not in the same but in a parallel way with that adopted by Molière in lashing Parisian society. In consequence, the series of Holberg's dramas display no imitation, but a general similarity of method, while the precise nature of the wit is characteristic only of himself. These comedies so far belong to the school represented among ourselves by Ben Johnson, and in our own day by Dickens, that the source of amusement is not found in intrigue, nor mainly in the development of the plot, but in the art of bringing prominently forward certain oddities of character, which in the Shakespearean time were called "humors." Holberg's loving study of the French drama preserved him from the temptation of exaggerating these studies of eccentric character into caricature; the odd lines are just deepened a little beyond what nature commonly presents, and that is all. These comedies show no signs of losing their freshness. They are as popular on the stage to-day as they were 150 years ago, and compared with those English plays that just preceded them, the writings of Congreve and Colly Cibber, they appear astonishingly modern, and as superior in wit as they are in morality and decency; while Holberg's humorous epics and lyrics have long ago gone the way of most such writing and are honorably unread in every gentleman's library. The thirty Holbergian comedies formed the nucleus of the Danish drama. It was in 1722, before the actors had found a home in Kongens Nytorv, that the "Pewterer turned Politician" was produced, and the rest followed in quick succession. Some remarks in one of them, against the German tendencies of the ministry then in power, had the effect of bringing upon Holberg the displeasure of men in authority; an attempt was made to burn the play publicly, together with another peccant book of Holberg's, the comic epic of "Peder Paars," and to punish the author. Fortunately King Frederick IV. took the poet's part, and this incident only served to intensify popular interest in dramatic representations.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

TINY TOKENS.

I.

The murmur of a waterfall
A mile away,
The rustle when a robin lights
Upon a spray,
The lapping of a lowland stream
On dipping boughs,
The sound of grazing from a herd
Of gentle cows,
The echo from a wooded hill
Of cuckoo's call,
The quiver through the meadow-grass
At evening fall:—
Too subtle are these harmonies
For pen and rule,
Such music is not understood
By any school;
But when the brain is overwrought,
It hath a spell,
Beyond all human skill and power,
To make it well.

II.

The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means "I candot speak
But I have heard!"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own word:—
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry;
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well!

—*Good Words.*

SOUTHEY AND HIS "JOAN OF ARC."—"In love, in debt, and in doubt about the doctrine of the Trinity," Southey's hopes all turned upon his poems, and as yet only one of them had been written. This was "Joan of Arc," and even "Joan of Arc" was lying in his desk with the veto of half a dozen publishers upon it. No printer would take it off his hands; and even the poet, with the assistance of all his University friends, could not find more than fifty people to put down their names upon his subscription list. His position was thus one of the most humiliating and helpless that a man of genius, of culture, and of independent spirit could be in without thinking now and then of a pistol. And Southey felt all its humiliation—all its bitterness. The iron entered into his soul. But he looked his fate in the face with the serene courage which marked him all through life. He was a stoic to the core; and with his stoicism in the end he conquered fate. Light at last broke through a rift in the clouds; and this light broke upon him, as light generally does, when and where the penniless poet least thought of looking for it. Visiting the West of England after a year or two of London life, Southey happened to spend an evening with a Bristol bookseller, who had pored over poetry till he was head and ears in love with the poets themselves, and anxious for nothing more than to see his name coupled with those of the Messrs. Longman on the title-page of an epic or song. This Bristol bookseller was Joseph Cottle, the original publisher of Wordsworth's "Lyrics," and of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner,"—a man of antique simplicity and generosity; and Southey, poet-like, took a roll of MS. out of his pocket after dinner, and read parts of his poem to his host. He had no intention of making any proposal to Cottle to publish the poem, and had apparently not the slightest expectation that Cottle might make an offer to publish it. All that he was thinking of was to show a provincial bookseller what sort of poetry London publishers could refuse to print. But this was enough for Cottle. He had read so much of poetry, and sympathized so much with poets in their eccentricities and vicissitudes, that to see before him the realization of a character which in the abstract so much absorbed his regards, gave him a degree of satisfaction which he could hardly express. This is his own explanation, and the long and short of the explanation is that "Joan of Arc" turned Cottle's head. To him the tall, handsome figure of Southey, with a head and shoulders which might originally have belonged to Apollo Belvedere, to a Napier, or a Blackfoot Indian, with a pair of sparkling black eyes piercing you through and through like a goshawk's, with a transparent complexion mantling with genius, kindliness, and intelligence, and with long masses of dark brown hair streaming over his shoulders, was the *beau idéal* of a poet; and to hear this phantom of his imagination repeating an original poem in MS. at his own table, with the waters of the Avon rippling under his windows, was to Cottle more like a dream than a scene in real life. He offered Southey fifty guineas for his poem on the spur of the moment, and fifty free copies for his subscribers. Southey accepted the offer as promptly as it was made; and the bargain thus struck formed the foundation of a long and intimate friendship between the poet and the publisher.—*Temple Bar.*

KIDD NOT SO BLACK AS HE WAS PAINTED.—Kidd was sent to England and tried at the Old Bailey in irons. The surgeon of the ship and one of the crew turn King's evidence. The murder of a gunner and the capture of the Quedagh merchant were the points most urged against him. Kidd made some attempt to show that the vessels he had captured carried French passes, and were lawful prizes, but he had no evidence to corroborate his statement. He was found guilty of murder and piracy, condemned to death, and hanged accordingly. It is due to Capt. Kidd to say that he does not seem to have been a bloodthirsty man. Except for the hasty blow given to a gunner in anger, and the killing of a Moldive man in reprisal, no bloodshed was brought home to him, or even alleged against him. He was no worse than many of his contemporaries, who were pardoned and employed in the King's service. But he had made a mock of the King's commission, had compromised the names of powerful men. Moreover, it seems that he never had sent any money home to his owners. Even on the most favorable view, however, he richly deserved to hang, nor do I ask any compassion for his fate. But as this is the age for revising the verdicts of the past and rehabilitating the characters of reputed ruffians, let us not omit to do even-handed justice to the memory and reputation of Capt. Kidd.—*Belgravia.*

FLORIDA FOR INVALIDS.—If a perfectly equable climate, where a soothing warmth and moisture combined prevail, be desirable for consumptives, it can be found nowhere in the Southern States save in South-eastern Florida. The number of persons whom I saw during my journey, who had migrated to the eastern or southern sections of the State many years before, "more than half dead with consumption," and who are now robust and vigorous, was sufficient to convince me of the great benefits derived from a residence there. Physicians all agree that the conditions necessary to insure life to the consumptive are admirably provided in the climatic resources of the peninsula. That great numbers of invalids find the localities along the St. John's River, and even on the coast, distressing to them, is said by some physicians to be due to the fact that those invalids go there after disease has become too deeply seated. The European medical men are beginning to send many patients to Florida, cautioning them where to go. It would seem impossible for the most delicate invalid to be injured by a residence anywhere on the eastern or south-eastern coast from St. Augustine down. For those who from various causes find that each successive Northern winter—with its constantly shifting temperature and its trying winds, which even the healthy characterize as "deadly"—saps their vitality more and more, Florida may be safely recommended as a home, Winter and Summer. For the healthy, and those seeking pleasure, it will become a Winter paradise; for the ailing it is a refuge and strength; for those severely invalided its results depend entirely upon choice of location and the progress which the disease has already made. The perfection of the Florida Winter climate is said to be obtained at Miami, near Key Biscayne Bay, on the Miami River. There, among the cocoanuts and the mangroves, invalids may certainly count on laying a new hold upon life.—*Scribner's.*

DESCRIPTIVE WRITING; WHERE IT FAILS.—Let us at once honestly make a needed qualification in admitting that literary description of any and all natural objects is still in a very rudimentary stage. Human language, modern English as well as ancient Latin, remains poorly equal to it. A great show of praise is sometimes made on this point; but this is because, without being fully aware of it, we have all practically agreed to consider descriptions in words as being much better than they really are. If a poet brings a score of words together in full fitness, so that they clearly show us the object they stand for, we fall into a rapture over the feat. Any one who had the heart to be unyieldingly critical would have little difficulty in making plain with what meagre verbal accounts of things we are satisfied. Chaucer and Burns show just the bent head of the daisy in their pictured phrase; generation after generation never wearies of praising it. But repeat the words over a real cluster of the yellow-hearted, white-rayed, crimson-edged, fly-haunted, sun-loving, wind-scared, woolly-stemmed, broad, green-leaved, root-hiding things, and you will find a good many details available for poetry left out. Our string of compounded names is a mere catalogue, hard and cumbrous enough to kill the fancy; but that is the very fault of language we are complaining of. For adequate verbal descriptions we need great pages as they now stand compressing into paragraphs, sentences of these crushing into phrases, the words themselves refining to a glittering powder, and then to be able to make better epithets of the colored syllabic particles. At present, the utmost that can be done in the most likely cases is to try and give the effect of the activity of a single sense. There are instances in which this has nearly been achieved; but they are of things so simple that somehow it is embarrassing to name them.

One modern poet has partially caught the coo of the wood-pigeons; another the sound of rain among the trees; a third the spilling ripple of the brook. Though naturally most successful with sounds, they have some achievements with respect to the other senses. They have lighted up a few phrases with the great shining of the sea on sudden coasts; some make wide moorlands stretch far away into the dim horizon of the verse; once and again we are even made to feel the dark striving rise and overflowing forward-reach of things in motion. But how brief all the quotations would be! In poetry a line and half is a great achievement; to sustain the perfection past the first fulfilled rhyme is a miracle. The wisest nearly stay at epithets. And, in the case of the sea, a huge difficulty is that it stirs two senses. The eye and the ear act so closely in the actual observing of it that the association is tyrannous in reminiscence. You scarcely could hear the ocean in the dark without the eye insisting on tracing some faint glimmer of the waves; it would hardly be possible for you to behold the tossing of the waves from any distance without the ear giving some faint hum of their music, if it were only like that of the dry sea-shell.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

TUNNY FISHING.—Early one morning, a day or two after this memorable expedition, my old boatman rushed in to say that if I cared to see *la pesca del tonno*, or tunny fishers, for which Elba is famous, I must not lose a moment, as the boats were just pushing off. Away we flew to the port, and were rowed to the entrance of the harbor. The nets in which the fish are taken are allowed to remain under water for a month or six weeks, and are fastened to large fishing-boats, which are arranged so as to form a circle of considerable dimensions. When the nets are to be hauled up this circle is gradually lessened, and the boats drawn toward the centre. These were full of men, of whom seventy or eighty are required to draw up the nets. Such a scene as it was! The men jumped and yelled like maniacs, while the lookers-on (for the whole town turns out on these occasions) cheered vociferously as the increasing bubbling and foaming of the water showed that the net was approaching the surface; the struggles of the unhappy fish, as they saw that escape was impossible, being horrible to witness, as they bounded in the nets, lashing right and left with their tails, with a force which sent the water flying in all directions, and drenching the nearest spectators to the skin. I had been so nearly fried on my way to the scene of action, the thermometer standing at eighty-eight in the shade, that this shower bath was rather refreshing. Finding their case hopeless, the wretched fish fell upon and attacked each other, until the straitened space between the boats looked like a pool of blood; and they were at last dragged up, dead and dying, and flung, panting and bleeding, into the boats, many of them being of great size, and weighing not less than from 250 to 300 pounds. Pickled tunny is excellent, but when fresh it tastes like fishy veal. The "flesh pots" of Elba are no great things, the market being very ill-supplied.—*Temple Bar.*

THE TEETH.—The teeth were highly prized by the ancients. The Romans and Greeks used tooth-powders not differing much from those in our own day. The pious Mussulman makes his ablution of his teeth every morning. With his face turned toward Mecca, he rinses his mouth thrice with water and brushes his teeth fasting. But none of the ancients appear to have had any idea of substituting teeth for those decayed. Whether, having once got their teeth, they managed to keep them until old age came on, or took their loss as a matter of course, it is difficult to determine. Long before dental surgery was at all understood in this country, and while tooth-drawing and bleeding were alike relegated to the barber, the French had made considerable progress. Everything comes by woman, and probably the coquetry of the Frenchwomen was the primary cause of the attention given to the teeth in modern times. The earliest dentists in this country were Frenchmen; and now that which was found in the hands of barbers is scientifically manipulated by those who can imitate nature beyond discovery, perform the most naturally painful operations anæsthetically, and bringing back to premature old age the checkiness of youth, amass large fortunes as their reward.—*Belgravia.*

THE PRUSSIAN RELIGIOUS CODE.—The Prussian code, like all the intellectual products of the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, is marked by its color-blindness to the facts and traditions of history; by its supercilious treatment of usages and customs; and by its enthusiasm for abstract principle and theory. J. J. Rousseau's "Contrat Social" is still, as it were, in the air, and is being precipitated over a great portion of the civilized world, in the shape of positive enactment. This feature is especially striking in the articles which treat of the relations between Church and State. Of the historical pretensions of the Church of Rome, of the treaties of Westphalia which determined the relations between the various confessions, of the *Jus reformandi* and the *Jus episcopale*, we find not a word, but instead thereof the impassive abstraction of a provokingly rational State calmly conscious of its absolute supremacy, and convinced that this supremacy, if wielded according to the dictates of right reason, and the unerring instincts of the law of nature, can be made a perfect instrument for securing a maximum of human happiness.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE GYMNASE, DEJAZET AND THE DUCHESSE DE BERRI.—Somewhere, about half a century ago, M. Poirson, Director of the then four-years-old Gymnase Theatre, hit upon as lucky an idea as ever entered managerial head. With a foresight and a gallantry which did him equal credit, retaining one moiety of his company (the worst) for the amusement of the good citizens of Paris, he dispatched the remainder to Dieppe, where that very charming and amiable Princess, the Duchesse De Berri, was at that time staying. Now, in 1824 (the date of this experiment) evening recreations at Dieppe were limited to a stroll on the cliffs or an occasional concert organized by some wandering musician. So pleased was her Highness with these improvised performances, that on her return to Paris, not only did she use her influence to relieve the manager from certain obnoxious clauses in his privilege, which had hitherto debarred him from producing anything but one-act pieces and engaging competent actors, but she also took his theatre under her own especial patronage; the result of which was that the obscure and ill-attended Gymnase became (until the revolution of 1830) the prosperous and fashionable Théatre de Madame.

Poirson, naturally enough, neglected no opportunity of showing his gratitude for such exceptional favor; a bust of the Duchess was placed on a pedestal in the public *foyer*; and one evening during an *entr'acte*, her Highness having expressed a wish to see some alterations which had been lately executed, he ceremoniously escorted her thither. Fancy his stupefaction when the Duchess, stopping short before the bust, looked carelessly at it for a moment, then, turning to her conductor, coolly remarked: "Very appropriate ornament for the *foyer*, indeed, and a remarkably good likeness of Mlle. Déjazet! M. Poirson, *on n'est pas plus galant!*"

To render this anecdote intelligible I must inform the reader that Déjazet, who had been for some time a member of the company, bore at that period of her life a striking resemblance to the Duchesse De Berri, neither of them having the slightest pretensions to beauty. Had the sculptor presented a flattering image of his august model it is probable that the intended homage would have met with a gracious reception; but as he had contented himself with simply copying instead of embellishing, the Duchess found it doubtless more advisable to profit by so convenient a scapegoat as Mlle. Déjazet, and thus quietly ignore the possibility of any association between her own name and the obnoxious marble.—*London Society.*

ALBERT SMITH AND MONT BLANC.—It was at the Garrick, an old-fashioned, friendly sort of club then existing in King street, Covent Garden, that I used to see most of Albert Smith. There he held high revel, as it were, night after night, called every waiter by his Christian name, and seemed to enjoy himself amazingly. You might have heard his hearty chuckling laugh all over the house, and sounding high above the din of conversation. He contrived always to have a large party of his own intimates around him, and by joining two of the ordinary dinner-tables together accommodation was provided for the whole of them. They feasted upon the good things provided by Mr. Hamlet, the steward, drinking a good deal of wine, until the time came for the show at the Egyptian Hall to commence, when a hansom cab whirled the popular showman away to his delighted audience. The secret by which a man contrives night after night to entertain a large audience by telling them the same story, is one the nature of which I am unable to guess. Albert Smith however, found it out, and turned it into gold. I was present, I believe, at the two thousandth representation of this astounding performance. When the long vacation was over, and about the time of the cattle show, the entertainment called Mont Blanc, which became almost a London institution, began. It was always inaugurated by a sort of supper, the like of which I have never seen before or since. A long table traversed the length of the hall, at which stood white-aproned attendants opening oysters, huge barrels of which were placed behind them. The 'tipple' was champagne, bitter beer, and soda water, all of which liquors were supplied in abundance; but no other food except oysters, with brown bread and butter, was to be had. At these repasts one would meet all sorts and conditions of men; everybody came, I think, who received an invitation. Peers, baronets, members of Parliament, and gentlemen from the provinces, mixed with actors, comic singers, showmen, artists, and many other London celebrities. This repast was annually provided by Mr. Rule, of Maiden-lane, all of the plates in whose establishment are to this day stamped with a portrait of his munificent patron. The wine came from Fortnum and Mason's, and was the best that money could buy; and the flowers, of which there was always a lavish profusion, were the finest to be found in Covent-Garden. Those pleasant "petits soupers," and that show, with its genial showman, have passed away. We do not see anything like them in London now; but as I went lately by the place where the poor showman rests, and saw the spring sun shining on the six feet of earth which contains him, I could not help thinking of those old days, and the reflection forced itself upon my mind that here was a man who, in times when we are all vying with each other in the race for wealth, and perling our very souls for its achievement, made a handsome fortune by the simplest mode that ever occurred to the human intellect.—*Belgravia.*

THE OLD NOVEL.—One reason why the older novelists are not so much read now, is because people to-day will not endure the gross coarseness of language and customs which so generally disfigure almost every page. Sir Walter Scott, referring to Mrs. Aphra Behn, whose novels were once very popular, but have long since ceased to be read, says: "The editor was acquainted with an old lady of family who assured him that in her yonger days Mrs. Behn's novels were as currently upon the toilet-table as the works of Miss Edgeworth at present; and described with some humor her own surprise when, the book falling into her hands after a long interval of years, she found it impossible to endure at the age of fourscore what at fifteen she, like all the fashionable world of the time, had perused without an idea of impropriety."

The public now, like the old lady, has ceased to read *coarse* books, and will no longer tolerate them. Smollett's heroes are quite as coarse as Fielding's, but yet *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle* are not quite so bad as *Tom Jones*. Yet Mr. Sala tells us that everybody has quite forgotten Miss Austen; that Richardson is "as dead as a door-nail;" and that Fielding alone, of all our old novelists, survives in *Tom Jones*, though it seems that he was "less a novelist than the author of an astounding philosophical exposition of human nature;" perhaps as mistaken a remark as has ever been made about Fielding, who, when he wrote *Tom Jones*, was as much thinking of "propounding an astounding philosophical exposition" as Cervantes when drawing the picture of Don Quixote, imagined, according to Sismondi, that he was describing the "eternal contrast between the spirit of poetry and that of prose." In *Peregrine Pickle* Smollett's sea characters are, perhaps, a little caricatured, but the sketch of Tom Bowling, in *Roderick Random*, will always be regarded in every age as a happy exhibition of those naval heroes to whom Britain is so deeply indebted for her happiness and glory.—*The Argosy.*

CAMPHOR IN FORMOSA.—As the gigantic laurels from which the camphor is obtained are found only on the mountains in the possession of the aborigines, the acquisition of a constant supply is somewhat difficult. Only from those tribes which are on friendly terms with the Chinese can leave be obtained to cut down the trees. With such, a present given to the chief gains, as a rule, the required permission. The Chinese woodman then makes a choice of the trees which appear to be well supplied with sap, and, having felled them, he keeps the best parts for timber and reserves the remainder for the iron boiling-pots, by means of which is evolved the sublimated vapor which yields the camphor. In the neighborhood of Tamsuy alone 800,000 pounds of this valuable commodity are produced annually. Petroleum also adds to the riches of the island, which, both from its natural and artificial products, is well worthy a struggle on the part of the Japanese to obtain, and on the part of China to defend.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SOUTHEY'S LIFE.—All Southey's thoughts, all his wishes, all his hopes, were centred within the four corners of his library. This library was all in all to him. Coleridge called it his wife, and De Quincey has given a description of it which is too well known to need quotation. Southey knew all his books by heart, kept them all in perfect order, well classified, marked, and indexed; and here, with these books for his companions, "the pride of his eye and the joy of his heart," he spent most of his time. "Imagine me in this great study of mine, from breakfast till dinner, from dinner till tea, and from tea till supper, in my old black coat, my corduroys, alternately with the long worsted pantaloons and gaiters in one, and the green shade, and sitting at my desk, and you have my picture and my history." This is Southey's own description of himself at work in a note to his brother, and it tallies to a T with De Quincey's account. "I rouse the house to breakfast every morning, and qualify myself for a boatswain's place by this practice; and thus one day passes like another, and never did the days appear to pass so fast. * * * My actions are as regular as those of St. Dunstan's quarter-boys. Three pages of history after breakfast, (equivalent to five in small quarto printing,) then to transcribe and copy for the press, or to make my selections and biographies, or what else suits my humor, till dinner time; from dinner till tea I read, write letters, see the newspaper, and very often indulge in a *siesta*; for sleep agrees with me, and I have a good substantial theory to prove that it must; for as a man who walks much requires to sit down and rest himself, so does the brain, if it be the part most worked, require its repose. After tea I go to poetry, and correct and rewrite and copy till I am tired, and then anything else till supper; and this is my life, which, if it be not a very merry one, is yet as happy as heart could wish." I take these sentences from his letters at thirty and forty, but they may stand for a description of his life at forty-five, at fifty, and even within four or five years of his end; for although his tasks varied from year to year, his habits were as fixed as the habits of a pundit. What they were at fifty they had been at thirty, and you may take his own account of his life at thirty as a representation in miniature of his whole career and of all the habits of his life.—*Temple Bar.*

CAPTAIN KIDD.—It is very certain that there never was yet a man altogether a villain, and it often happens that the better impulses that remain in the heart of some hardened rogue are the ultimate cause of his downfall. Thus it was with Kidd. Some time in the Autumn of '97 he came across a ship called the Loyal Captain, an Englishman, one Hoare, being the commander. Hoare, knowing nothing of the character of this ostensible friend, goes on board and parleys with Kidd in his cabin. They have many common friends, no doubt, and much to talk about. Meantime, the crew of the Adventure are gathered sullenly together, waiting for the signal to fall on and capture their prize. But Kidd refrains; he lets the master depart, and bids his men have patience. Then he himself goes on board the Loyal Captain. And now surely he will take her; but no: he drinks amicably in the cabin with Hoare, and then returns to his own ship. And now his crew are in full outcry against him. Remember that, except for a few insignificant captures, he has done nothing to redeem the golden promises he made when he enlisted his fellow-adventurers. Stores are running short; disease and death are on board. They will lower a boat, the men cry, and go out and capture this Loyal Captain. Kidd says they may go, but he'll never let them come on board again. In the end he prevails, but there is much discontent. Some weeks after this the gunner is sharpening a chisel at the grindstone, and having some words with the Captain, Kidd lays hold of a bucket that stands handy, and hits the man on the head with it. Next day he died. The murder of this gunner was one of the leading charges against him subsequently.—*Belgravia.*

LADY DUFF GORDON'S REMINISCENCES OF HEINE.—My husband tells me that you wish to have my recollections of poor Heine when I last saw him. I had known him about twenty years ago as a child of ten or eleven at Boulogne, where I sat next him at *table d'hôte.* He was then a fat, short man, short-sighted, and with a sensual mouth. He heard me speak German to my mother, and soon began to talk to me, and then said, "When you go back to England you can tell your friends that you have seen Heinrich Heine." I replied, "And who is Heinrich Heine?" He laughed heartily, and took no offense at my ignorance; and we used to lounge on the end of the pier together, where he told me stories in which fish, mermaids, watersprites, and a very funny old French fiddler with a poodle, who was diligently taking three sea-baths a day, were mixed up in the most fanciful manner, sometimes humorous and very often pathetic, especially when the watersprites brought him greetings from the "Nord See." He since told me that the poem, "*Wenn ich an deinem Hause,*" &c., was meant for me and my "*braune Augen.*" He was at Boulogne a month or two, and I saw him often then, and always remembered with great tenderness the poet who had told me the beautiful stories and been so kind to me, and so sarcastic to every one else.

I never saw him again till I went to Paris three years ago, when I heard he was very poor, and dying. I sent my name, and a message that if he chanced to remember the little girl to whom he told "Mährchen" years ago at Boulogne, I should like to see him. He sent for me directly, remembered every little incident, and all the people who were in the same inn; a ballad I had sung, which recounted the tragical fate of Ladye Alice and her humble lover, Giles Collins, and ended by Ladye Alice taking only one spoonful of the gruel, "with sugar and spices so sweet," while after her decease, "the parson licked up the rest." This diverted Heine immensely, and he asked after the parson who drank the gruel directly.

I, for my part, could hardly speak to him, so shocked was I by his appearance. He lay on a pile of mattresses, his body wasted so that it seemed no bigger than a child under the sheet that covered him, the eyes closed, and the face altogether like the most painful and wasted "Ecce Homo" ever painted by some old German painter. His voice was very weak, and I was astonished at the animation with which he talked; evidently his mind had wholly survived his body. He raised his powerless eyelids with his thin, white fingers, and exclaimed: "Gott! die kleine Lucie ist gross geworden, und hat einen Mann; das ist eigen!"—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE USE OF THE NOVEL.—Where are we to look, if not to novels, for the truest and most highly finished pictures of English life? What could make up to us for the loss of such writers as Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, and Sir Walter Scott? How often do we hear a worse sermon than that which Parson Dale delivered to his village congregation as we read it in the pages of *My Novel?* And how usefully do we often find a knowledge of novels come to our help in society! In the course of nineteenth century life we meet with seasons when various persons, more or less known to each other, meet together for the purpose of celebrating certain social rites, and when it is absolutely necessary, if the ceremonies in question are to be successfully conducted, that the celebrants should engage in what is sometimes called "conversation," or more familiarly "talk." Let us suppose two people, who are unacquainted with each other, placed together at a dinner party. They have got to sit side by side for the next two hours, and probably would find it (at any rate we may suppose one of the two would) rather dull to keep silence all that time. But what are they to talk about? Art, pictures, and music, traveling, dancing, croquet, archery, all have been tried and found wanting; when, by some lucky chance, a novel has been mentioned, and then at last a subject has been found mutually interesting to both parties. And surely it is more harmless, if not quite so delightful, to pass this time in criticising some fictitious character than in making remarks upon living friends, or satirical comments upon our next-door neighbors!—*The Argosy.*

WHITE TRASH IN INDIA.—There can be no question that there is much that is lamentable in the condition of considerable numbers of the various mixed populations of India, whether of British, or of Portugese, or of Dutch, or of French extraction; and that here and there melancholy instances occur of persons of pure European extraction being found in a state of misery and degredation, which, however deplorable in the purlieus of Houndsditch and Whitechapel, is politically a greater evil in a country where every Englishman is looked upon, more or less, as a representative of the ruling race. With the expansion of public works and commercial enterprises of various kinds, the number of lower class Europeans who are at any time liable to be cast loose on society has largely increased; so much so, that special enactments have had to be passed to enable the Government to deal with European vagrancy, and to deport at the public expense those who are unable or unwilling to earn a decent livelihood.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THACKERAY A MANNERIST.—One of the faults we hear most often brought against Thackeray is founded on the charge that he is a mannerist. But with the exception of a few such world-wide names as Homer, Shakespeare, and Goethe, where is the writer who is not a mannerist? Macaulay, Tennyson, and Carlyle all come under this same charge; and, indeed, to say that an author was not a mannerist, to a certain extent, would be to take away his individuality. Perhaps the weak point in Thackeray may lie in the want of variety among his characters. Mention a few types of humanity, and we have them nearly all. Unlike Shakespeare, he has no ideal on which to lavish his affections, and no visions to fascinate the aspirations of the young. A few gouty, bad-tempered, and dissolute old gentlemen, like Major Pendennis and Lord Bingwood; a few noisy, crafty, vulgar Irish widows, like Mrs. Mackenzie; and a few more male and female fools and sharpers, and we have the whole *dramatis personæ* before us. Mr. Charles Dickens, again, his nearest competitor, is much more successful in drawing variety of character, and he has created certain types of existence which are as familiar to every one as "household words." But all Dickens' most powerful creations belong to low life. Were he to have attempted to trespass upon the ground where Thackeray was greatest, how utterly would he have failed! Were Thackeray's works to cease to be read as pictures of society, they would still retain their place in English literature, from the singular beauty of their style. And this is saying a great deal, for it is style, indeed, rather than matter, which often keeps alive a literary reputation. In Dickens' characters there is often a humor which seems forced, and in many of his later productions the mannerism is so violent as almost to withdraw them from the region of reality, and make us regard them rather as speaking abstractions or animated machines.—*The Argosy.*

WAGNER AND LISZT.—The first performance of "Lohengrin" is connected with the most charming episodes of Wagner's life—his friendship with Franz Liszt. The intimate relations between these two great composers, subsisting at the present day, and under circumstances which would have made jealousies and mutual animosities but too excusable, seem to claim our passing attention. I quote the following extracts from an autobiographical sketch by Wagner, published in 1851: "At Weimar I saw him," writes Wagner, "when I rested a few days in Thuringia, not yet certain whether the threatening prosecution would compel me to continue my flight from Germany. The very day when my personal danger became a certainty, I saw Liszt conducting a rehearsal of my 'Tannhäuser,' and was astonished at recognizing my second self in his achievement. What I had felt in inventing this music, he felt in performing it; what I wanted to express in writing it down, he said in making it sound. Strange to say, through the love of this rarest friend I gained, at the moment of becoming homeless, a real home for my art, which I had longed for and sought for always in the wrong place. * * * At the end of my last stay in Paris, when, ill, miserable, and despairing, I sat brooding over my fate, my eye fell on the score of my 'Lohengrin,' totally forgotten by me. Suddenly I felt something like compassion, that this music should never sound from off the death-pale paper. Two words I wrote to Liszt; his answer was, that preparations for the performance were being made on the largest scale that the limited means of Weimar would permit. Everything that men and circumstances could do was done in order to make the work understood. * * * Errors and misconceptions impeded the desired success. What was to be done to supply the want so as to further the true understanding on all sides, and with it the ultimate success of the work? Liszt understood it at once, and did it. He gave to the public his own impressions of the work in a manner the convincing eloquence and overpowering efficacy of which remain unequaled. Success was his reward, and with this success he now approaches me, saying, 'Behold, we have come so far; now create us a new work, that we may go still further.'"—*Scribner's.*

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO-SMOKING.—Omitting all details of analysis of different tobaccos as too familiar for repetition, my experiments have led me to conclude:

1. That nicotine is the special agent concerned in vital paralysis and in disturbances of muscular co-ordination, and that its action upon the medullary centres is propagated by way of the pneumo-gastric nerve; that the cerebellar centres (co-ordinating the muscles concerned in locomotion) and the corpora striata (or great motor ganglia of the cerebrum) are next affected; in other words, that the motor tracts follow the vital in yielding to the influence of the poison.

2. That the cortex of the brain is the last to be affected by nicotine, but is more specifically affected by the pyrileine, picoline, and collidine bases. Hence the difference in physiological action between Honrades, with its minimum of nicotine, and perique and cavendish, with their excess; also, the analogous difference between Havana cigars and cigars manufactured from Connecticut leaf.

3. That smoking is often the exciting cause of the various neuroses, and always a fruitful source of local aneurism, by impairing the nervous circulation and laying the foundation for defective nutrition in various directions. Cessation from tobacco should be made a condition precedent to medical treatment in writer's cramp and nervous affections of that type (the paralytic.)

I am not going to take any radical ground on the tobacco question in its general aspects. Every man must judge for himself, and experiment for himself, as to the physiological action of the weed. I have symply recorded my own experiences and experiments, and the conclusions to which they have impelled me. I will not even say that I shall never smoke another cigar, for temptations are often strong and sudden; but I will say that, in such an event, I should regard myself as the victim of a nervous infirmity, not as one merely indulging himself in a harmless and pleasant luxury—of a devil far easier to get out of the bottle, to apply a Moslem legend, than to get back and cork in again.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

VICTOR HUGO AND "NOTRE DAME."—It was on the 27th of July, 1830, that he sat down to commence *Notre Dame.* He had arranged with Gosselin, his publisher, more than a twelve-month previously, to write a novel bearing that title; but he had continually put off commencing it, until Gosselin at length insisted upon the contract being completed within five months, on pain of heavy pecuniary forfeiture. On that very 27th of July burst forth the Revolution; it was impossible for a man to sit quietly composing a book with cannon and musket shot flying about his house, and in the midst of riot and bloodshed. Thus another delay occurred. When Paris had subsided a little, M. Gosselin once more pressed for the completion of his bargain, extending the time, however, to five months and a half, on the proviso that if the book were not completed within that period, the author should be mulcted to the amount of 1,000 francs for every week beyond. Further procrastination being impossible, Hugo was at length, but very reluctantly, compelled to set himself in earnest to the task. So he bought a bottle of ink, and the weather being very cold, a thick piece of worsted knitting, very much resembling a bear skin, in which he enveloped himself from head to foot; he locked up his clothes that he might not be tempted to go out, and closed his doors against all visitors; he never left his writing-table save to eat or sleep; never took off his bear-skin but once—that was to go to the trial of Charles X. ministers. On the 14th of January, 1831, a month within the allotted period, he wrote the last word with the last drop of ink in the bottle. Gosselin's principal reader was his wife, a clever, well-educated woman, and to her judgment he intrusted *Notre Dame.* Her opinion was unfavorable; she considered the work exceedingly dull; Gosselin thought he had made a very bad bargain, and vowed he would never buy another book without reading it first. The critics were hostile, and tried to write the work down; but the sale was enormous, the success gigantic. Publishers besieged him, begging him to give them if it were only a title for announcement; and the titles of two novels, destined never to be written *Le Fils du Bossu* and *La Quiquengrogne* were advertised for years.—*Temple Bar.*

TYNDALL'S SIN.—The narrow limits of Prof. Tyndall's address, the greatness of the questions it raised, and the diversity of views to which it has given rise, seem to have led to much erroneous interpretation of the document. Many newspapers have charged that the speech is an unprecedented and unwarranted aggression upon ground to which science has no rightful claim, and even the *Scientific American* describes the position taken by Prof. Tyndall as a "sudden invasion of the neutral territory lying between scientific and religious thought." The passage that has been most constantly quoted and relied upon, to show that Prof. Tyndall has quit his own field and intruded into that which belongs to religion, is where he speaks of "prolonging his vision across the boundary of the experimental evidence." But it is easy to show that this passage will bear no such construction; that is, what Prof. Tyndall proposes to do is exactly what all men of science have been about these hundred years.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE BIRTH OF ROMANTICISM IN FRANCE.—The reign of Louis XVIII. was a period of mental inactivity; worn out by the terrible turmoil of the Revolution, benumbed beneath the stultifying brutalism of the Empire, the exhausted mind of France needed repose to recover its vigor, its equilibrium. The two great writers of the period, De Staël and Chateaubriand, were in thought and feeling of an earlier epoch; although brilliant and original, they were yet the disciples of Rousseau, and the traditions of the eighteenth century lingered in their writings; *Paul et Virginie,* and *La Nouvelle Héloïse* were still the great models of fiction. In poetry Lamartine, Hugo, and De Vigny were creating a new school, but the classic drama of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Voltaire, still held the undisputed empire of the stage. Yet, concealed within this deceptive calm, were all the elements of disorder and revolution; *les bohèmes* were born, were growing to manhood, were dreaming in their miserable garrets over their *comédies humaines,* their visions of the Morgue, the bagnio, the street, their analyses of human corruption, to be revealed in that marvelous but terrible literature of doubt and unrest, of which Hugo, the two Dumas, Balzac, Alphonse Karr, De Musset, Sand, are the oracles. With the reign of Charles X. this new-literary epoch may be said to commence; under Louis Philippe it attained its maturity; under Louis Napoleon it lost much of its genius and waxed stronger in corruption; its tendency is still downward.—*Temple Bar.*

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duke was a great diner-out, and nothing gave him more pleasure than being called upon to take the chair at any of the annual festivals in aid of some popular charity; but although the toast which he had to propose was written down for him on a slip of paper, he very frequently contrived quite to forget what it really was, or managed to mix it up with some other subject in a manner which was highly entertaining to the audience. Thus, if he happened to preside at the dinner given at Willis' Rooms in aid of the funds of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Association, flushed with the juice of the grape, the Duke, rising, would deliver himself as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is now my agreeable duty to propose to you the toast of the evening. We are met here to promote the objects of a most useful society, one which has done a vast amount of good in this metropolis upon highly-interesting occasions, and helped many worthy fellow-creatures at a period of great anxiety and peril. Ladies and gentlemen, we are all deeply indebted to this most benevolent society. I beg, therefore, to propose health, prosperity, and success to the Lying-in Hospital."

At this juncture some friendly bystander would pluck the orator by the sleeve, and remind him that it was not the Lying-in Hospital the claims of which he was there to advocate, but the Newsvendors' Benevolent Association. Then the Duke, taking up his parable, would go blundering on, mixing the two up together in a manner highly comical.

"Ahem, ladies and gentlemen, I find I have rather exceeded my duty on this occasion in advocating the claims of the Lying-in Hospital; it is certainly an admirable institution—no better; without it we should probably not have so many newsvendors, and without these useful members of society how should we get our morning papers? I drink prosperity, therefore, to the Blind Asylum—I beg pardon, I mean the Newsvendors' Benevolent Association—and may they long discharge the duties they owe to society, by taking care of those unfortunates who find themselves in an interesting condition." [Immense applause and laughter.]—*Belgravia.*

THE PENGUINS AT TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.—All at once, out at sea a hundred yards or so from the shore, the water is seen in motion, a dark red beak and sometimes a pair of eyes appearing now and then for a moment above the surface. The moving water approaches the shore in a wedge shape, and with great rapidity a band of perhaps from three to four hundred penguins scramble out upon the stones, at once exchanging the vigorous and graceful movements and attitudes for which they are so remarkable while in the water for helpless and ungainly ones, tumbling over the stones, and apparently with difficulty assuming their normal position upright on their feet, which are set far back, and with their fin-like wings hanging in a useless kind of way at their sides. When they have got fairly out of the water, beyond the reach of the surf, they stand together for a few minutes drying and dressing themselves and talking loudly, apparently congratulating themselves on their safe landing, and then they scramble in a body over the stony beach—many falling and picking themselves up again with the help of their flappers on the way—and make straight for one particular gangway into the scrub, along which they waddle in regular order up to the rookery. In the meantime a party of about equal number appear from the rookery at the end of another of the paths. When they get out of the grass on to the beach, they all stop and talk and look about them, sometimes for three or four minutes. They then with one consent scuttle down over the stones into the water, and long lines of ripple radiating rapidly from their place of departure are the only indications that the birds are speeding out to sea. The tussock-brake, which in Inaccessible Island is perhaps four or five acres in extent, was alive with penguins breeding. The nests are built of the stem and leaves of the *Phalaris,* in the spaces between the tussocks. They are two or three inches high, with a slight depression for the eggs, and about a foot in diameter. The gangways between the tussocks, and which penguins are constantly passing, are wet and slushy, and the tangled grass, the strong ammoniacal smell, and the deafening noise continually penetrated by loud separate sounds which have a startling resemblance to the human voice, make a walk through the rookery neither easy nor pleasant.—*Good Words.*

ARAB AFFECTION FOR LADY DUFF GORDON.—In 1867, through the kindness of Nubar Pasha, I was enabled to go up the Nile in a Government steamer, and say good-bye to my mother prior to quitting Egypt for good. My husband and I left Cairo late in February, and stuck on various sand-banks as the river was very low. On our arrival at the different coaling stations and stopping places, the villages seemed almost deserted, and there was very little food to be bought. Our servant, Mohammed, a sharp lad of about sixteen, at last solved the mystery by explaining that we, being in a Government steamer, were supposed to be people who would be more likely to distribute kicks than paras, and said he would soon set that to rights. So Mohammed tumbled over the steamer's side, and swimming like a fish, went ashore, and, cutting off a corner at a long bend of the river, he entered the next village, where we were to anchor, and proclaimed that in the steamer was the daughter of the "Sitt el Kebeer," *the* great lady (as the Arabs called my mother,) who, like the Sitt was just, and had a heart that loved the Arabs. From that time we had no more difficulties about food, save to make the people take money. In Egypt it is wonderful how fast news travels. In many places we found people waiting with presents of milk and Arab bread, fowls, and eggs. One had been cured by the "Sitt el Kebeer," another had a cousin to whom she had been kind, to some one else she had given a lift in her boat, and so on all the way up the Nile. At Thebes we were expected, a man from Keneh having ridden on to announce the glad tidings to my mother; and the Ulema actually sent the religious flags to decorate her house and meet us. The sakkas (water-carriers) had sprinkled a path for us from the river's bank to her house, and there was general rejoicing in the little village.—*Janet Ross, Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FORMOSANS.—The Formosans delight in open-air feasts and merry-makings, and, during the nine great festivals of the year, all work is suspended and the people one and all sit down to dance and to play—and, it must be added, to drink. As the feasting proceeds the meetings become, especially at the Venus fêtes, scenes of the lowest debaucheries; all decency is laid aside, and the people, led by their priestesses, give themselves up to every form of sensual enjoyment. The marriage tie is as loosely made as it is easily dissolved. The young swain, who, by an unwritten law, must have arrived at the age of twenty-one, having made a choice of a lady-love, serenades her; and she, if she favors his suit, allows herself to be enticed by his music into his company. He then sends certain presents, varying in value according to the resources at his command, to the lady's parents, a day is fixed for the wedding, and the happy pair—having poured out libations to heaven and earth—become man and wife. But, by a curious perversion of the laws of nature, from the day of his marriage until he reaches the age of forty the husband is not permitted openly to enjoy the society of his wife. Only by stealth and at night is he allowed to visit her, at her father's house; and daylight is the signal for his departure. During this or any future time the merest quarrel, however slight, is frequently made the excuse for a divorce; and, if it should be proved that the wife is the provoking cause of the dispute, the husband has a right to claim from her parents the presents he gave them at his betrothal. This license of divorce is freely used, and it often happens that a man marries and divorces several wives in a single year. The evils arising from this free-and-easy state of things are somewhat mitigated by a law which provides that no child born before its mother has reached the age of thirty-seven shall be allowed to live.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CHEVALIER DE MORSAN

A FRENCH STORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The exact truth in the following narrative has never been absolutely ascertained, although a court of law once passed upon the facts, and this very uncertainty adds somewhat of interest to the extraordinary circumstances which characterize it. From the mass of irrelevant matter which was produced on the trial we select the more important facts.

Marguerite Charlotte Donc, the heroine of this story, lost her father while still a child, and, together with her two brothers, was brought up by her mother, who also managed the considerable estate which her husband had left to his children. Ignorant of business, and of extravagant habits, she was little fitted for the responsible post she held, and displayed such signal incapacity that some of the other relatives of the children accused her of wasting the estate, and applied to the proper authorities for the appointment of a more suitable trustee. Their motion was granted, and the Sieur Maro de Joigny appointed to that office. He was a highly-respected Parisian lawyer, and in the carrying on of an extensive business employed many clerks. Among these was a certain individual named Robert. His employer's duties as Trustee of the Doncs' estate necessitated frequent visits at their house on the part of the young clerk. His fancy was soon struck by Charlotte's appearance. She was then a handsome black-eyed girl of fourteen, and he resolved to marry her. He easily procured the mother's consent, but this by no means removed all the obstacles in his way. The marriage was repugnant to the young lady herself. Robert was anything but an agreeable lover, and her guardian could not give his consent. He thought that the charms of his ward, and the handsome *dot* he would be able to save for her out of the wreck of her father's estate would enable her to look higher than a notary's clerk in choosing a husband.

Finally, to cap the climax of his difficulties, Charlotte was at school in the Convent des Filles St. Gervais, where her guardian had placed her; nor had she any desire to wander beyond the convent walls, fearing that her lover's importunities, joined to her mother's commands, would force her to consent to the hateful marriage. Robert, however, was not the man to give up his Dulcinea without a struggle. With Mme. Donc's advice, he seized a favorable opportunity, forced his way into the convent, and carried off Charlotte by main force. Nine days afterward he married her in the presence of her mother and four witnesses, the girl giving a reluctant and sullen consent. Maro, her guardian, instituted legal proceedings against his adventurous clerk; but as the marriage had actually taken place, and any further steps might leave his ward in an awkward predicament, the matter was allowed to drop, and Robert was left in easy possession of his bride.

Good feeling, however, by no means subsisted between them. It is said that in less than eight days after the wedding there occurred scenes which scandalized and alarmed the neighborhood. After a short trial, Charlotte found the yoke which had been imposed upon her too heavy to bear; she absconded from her husband's house and took refuge with some of her relations. They consulted together, sympathized with her, and finally, in the hope of breaking the marriage, appealed to the law. A preliminary decree ordered her to remain in the Convent of La Roquette until a final decision should be rendered in the case. Robert, in whom familiarity with the law seems to have bred contempt, made several efforts to carry her off from this retreat, but without success.

At last, after several years of litigation, a decision was rendered, requiring her to return to her husband within six months. When the decree was announced Robert approached his wife, who was present in court, and addressed her in tender accents, saying how happy he would be to have her with him once more. For sole reply she slapped his face, exclaiming, "That's my last good-by," and, turning away from him, was soon lost in the crowd. He never laid eyes on her again. She was at that time twenty-one years old.

Robert searched for her in vain; he sued Maro de Joigny, whom he supposed privy to the disappearance, and with the help of the law made every possible effort to discover her retreat, but could find no trace. Many husbands under the circumstances would have waited quietly for their wife's return, but with Robert tenderness was not the sole motive. He was neither widower nor benedict; and to fix his place in society, he wanted to find his spouse, either living or dead. Unsuccessful in his first attempt, he waited fifteen years, and then, thinking he would like to try his luck again in the game of matrimony, made a new complaint, applied for a fresh inquisition, and on this occasion met with better success. The legal inquiry furnished matter for one of the most extraordinary stories which had ever struck the ears of the Judges, while the substance of that story was that his wife no longer lived, the small-pox having carried her off some years before.

Fully persuaded of her death, Robert changed his residence, lost sight of his old friends, and among his new associates passed himself off for a bachelor. He paid court to and married Magdalene Ponsignard, a widow of sixty, but the second marriage was no happier than the first. As a husband, Robert does not seem to have been a great success. He reproached his wife with her age, maltreated her, and, at her suggestion, finally agreed to a separation. Embittered against her husband, Magdalene made inquiries into his past history, and having discovered the certificate of his marriage with Charlotte Donc, had him arrested on a charge of bigamy.

It now behooved Robert to bestir himself, for the penalty of the crime with which he was charged was death. With the assistance of Antoine Donc, the brother and sole heir of the lost Charlotte, he traced her extraordinary adventures, until, feeling sure he was on the right track, he applied to the proper authorities for a legal examination of Mr. Maro, M. Joquet D'Imonville, and several other parties, among whom figured Mlle. Anne Duclos, an eminent *comédienne,* one of the best interpreters of Corneille's masterpieces that the French stage has ever seen. All these parties Robert asserted to be privy to the mysterious disappearance of his first wife.

In his defense on the trial for bigamy, he asserted that his wife had died of small-pox seven years after her disappearance, and in proof thereof he put in a burial certificate, dated Nov. 10, 1723, setting forth the death and burial of "Maximilien De Morsan, aged twenty-two, or thereabouts, the son of Messire De Morsan and Emilie, his wife." To establish Charlotte's identity with the Chevalier De Morsan, he related the following story, in support of which he called a number of witnesses:

As soon as she escaped from the Court-room, Charlotte hurried to the house of M. D'Imonville, a friend of her guardian, M. Maro. Upon her arrival, Mme. D'Imonville arrayed her in a red coat, boots, and a laced *chapeau,* with a sword-belt and rapier. In this disguise, and under the name of the Chevalier Du Coudray, she remained several days with the Imonvilles, a prey to constant alarms, in dread of Robert's pursuit, troubled at the sight of every stranger's face, and hiding herself in her chamber whenever a knock was heard at the front-door. Her friends omitted no measures to soothe her fears, and to that end changed her residence, sending her, under the name of the Chevalier De Desmarets to live with the celebrated actress, Mlle. Duclos, in the Faubourg St. Germain. While the latter proved an efficient teacher, Charlotte was a ready pupil, and, profiting by her instruction, soon became deaf to the dangers which had at first alarmed her. Nay, if some of the witnesses were to be believed, the soi-disant chevalier became the hero of several affairs of gallantry, and stirred the bile of many jealous husbands, with one of whom he fought a duel, displaying, on that occasion, both skill and courage. The little village of Combe-la-Ville was the scene of many little parties of pleasure, where Venus and Bacchus were the divinities, and the notorious Duclos the high-priestess of the mysteries. It was also put in evidence that when quite a numerous party was assembled at table, old Maro, who was one of the party, turned to his neighbor, who then passed by the name of De Morsan, and said: "Well, Charlotte; how goes it?" A general laugh followed, and when questioned as to his remark, he became much embarrassed and hurriedly changed the subject.

A frequent change of name and different stories as to his station in society, led to much inquiry on the subject of the Chevalier De Morsan by the busybodies of the neighborhood, and it became matter of common repute at Campe-la-Ville that he was a woman. The *soi-disant* Chevalier and his friend Duclos thereupon returned to Paris, where the former was seized with small-pox. The disease rapidly ran its course, and a priest was sent for, to whom, apparently in an agony of remorse, the dying person declared, "Alas, I am not a man, but a woman." The good priest, astounded at this statement, obtained permission to mention the circumstance to Mlle. Duclos, who expressed great surprise at the news. The next day the Chevalier died. Two of the servants who laid out the corpse were produced, who swore that it was that of a woman. The disguise, however, was continued after death. A crossed sword and scabbard resting on the coffin seemed to announce that it inclosed the body of a man, and the burial certificate stood in the name of the Chevalier De Morsan.

Such was the remarkable story which Robert propounded to show the death of his first wife. He established most of his statements by excellent evidence, and when he had called attention to the fact that the disappearance of Charlotte was simultaneous with the advent of the mysterious Chevalier, he undoubtedly had a strong case of it.

M. Boisson, the counsel for Mara, and the Imonvilles, who undertook to break down Robert's case by showing that the Chevalier was in reality a man, had also a strange story to tell. The Chevalier, he said, was born in Bavaria, came to Paris in 1715, became intimate with one Father Chamillard, a Jesuit, and confided to him his most secret affairs and the reasons which brought him to France. By the aid of his Jesuit friend an asylum was procured for him with M. Imonville. The learned advocate acknowledged that it was impossible to show by actual proof who the Chevalier De Morsan was. They had no title by which to trace him, and only knew what he told them. He professed at first to be the son of a private gentleman, having quitted Munich for reasons which he could not disclose. Subsequently touched by the kindness shown him, he became more communicative and said he was a natural son of the Elector of Bavaria, but was ignorant of his mother's name. Imonoille mentioned this disclosure to Chamillard, who told him the story was a true one, and advised him to look carefully after his guest, for if everything went well at the Electoral Court the Chevalier would soon be in a position to amply repay any kindness which might be shown him. This advice Imonoille followed, he lent the young man money and showed him much kindness in every way. At last a message came requesting his return to Bavaria, but he was at that time infatuated with a young lady living at Paris and refused to go. In vain did Imonoille urge his departure, he obstinately refused to budge. A bitter quarrel ensued, when Mlle. Duclos, who happened to be in the house entered the room and invited the Chevalier to leave his present quarters and live with her. He had done so, and enjoyed her hospitality until his death. "Was it likely," counsel naively asked, "that an actress possessed of Mlle. Duclos' beauty and accomplishments, would have thus treated an individual who was a man only in his dress?" The dying confession was explained on the ground that the patient was delirious, and it was suggested that the two nurses had been tampered with. It was also shown that his physiognomy was harsh, and his habits and tastes inconsistent with the theory of his femininity. He was fond of fencing and broadsword exercise, and was an accomplished tennis player; he drank like a fish; he rode like a Bedouine, and was excessively fond of horses; had even been seen passing whole days on horseback when engaged in the sports of the chase. In support of this story, however, while there was abundant evidence as to the latter facts, on the most important points M. Imonville was the only witness. The decision of the court, which was rendered in 1736, was based as much on certain refinements of the old French law as on the evidence in the case. The prosecution for bigamy was dismissed, and those accused of Charlotte's abduction declared innocent. Robert, however, was saddled with the costs of both proceedings.

While this decision was, if anything, unfavorable to Robert's hypothesis as to his wife's disappearance, judicial proof is not always needed to satisfy the public, and it was generally believed at the time that Charlotte and the Chevalier De Morsan were identical. It is noteworthy that while Mars and Imonvelle were able to bring forward many who knew both parties, they carefully forbore questioning the witnesses as to any differences of face and figure; they confined the evidence to general habits of body, which did not militate against the supposition that the Chevalier was a woman. Women have been known to ride horseback as well as men, and M. Gayot De Pitaval, who first reports this case, gives many instances of women who have shown skill in manly sports. The ability to drink wine to excess, although rare among the fair sex, is purely a matter of constitution. An amusing story is told of a French officer in Marshal Saxe's army during a campaign in Flanders. Having laid siege in vain to the heart of a fair Fleming, he resolved to storm the fortress with the aid of Bacchus. His charmer phlegmatically accepted his invitation to dinner, and after a three hours' session, during which she drank with him glass for glass, had the satisfaction of seeing her adorer roll under the table.

Allusion was made on the trial to a certain Mlle. De Charce, who, under the name of the Chevalier Baltazard, became a Captain of dragoons in the French service. Similar instances have been by no means uncommon since that time, and Charlotte Donc's impersonation of a man was by no means so successfully carried out as one recorded by Taylor in the last edition of his work on "Medical Jurisprudence." Dr. James Barry, well known in England as Staff Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, died in 1865 at the age of eighty. He was supposed to have been the illegitimate child of a nobleman, and when, where, or how he managed to pursue his medical studies no one knew; but at the age of fifteen he obtained a diploma as Doctor of Medicine from Edinburgh. He thereupon entered the army as surgeon, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and the West Indies. Although eccentric, he displayed upon occasions great professional skill; was noted for being very quarrelsome, and on one occasion fought a duel with a brother officer. In due course he retired from active service, was pensioned, and appointed Inspector of Hospitals, which position he retained till his death. Although his voice and general appearance led his brother officers to suppose that he was laboring under some malformation, no one seems to have suspected him of being a woman until his sex was discovered after his decease.

BALZAC'S HOUSE.—Balzac, as is well known, was the most incorrigible *panier percé* that ever existed; he was always in debt, and seldom had a sou that he could fairly call his own. But his financial embarrassments by no means prevented him from entertaining a multitude of brilliant projects; and one of these, by a method peculiar to himself, he contrived to realize. Fancying that his literary avocations would be facilitated by the possession of a snug little retreat, where he might pursue his studies without fear of interruption, he selected a piece of ground which he considered available for his purpose, and applied forthwith to the owner for leave to build a house upon it; adding that he had no money, but that the intended habitation would be ample security for the value of the land. This arrangement being, strangely enough, acceded to by the proprietor, off went Balzac to his architect, and induced him to undertake the construction of the house, on the security of the piece of ground. What powers of persuasive eloquence the author of "La Comédie Humaine," may have exerted in this negotiation we are left to imagine; but the result was a complete triumph, and Balzac was eventually installed in his new abode, with the comfortable assurance that the house had become security for the land, and the land for the house.—*London Society.*

THE MEMORY OF NAPOLEON IN ELBA.—The memory of Napoleon is warmly and justly cherished by the Elbans; for he invariably displayed, during his residence among them, the warmest anxiety for their well-being, and neglected no means by which their moral and social condition might be improved. On leaving the island, he bequeathed his library, consisting of many thousand volumes, including costly editions of rare and valuable works, to the Municipality, for the public advantage and instruction. But, alas! neither the Municipality nor the public have shown themselves capable of appreciating such a treasure. Numbers of volumes have been lost; others are so worm-eaten and otherwise injured as to be unreadable; they are now left to molder on their shelves, no one being allowed to read, or even, unless by especial favor, to see them. Thus, through ignorance and neglect, has a truly generous intention been wholly frustrated.—[illegible]

LOCAL IDIOMS.

DIVERSITIES OF SPEECH IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

No person of observation can travel far, nor tarry long in different quarters of our land, peopled as it is by the descendants of so many different nationalities, without being impressed by their diversities of speech, which are perhaps more remarkable than the differences in their manners and customs. A brief glance at a few of the former may not be altogether unprofitable, as the subject is a curious one, and is largely suggestive of the effects of local pursuits and habits, as well as the fact of ancestry, in changing and modifying that English tongue which is supposed to be the common language of America.

I visited New-Hampshire while a lad, and was impressed with the oddity of several idioms which were then, and I presume are now, a part of the daily speech of the people. They were certainly unlike anything that I had ever heard in New-York. Thus ——, a farmer, desiring to know whether his neighbor's oxen are well broke, and draw well in the yoke, invariably puts the question, "Are they *handy?*" In New-York the adjective might well be applied to a useful boy, or a smart servant girl, but never to an animal.

In the Granite State also I often heard the singular question asked in regard to a particular individual, "Is he *forehanded?*" A stranger hearing such a query for the first time would certainly need to be told that it's almost the equivalent of the very common "Is he well-off?" of the Middle States. One of the strangest errors as to the derivation of an idiomatic word that could well be made, was that of a person who insisted that this word was properly spelled *four*-handed, and that the pith of its meaning lay in the fact that a person with two sets of hands, if such a monstrosity could exist, would be able to rake in money very fast.

Still another peculiarity of New-Hampshire speech is the question, "*How do you like?*" I never heard the pronoun added; whether the interrogation related to a book, a town, a new song, or a human being, it invariably ended in this abrupt fashion, as though the objective pronoun were scarce and costly.

Coming somewhat nearer home, I wonder if the remarkable pronunciation of "begretch" for "begrudge" is ever heard elsewhere than in the Empire State? If so, I never happened to hear it elsewhere. So have I heard people from other States criticise, with good-natured ridicule, the frequent use in New-York of the barbarous, not to say ungrammatical expression, "*He hadn't ought to do it,*" an expression by no means infrequent.

The use of the word "level" for "levy" by a sheriff or a constable is in very frequent use by our common people. This, of course, is merely a misconception of the correct word to be used; but, in time, language becomes corrupted by just such means. So of the outlandish "baffoot" for "barefoot," and "bagnet" for "bayonet."

The use of the Americanism "tote," to signify "carry" or "bear," is popularly supposed to be confined to the West and South-west. I heard it used during the war by a white woman of Virginia with ridiculous effect, and with a personal application which I believe is not given to it in the West. She was standing in the doorway of her house, near Berrywille, watching the army pass, when one of our officers rode up and politely asked if he could buy a loaf of bread and a canteen of milk of her. She instantly put her arms akimbo, and delivered herself thus:

"No, you can't! We haint got no bread. We haint got no milk. We're clean done gone up a spout; so you kin tote yourself away from h'yar."

It is unnecessary to say that the officer felt constrained to "tote."

The use of the words "done" and "done gone," not only by the negroes, but by many of the whites of the South, to express the idea of full and complete performance or happening, has very often been commented upon by observers of Southern habits and customs. The most absurd use of this idiom that I ever heard—and yet no more absurd than the use that is daily made of it—was by my negro servant, who volunteered to inform me one evening that the sun had "done sot."

"We 'uns" and "you 'uns," manifestly corruptions of such tautology as "we ones" and "you ones," were expressions which so often greeted the ear of the Northern soldier during the war, that he almost ceased to think them outlandish. A very striking example of their use was contained in the doggerel rhyme sent by the Confederate soldier in the field to his sweetheart at home. I believe it has been in print before; but as I heard it read from the letter itself, part of the contents of a captured Confederate mail, it may be worth while to republish it in connection with this certificate of its genuineness:

"'Tis hard for we 'uns to live in camps;
'Tis hard for we 'uns to fight the Yanks;
'Tis hard for we 'uns and you' uns to part,
Since you 'uns has stolen we uns' heart."

It will be remembered that in Sheridan's final raid up the Shenandoah Valley, in the Spring of 1865, a large number of prisoners were taken near Staunton. They were brought to Winchester, where I heard one of them narrating the story of his capture. The burden of it was that "you 'uns came down on we 'uns, and scooped we 'uns up like herr'n!"

In this connection, and it is perhaps not wholly foreign to the subject under consideration, I am reminded that in this same Spring of 1865, at a house near Winchester, inhabited by relatives of the Washingtons, the chances of war brought to my hands three original letters of Martha Washington, written from Mount Vernon, in 1797, to the then resident of this mansion. They were lost by some after mishap; but I well remember that they were written in a bold, round hand, on heavy unruled paper, and—to tell the whole truth—they abounded in dreadful misspelling. But, of course, we must remember that in those days there was no fixed standard of orthography, for Noah Webster had not been heard from, and Washington himself wrote about a "hatt" and "cloathes." These letters of Mrs. Washington were frequent in their mentions of "the General," as they invariably styled him, speaking of his health, of his having recently ridden out in his carriage, and of his desire to pay a visit to the valley. But, perhaps, more singular to alien ears than anything that I have herein noticed is the expression, "*those* molasses," which actually prevails in some parts of the West. Yet can any one give any good reason why molasses should not be plural as well as ashes?

"Gobble" and "skedaddle" were peculiar to the army in war-time, and have not outlived that period, I believe, to any extent. They were very expressive words, and gave a significant meaning to what would otherwise have been called "plunder" or "capture," and "flight." They were used both as verbs and nouns.

"Bummer"—that perfectly descriptive word for a military vagabond and plunderer—is still heard occasionally in the press or in common speech, and may possibly survive the war long enough to become ingrafted upon the language with other queer additions of the last two decades.

I believe the use of the expression, "outen," for "out of" is not confined to any locality. I have heard it in widely separated places.

"Touse," which appears as a dictionary word, signifying a pulling, hauling, or disturbance, has become obsolete almost everywhere in this country; though I have heard it used in New England as the expressions "training" and "carrying-on" are elsewhere used to designate the capers and pranks of exuberant young people.

Upon reviewing the above, I find that the Great Unabridged contains "forehanded," "tote," and "skedaddle." The latter is stated to be an importation from Sweden and Denmark, and to have been in use among immigrants to our North-western country for several years. The word was certainly never known to the nation at large till the war popularized it, and furnished illustrations of its meaning.

"Ornery" for "ordinary" has been in use in many parts of the country for some years. And the list might be almost indefinitely extended.

It is quite apparent to any one who has paid much attention to the use of this "argot," (*vide* Victor Hugo in *Les Misérables,*) that in its creation it is the offspring of common and uneducated people. But its chief peculiarity is its wonderful tenacity of life, and its faculty of spreading among the refined and educated. And although these slang and corrupted words always lead the existence of philological outlaws, and only crowd themselves into the lexicons when their use becomes so prevalent that they can no longer be ignored, yet it may truthfully be said of nearly each one of them, as the poet sang of Plymouth Rock—

"It lives, it lives, and it ne'er will die."

Should any person doubt the absolute truth of this assertion, let him remember that the word "bully," that *slangiest* of all slang words, which we find in much wider use to-day than it should be, had an existence in Shakespeare's time, and was even used by Shakespeare himself, as in the "Merry Wives of Windsor,"

"How is my bully rook?"

And that "lam," in the sense of "beat," or "punish," as used by our rowdy element to-day, was in use centuries ago with precisely the same signification, and is to be found in some of the old dramatists, although Webster ignores it. So "bummer" and "gobble," though elbowed out by the dictionary-makers, may very possibly go down to a remote posterity, with numerous other kindred expressions—a legacy of doubtful value.

J. F. F.

PHYSICIANS' SACRIFICES.

PROF. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES RECOUNTS SOME OF THEM.

In his address at the meeting in Boston in behalf of a new medical college building for Harvard University, Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes paid the following tribute to the medical profession:

I come then to the claims of the medical profession on the community. Let me begin by quoting a passage from a recent writer who has said many plain, true, and most unpalatable things to the clergy and the so-called Christian people of England—the author of "Modern Christianity a Civilized Heathenism."

"Men are pleased to call you reverened," he says, addressing the English clergy, "but if such a title belongs to any profession on this earth, it belongs, not to the parson, but the doctor. He it is, who, in some degree at least, is making himself Christ to the suffering and the sorrowing among mankind. He it is who turns out of his bed at midnight to cool the poor man's burning lips, or succor a woman with the tenderest efforts of his skill, who can never pay him sixpence for his trouble, whether her infant lives or not." "What you do cheerfully enough once in a way, he does as a matter of business all day long. Your work is baby's play compared to his."

So writes a Canon of the established Church of England, if common report rightly assigns the authorship of that terrible satire. The physician's life is one of sacrifice. He gives up not only his ease, if necessary, his health, and even his life, but what is dearer to some men, I might almost say, than any of these—namely, his habits. He drops his novel with the last chapter unread; he leaves the theatre with the fifth act just working itself up to agony; he gets up from a meal that is untasted; he leaves his pillow unpressed, or springs from it in the dead of night to brave the wildest storms of rain or snow; he has not an hour by night or day when you cannot summon him as if he were a slave and you were his master. He does more than the good Samaritan—he goes to the wayside to look for the wounded travelers, and carries them in his ambulance to his hospital, which is an inn where there is no landlord to pay. He will stoop to wash your feet if you are bruised and maimed, and do for you more than menial service at the call of humanity. These are his sacrifices—what are your gains? The surgeon is constantly saving life. Where would you be without his aid in a case of strangulated hernia? Think of those wonderful and at first sight appalling operations—vivisections, I had almost said—by which hundreds of women have been rescued from inevitable death, and come back to life, as the brother came forth from the sepulchre, as the maiden rose at the words of Him who said: "She is not dead, but sleepeth." And in woman's special hour of anguish what do not she and those that love her often owe to the skill and care by which two precious lives are guarded or rescued! If the physician has not so often as the surgeon or the obstetrician the certainty that he has saved his patient from impending death, he cannot doubt that the measures he has taken not very rarely turn the uncertain balance in his favor. Most men want to live as long as they can, and as comfortable as they can, and the great business of the physician is to help them in realizing both these wishes. I am not one of those whose tendency is thought to be to overrate the efficiency of medical treatment. I have been accused, on the contrary, of undervaluing some of the agencies employed in the treatment of disease. But while I never hope to see the great tidal movements of disease stayed by the employment of any drugs that we possess or are like to possess, I recognize with unspeakable gratitude the control placed in the hands of the physician over every form of suffering and discomfort. When a physician finds his patient panting, suffocating, drowning in the fluid that is crowding his lungs, and boldly thrusting a hollow needle into his chest, pumps it out, and gives him his breath again; when he goes to a patient gasping with asthma, and, pricking an atom of morphia into his skin, so transforms him in the course of a few minutes that, to borrow a sufferer's words, whereas he had been in hell, he was now in heaven; when he visits one who is undergoing the torture of the passage of a gall-stone, and silences the pain with an anæsthetic that says, "Peace, be still," with an almost Divine authority, I feel that nothing comes nearer to the Deity than he who is invested with such beneficent capacities. The pains of surgical operations and of disease have been divested of much, if not of all, of their terror. The agony that seemed inseparable from maternity has been divorced from it in the face of the ancestral curse resting upon womanhood. With the first painless birth, induced by an anæsthetic agent, the reign of tradition was over, and humanity was ready to assert all its rights. It remains for the physician to claim for his art the right of procuring a painless passage out of the world, so far as is practicable, for the patient whom he can keep no longer in it, and without doing violence to the proprieties of the closing scene, to consider the physical process as one which should be under his exclusive direction.

I trust these grave considerations bring home to all of us the great importance of the medical profession to ourselves and the whole community, of which we form a part. And yet there is another work that falls to the lot of certain members of the profession more especially, to all in some measure, which has not yet been referred to—I mean the care of the public health. As our cities grow larger and more densely populated, every year adds to the dangers arising from local causes of disease. We know too much of this practically here in Boston, where the death rate is higher, I believe, than in any of our northern cities. We know also the diligent labors of our State Board of Health in the investigation of the sources of sickness and mortality, and their suppression. We have good reason to hope that their efforts will, if seconded heartily by the authorities, result in a great improvement in the health of a city which has prided itself on its freedom from malaria and its care of its citizens. To have good surgeons, obstetricians, physicians, boards of health, you must have good medical schools and sound methods of instruction. We make no secret of the fact that we are not satisfied with the methods of instruction which were long followed in this school and which prevail very largely throughout this country at the present day. They were as good, perhaps, as could have been expected in a new country, but Massachusetts is not a new country, at any rate, and Boston is not a new city, and Harvard University is the oldest in the land. Its medical department has taken the lead in a great educational reform, the leading aim of which is to send into your families men who shall be more able to help you in your hour of pain and danger, to make the coming into life and the going out as nearly like the hours of waking in the morning and of closing the eyes in slumber at night as is permitted by the conditions under which we come into being. We want in coming years that this college shall send forth more men like Jeffries Wyman to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, more men like George Derby to recognize the sanitary arrangements of all our negligent communities. We want to fit the physicians and surgeons of the future to be to their time what James Jackson and John Collins Warren were to the first half of this century. And it is to further this wish and the effort that springs out of it that we make this appeal to those who have signified their willingness to listen, and to all who feel the importance of a thoroughly-taught medical profession.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

SUPERIORITY OF THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

REPORT OF MAJOR ELLIOT, OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD—INTERESTING FACTS AND IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

In June, 1873, Major George H. Elliot, Secretary Engineer of the Light-house Board, was commissioned by the Treasury Department to inspect the light-houses of Europe, and to report on them, with a view to the improvement of the American system. The result of his labors has just appeared in a volume of 288 pages, which has considerable interest to the general reader as well as to the scientific man.

During the voyage to England he had several conversations with Capt. Macauley, of the Cunard steamer China, who stated that the American lights were generally satisfactory to mariners, and equal in brilliancy to the English lights, but that the French were superior to either. The American fog signals, Capt. Macauley praised highly, saying that the steam whistle at Cape Ann and the siren at Sandy Hook had often been of great service to him, and that he confidently trusted on hearing them at distances of from six to eight miles. He thought it would be much to the interest of commerce if the British Government would place similar signals at important points, as the Channel approaches to Great Britain were nearly as much subject to fogs as the eastern coast of America.

In crossing the Banks Major Elliot was afforded a striking illustration of the danger of collision between Transatlantic steamers. The China's whistle was responded to by another vessel, which could not be seen, although the distinctness of the sound proved her close proximity. He strongly urges that not only the position but the kind of fog-signals used in such vessels should be regulated by a joint commission of the Governments interested, and that the adaptability of the Daboll trumpet and the siren should be especially considered.

Shortly after Major Elliot's arrival in England, a series of experiments were made by Prof. Tyndall at Dover, with regard to the transmission of sound in foggy weather, and the results are certainly calculated to shock all popular notions on the subject. Various instruments, chiefly powerful steam whistles and trumpets, were placed at two stations established at the South Foreland, and the experiments were continued for nearly six weeks. Sometimes the sounds proceeding from the guns at the fort predominated over those of the horns, which almost inclined Prof. Tyndall to recommend their use as fog signals, but at other times, so capricious was the atmosphere, the horns were heard at a distance when the guns were entirely inaudible. As regards the comparison of the different atmospheric conditions, it was found that the range of sounds increased more or less till the approach of July, when on the third day of that month, within a range of two and a half miles from the shore, the heavens without a cloud, no whistle could be detected. An American steam whistle, which sounded like the bellowing of a bull, when hidden in a thick haze was perfectly inaudible.

"The real enemy to the transmission of sound through the atmosphere," says the Professor in a report from which Major Elliot quotes, "has, I think, been proved to be not rain, nor hail, nor haze, nor, I imagine, snow or fog; not water in fact, in either a liquid or a solid form, but water in a vaporous form, mingled with air, so as to render it acoustically turbid and flocculent. This acoustic turbidity often occurs in days of surprising optical transparency. Any system of measures, therefore, founded on the assumption that the optic and acoustic transparency of the atmosphere go hand in hand must prove delusive. There is but one solution to this difficulty: it is to make the source of sound so powerful as to be able to endure considerable loss by partial reflection and still retain a sufficient residue for transmission. Of all the instruments hitherto examined by us, the siren comes nearest to the fulfillment of this condition, and, in my opinion, its establishment on our coast will prove an incalculable boon to the mariner."

Major Elliot then inspected all the North Sea lights of England, those on the south-west and Irish coasts, and those at the mouth of the Seine. He paid special attention to the use of gas and electricity as illuminating powers, and he gives in his report a full description of the electric lights at Cape La Hève, France, which are the finest in the world. There are two towers, sixty-five feet high, their focal plane being 397 feet above the level of the sea. In the machine-room are four magneto-electric machines made by the *Compagnie l' Alliance* of Paris. One machine running with a velocity of four hundred revolutions a minute, supplies each light; and in case of fog or thick weather the other machines are added, so that the uncondensed beam, which in the former case is equal to 2,000 candles, is increased to 4,000 candle-power. For several years one tower was lighted by electricity, while the other was lighted by oil, and it was easy to compare their relative brilliancy. The former was seen by vessels from four to eight miles further off than the latter, and one Captain asserted that under unusually favorable circumstances he saw the electric light at a distance of forty miles. Even before it could be seen, its presence was marked by an illumination of the atmosphere surrounding it, especially in thick weather. In nine years there have been only six extinctions, lasting in all about five hours, between sunset and sunrise. In charge of the lights there is a principal keeper, (*maître de phane*,) and who has under his orders six assistants, (*gardiens*,) two of whom attend to the steam engines, while the others attend to the lamps. The average cost of maintaining the lights is $3,215 34 a year, and they have the economical advantage that while two in number, the expenses are far from being double what they would be for a single light. Navigators acknowledge with pleasure the excellent service the electric lights render them; but there are some disadvantages inherent in the system which necessarily limit its application. Much space is required for the steam engines and the electro-magnetic machinery, and the repairs of the apparatus require special workmen not usually found in the vicinity of light-houses. It is, therefore, believed that in a great number of cases, especially in those of light-houses at sea, or distant from important centres of population, or not easily accessible, the substitution of electric light for that produced by oil would be disadvantageous or even impossible. But where these unfavorable conditions do not exist, the electric light is highly desirable. England, after having first tried it at Dungeness, is about to adopt it at the South Foreland and Lowestoft. The attention of other Governments has been drawn to it, and it is probable that the example of Great Britain and France will be largely followed.

The electric light has never been adopted in American lighthouses, nor has gas, which is used in nearly all the most important stations on the coast of Ireland. Speaking of the latter, Major Elliot says the required improvement in sea-coast lights is that of a varying capacity of power, which can be suited to all stages of the atmosphere, and the Irish gas-light certainly appears to me to meet this requirement more fully than any other known, with this additional advantage: During the eclipses of revolving and intermittent lights, the consumption of the illuminant may be entirely suspended, and when, as is ofeen the case, the total amount of eclipses is six hours or more out of twelve, the economy is evident. Prof. Tyndall was particularly impressed with the utility of gas as an illuminant for light-houses, and has summed up a series of experiments as follows: "The results assure me that with gas as a source of illumination an amount of variableness and consequent distinctiveness is attainable which is not attainable with any kind of oil. It would, I think, be easy to give to every light-house supplied with gas so marked a character that a mariner on nearing the light should know with infallible certainty its name. It may be beaten in point of cheapness by the mineral oil now coming into use, (that is to be proved,) but in point of handiness, distinctiveness, and power of variability to meet the changes of the weather, it will maintain its superiority to all oils."

Major Elliot concludes by summarizing his investigations. He states that the French and English lamps are superior to the American, that while the power of ours is fixed, (i. e., they give only the same amount of light in foggy and thick weather as in fair, and in the long twilights of Summer as in the darkness of the night,) the English oil lamps are flexible in power, and can be varied by the keepers to suit the different conditions of the atmosphere; that the first-order sea-coast lights of England may be raised from an equivalent of 342 (their minimum) to 722 candles, while the maximum power of our first-order sea-coast lights is uniformly the equivalent of only 210 candles, and that while the English and French lights have been recently increased in power, the actual consumption per unit of light has been decreased by improvements in the supply of oxygen to the flame. The apparatus of American light-houses might be so improved as to increase their power fifty per cent. with little or no extra cost. Furthermore the European Governments, after careful and protracted experiments, are adopting the use of mineral oil instead of the vegetable and animal oils formerly used, and which are still used in the United States. Mineral oil is more cleanly than the lard-oil consumed in our light-houses; it is not injuriously affected by the severest cold; the lamps are more readily lighted, and do not require to be trimmed during the longest nights, thus making commerce also dependent upon the wakefulness of the keepers, while the cost of the mineral oil is little more than one-third the cost of the animal product.

In Major Elliot's opinion the administration of light-houses abroad is much more simple and economical than our own. Fewer officers are employed and smaller salaries are paid. Nevertheless, the keepers are provided with circulating libraries, and their pride in their profession is stimulated by a handsome uniform dress. They are taught how to manage the lights before they are intrusted with them; they are promoted for merit, and are pensioned when superannuated. Their lives are insured for the benefit of their families, and they have other rewards for faithful service which would astonish an American light-house keeper. Major Elliot also calls attention to the desirability of altering those light-houses in America, on which the safety of life and treasure especially depends, by the introduction of gas and electric lights. As previously stated, the uncondensed beams of either of these lights is equivalent to more than the combined light of 2,000 candles. There is no light which can penetrate a dense fog, but there is the multitude of intermediate conditions of hazy and thick weather, between fair weather on one hand and dense fog on the other, which can be illumined by such lights as that at Souter Point on the east coast of England, which flashes over the North Sea its condensed beams, each of which is more than equivalent to the combined light of 800,000 candles! The cost of changing a sea-coast light-house from oil to either gas or the electric light is not great, and the cost of maintaining a gas-light is less than that of oil.

Mention is also made of the remedy found by Prof. Tyndall for the inequality between the red and white panels of revolving lenses in English light-houses. In order that the red may be seen at the same distance as the white flashes, the revolving and flashing lenses are now made with the areas of the red and white panels in proportion as twenty-one to nine. In the United States the red are of the same size as the white panels in the same lenticular apparatus, and the result is that the white flashes are seen at a much greater distance than the red flashes; so that when a white and red flashing light first appears above the horizon it is liable to be mistaken for a white flashing light on another part of the coast, and to lead to disaster.

On the homeward voyage, Major Elliot talked with Captain Moodie, now of the Bothnia, one of the oldest and most experienced commanders in the Cunard line, respecting the light-houses of the United States and Great Britain. The captain thought the American lights sufficient as far as he had observed them, and spoke particularly of the great value of the revolving light at Fire Island, which is the first light ordinarily made by ocean steamers approaching New-York; but he was of the opinion that the aids for using Gedney's Channel, (which, he said, could not be used in the night time or thick weather,) were insufficient. He suggested that a light-ship should be moored where the fair-way buoy is, inside the bar; that the fair-way buoy outside the bar should be replaced by a bell-buoy, and that the present light-ship should be moored north-west from her present position, and into line with the bell-buoy and the light-ship inside the bar. He also mentioned the difficulties of entering the harbor in winter, when the iron buoys are substituted by spar buoys, adding that in harbors much further to the northward, no difficulty is found in maintaining the larger buoys in position throughout the year. Major Elliot considers most of these suggestions entitled to much respect, and says that an investigation made since his return confirms him in the opinion that the changes should be made without delay.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THE SEWING-MACHINE DEPARTMENT—THE EXHIBITION CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

As the Industrial Fair of the American Institute draws to a close, the large hall is more and more crowded with visitors, and now that people have familiarized themselves with the more prominent features of the exhibition, matters of domestic utility begin to receive more notice. All manner of house-furniture is inspected; improved window-frames, burglar-alarms, ingenious washing machines, and the most elaborately professing patent inventions are regarded with quite an investigating scrutiny. The ladies who visit the exhibition are the most curious in this respect. They turn aside from the ponderous, and at the same time deftly, constructed machinery, by which all the great engineering enterprises of the world are set in motion, and they busy themselves with all the small details of comfort and economy. For this purpose they provide themselves with every pamphlet, circular, advertisement and recommendation that the exhibition can furnish, and possibly they afterward pronounce their judgments in a perfectly judicial frame of mind. They are, as it were, the judges who in legal phraseology "take the papers and reserve their decisions." Of a verity, they take the papers, and that they reserve their decisions seems equally beyond doubt. The department devoted to sewing-machines is one which claims their most assiduous attention. The Secor and the Remington, the Wheeler & Wilson, and others, are the objects of their impartial regard. There is great rivalry between these inventors of sewing-machines, and each puts forward his patent with sufficient prominence. The least improvement is relied upon as an unspeakable boon to society, and probably it is a boon in a limited degree, but at all events it is pretty certain to be soon cut out by some new bobbin or shuttle, or something else well understood by the people who are principally interested in these matters. The firm of Wheeler & Wilson seems, at present, to have the most effective thing in this line. The machine is called the "New No. 6," in their catalogue, and its superiority is said to consist in the fact that it may be adapted to a much wider range of work than any machine heretofore produced. It may be operated either by hand or steam power, and its use has application principally to the stitching of boots, harness, leather work generally, and all kinds of heavy fabrics. For the information of those skilled in the use of the sewing-machine, some of its principal features may be mentioned. In the first place, instead of the ordinary shuttle there are substituted a rotary hook and bobbin. Then what is known as a "take up," the motions of which are independent of the needle arm or bar, is in use. Again, the drawing up of the stitch when the needle is entirely out of the goods is regarded as a great advantage, and then a device is brought into operation by which what is known as the "under tension" is secured and regulated. The "under tension" it appears only acts while the "take up" is drawing up the stitch. A form is used, which is supplied with the four-motion feed, and the advantage of this arrangement is that the machine is adapted to the heaviest as well as to the lightest work. Another noticeable feature is that the machine may be so mounted that the work shall pass from left to right in front of the operator, or from the operator, according as it may seem desirable. The Remington New Family Machine is also capable of a wide range and variety of work, and it is claimed in its favor that it is the most delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, and easily operated of all the family sewing-machines. What is described as the interlocked elastic stitch is one of its principal features. Although the Industrial Fair is now, in a sense, in its later days, yet some new exhibits are being constantly added to the collection. Among the latest is the six-oared boat in which the Columbia crew achieved their Saratoga victory. In a previous reference to the Fair the Art Gallery has been mentioned as its weak feature. Nevertheless it attracts a large number of visitors. It is without paintings comparatively, but in the matter of exhibits connected with the photographic art, it is more than abundantly stocked. Some very beautiful chromos, exhibited by Prang, of Boston, have been heretofore referred to, and to these might be added as worthy of especial mention some specimens in crayon and water colors exhibited by Miss Juliet P. Nixson, of Union square.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Willard Bullard, of Gen. Shaler's staff, is the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Senatorial District.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Laing commanding, paraded for inspection and muster at Tompkins square on Friday afternoon.

Three new companies have been organized to form a part of an infantry battalion in Troy, N. Y., to be attached to the Third Division, N. G.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. J. H. Budke commanding, paraded in Tompkins square on Thursday afternoon for review, inspection, and muster. The Regiment mustered 470 men.

Capt. W. C. Clark, of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, was presented with a handsome gold medal on Friday last, in consideration of services rendered to the regimental "team" during the recent contests at Creedmoor.

The Scottish-American Rifle Club will contest for a subscription badge at Creedmoor on Wednesday next. Any rifle may be used; the pull of trigger on military rifles not to exceed six pounds; sporting rifles, three pounds; weight of the piece, ten pounds.

The members of Company B, Eleventh Regiment, assembled at their armory on Thursday evening, and, accompanied by the band, proceeded in full uniform to the residence of Sergt. Philip Ochsenreiter, for the purpose of tendering him a serenade, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his enrollment in the regiment. The drum corps of this command will hold its annual reception at Turner Hall on Saturday, Nov. 7.

The line officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment manifest considerable dissatisfaction at the delay in reinstating Lieut. Col. Peter Hammer and Major Kloeppel. Col Stauf was long since reinstated, and as the other field officers only obeyed instructions of their commander, the line officers are determined not to select other officers until a better reason is alleged for the deposition of the officers of their choice.

The Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Capt. Lorenzo D. Baker, commanding, paraded for inspection and muster in Tompkins square on Tuesday last. The men were mounted on handsome gray horses, and presented a fine appearance. Pending the arrival of Col. Carl Jussen, the inspector, the members were exercised in several evolutions which were followed by inspection. The appearance and equipment of all but one of the troop were commended. This was Private Fitch, who paraded with rusty equipments and a horse which had not been properly cleaned. The muster-roll embraced three officers and forty-one men.

A new company, entitled "D.," has been mustered in the One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, N. G., at Elmira, N. Y. Lieut.-Col. Luther Caldwell, commanding this battalion, has appointed the following staff: E. T. Walker, Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant; William J. Lormore, Quartermaster, rank of First Lieutenant; Thomas K. Beecher, Chaplain, rank of Captain; Henry Flood, Surgeon, rank of Major. Non-commissioned staff: A. H. Barnhardt, Sergeant-Major; B. S. Horner, Quartermaster's Sergeant; John C. Greves, Commissary's Sergeant; S. D. Wadham, Hospital Steward. The new command will make its first parade, in new uniforms, on Thanksgiving Day.

The First Battalion Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster, commanding, will parade for inspection and muster at the State Arsenal, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Assembly at the armory an hour earlier. At a recent election held in Company B, of this command, J. M. Picabia was chosen Captain. Edward J. Bourke has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E. The following promotions and appointments are announced: William E. Turner, to be First Lieutenant C Company, vice Lechtrecker resigned; George G. Mackenzie, to be First Lieutenant E Company, vice McShane promoted; William E. Horton, G Company, to be Hospital Steward, vice Healy reduced to the ranks.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, on Saturday evening a sub-committee was appointed with power to obtain estimates and procure plans for the projected armory, the results obtained to be laid before the Board of Officers at its next regular meeting on Monday, Nov. 2. Until the erection of the new armory, the several companies will drill at the old Twelfth Regiment Armory, corner of Broadway and East Fourth street. The command will assemble at its armory to-morrow, and proceed, by single companies to Tompkins square for inspection and muster. On their arrival at the parade-ground, the line will be formed, and a dress-parade and review by Gen. Varian and staff will be executed.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held a mounted parade for inspection and muster in Tompkins square, on Tuesday. At 11 o'clock the troop reached the parade-ground, and passed the time until the arrival of the Inspector in drilling in mounted tactics. At 12 o'clock Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division, arrived on the field and proceeded at once to inspect and muster the command. The equipments and uniforms were all found to be in an excellent condition. The troop paraded without its carbines, as the slings accompanying them had not been issued in time for the parade. The number present was fifty-one, comprising four officers and forty-seven men. The number enrolled is sixty-two, showing an absence of eleven.

The Eighth Regiment Rifle Club contested for a prize-medal at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Thursday. The following is a summary of the scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private Bevan	18	22	40
Sergt. Haubenestel	18	22	40
Lieut. Hoefle	19	20	39
Private Murphy	22	16	38
Col. Scott	10	23	33
Sergt. Douglas	17	13	30
Sergt. Gee	17	12	29
Gen. N. G. Dunn	15	10	25
Sergt. Buckbee	15	10	25
Private Clark	10	14	24
Corporal Thompson	16	5	21
Sergt. Ismay	14	6	20

The club will hold a match at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day. Company G of the same regiment, Capt. McAuliffe commanding, will hold a reception at the armory, No. 216 West Twenty-third street, on Thanksgiving eve. The inspection and muster of this command will take place at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening. Assembly at 7:30 o'clock.

The Ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, held a drill at its armory on Tuesday evening. In compliance with orders from brigade head-quarters, this regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, (white belts and gloves,) on Tuesday, for annual inspection and review. Roll-call of companies at 1 P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to Adjutant at same time. Staff (dismounted) will report to Lieut.-Col. commanding at 1:15 P. M. The head-quarters of this regiment have been established at the armory. The Adjutant will be present on Tuesday evenings for the transaction of all regimental business. The following changes have been made in this command: Appointments—John H. Mooney, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Bacon resigned; Ralph W. Booth, Jr., Quartermaster, vice Mooney promoted. Corporals C. M. June and D. J. Stokes, of Company C, for neglect of duty, have been reduced to the ranks. Privates William F. A. Hughes, William Hayden, and Alexander Werner, of Company E, have been expelled.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, held its annual inspection and muster in Tompkins Square on Wednesday. Soon after 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the inspection, the command arrived, accompanied by full band and drum-corps. After formation for review, Col. Vose resigned the command to Major Raymond, and took up his position in the centre of the square. During the passage the alignments were well preserved, and the marching was excellent. There was an apparent want of practice in giving the salutes, and the distances were not well kept during the wheel into line. The new tactics, however, were observed in the necessary manœuvres, and in most cases were well performed. Inspection by Major Hall followed the review, concluding with muster. The following list indicates the number present by companies:

F. & S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Total.
14	39	37	41	44	26	33	42	42	29	33	28	408.

This result shows an increase of thirty-seven; in 1873 the regiment mustered a total of 371. Company G of this command, Capt. A. L. Webber commanding, will contest for a badge at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, paraded in chasseur uniform, for inspection, muster, and review, in Tompkins square, on Monday last. Shortly after 4 P. M., the regiment, headed by Gilmore's band, entered the square, parading ten companies of sixteen files front. No time was lost in formation for review; Lieut. Col. Camp assuming command, and Col. Porter taking up his position in the centre of the field as reviewing officer. The ranks were subsequently opened, and the reviewing officer inspected the line. During the passage, the distances were excellent, and the marching, alignments, and salutes were generally good. After passing the reviewing point, the regiment lost distance, and when the line was reformed, there were several gaps in the right wing. The column was next broken for inspection, the movement being executed in close observance of the new tactics. The muster followed, and concluded the exercises. A large number of the veteran members of the regiment were in the ranks, many of whom passed muster. This was explained by one of the field officers on the ground that the parties in question had been enlisted for one year. The military code provides that enlistments must be made for seven years, and no general order has been issued which covers the matter, so that the muster-roll cannot be said to fairly represent the strength of the regiment. The following is a summary of the number present by companies:

F. & S. Band. A B C D E F G H I K T'l.
13 65 64 55 38 38 41 32 34 38 41 41 82—549

The muster of the command last year was 387, showing a gain of 155. This is partly accounted for by the addition of Company K and the band.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, paraded in full uniform, for inspection and muster, in Tompkins square on Tuesday last. Shortly after 3 P. M. the command entered the field, and formed in line of battle on the eastern side. Lieut. Col. Thomas Dempsey then assumed command, and Col. Cavanaugh took up his position as reviewing officer in the centre of the square. The regiment next passed in review by divisions, returning to its original position. The alignment and marching were excellent, but the distances were very badly kept. After a dress-parade, the brigade inspector, Major R. M. Hall, proceeded with inspection by companies, concluding with muster. The general appearance of the rank and file was good; the uniforms were clean, and their arms brightly polished. The dress of the officers, however, was, in many instances, shabby, and showed a lack of attention on the part of the wearers. One of the drummers in Company I received the censure of the inspector for appearing in tweed trowsers, which formed a ludicrous contrast to the remainder of his uniform. During the muster, the Captain of Company E occupied his time in smoking a cigar, to the amusement of the military portion of the spectators. The following table indicates the number present for muster:

F.&S.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	To'l
9	38	21	44	35	38	46	31	24	35	39	360

The number enrolled is 595, and the number inspected last year was 388, which shows a decrease of 28. At a meeting of Company B in this command on Tuesday evening, J. J. O'Kelly was elected Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Jerome J. Collins.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded in chasseur uniform at Tompkins square, on Thursday afternoon, for inspection, muster, and review. Formation was made in line of battle soon after 3 P. M., on the eastern side of the square. Major Cruger assumed command, and Col. Ward took a position in the centre of the field to receive the review. After a dress-parade, which was handsomely performed, the regiment moved around the square, passing in review before Col. Ward, Major Hall, and other members of Gen. Ward's staff. The latter was present, but not in uniform. The wheelings were excellent, and the alignments and distances well kept throughout the march. The salutes were well given by all excepting the commandant of Company G. The latter company lost distance while wheeling into its original position, and the result was a large gap in the line. All of the movements in the parade, and review that followed, were performed in strict accordance with the new tactics, and in an easy manner, which showed that the field day had been anticipated by a considerable amount of drilling. Inspection and muster by Major Hall followed, during which Company F, Capt. Healy commanding, performed some very pretty evolutions. The following table indicates the numerical strength of the command in companies:

F.&S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	T'l.
13	39	29	44	24	31	34	35	30	22	24	25	350

The number present at inspection last year was 339, showing an increase of 11, the total number enrolled being 445. An election will be held in Company H of this command on Tuesday at 8 P. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. R. S. Jones. Sergt. William C. Reddy, of Company D, in the same regiment, is a prominent candidate. The latter bears a good war record, having served during the war as Captain in one of the volunteer regiments which participated in the Peninsular campaign and the battles of Fort Fisher, Wilderness, and Appomattox.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER JACKSON—HE INVOLVES HIMSELF IN A MAZE OF CONTRADICTIONS.

The examination of Elbert Jackson, colored, charged with complicity in the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, in June of last year, was commenced yesterday before Justice Bennett at the Town Hall, in Jamaica, Long Island. Jackson was arrested several days ago, but has, by direction of District Attorney Downing, been held in durance until the arrest of a supposed accomplice, and the attendance of certain important witnesses could be secured. The first examination of the prisoner was held in private. The name of the accomplice, and the person whom the authorities supposed to be, the principal in the commission of the crime, is Lewis Jarvis, also colored, who is now in custody awaiting his examination, apart from Elbert Most the witnesses, in the case are also colored. The history of the case is quite an interesting one, and a narration of all the circumstances leading to the arrest would form quite a novel chapter in detective history. The person mainly instrumental in working up the matter is Detective Stephen Payne, a resident of Long Island, who, it will be remembered, figured prominently in the arrest and examination of Thomas S. Jones, the half brother of the deceased, upon whom suspicion at one time strongly rested.

Jarvis and Jackson—the former known as a boss "stubber" in the neighborhood—were at work clearing a piece of land on a farm adjoining Samuel J. Jones' place, on the forenoon of the day preceding the murder. They left off work at noon, and their movements after that time first led to a suspicion that they knew something about the crime. They were both examined at the inquest held by Coroner Baylis, but succeeded in giving such an account of themselves as for a time tended to dull suspicion. The failure to fasten the crime upon the half-brother, however, did not discourage Payne, who immediately sought a new channel of investigation, and finally adopted the following one as most likely to lead to the desired result. Under the sanction and with the advice of the District Attorney, he has pursued the investigation with great pertinacity and keenness, and has at last succeeded in getting what he believes to be a "good case." Outside the court-room, and apart from each other, the suspected men have involved themselves in a perfect maze of contradictions, and have made statements in regard to their whereabouts at the time of the murder at direct variance with their testimony at the Coroner's inquest.

At the examination yesterday it was decided to exclude all the witnesses from the room excepting the one on the stand, and, in fact, to keep out all "outsiders," to prevent the possibility of collusion. District Attorney Downing was unavoidably absent, and, in consequence, only one or two witnesses were examined, the further hearing being adjourned at the District Attorney's request.

Elbert Jackson was first called in his own behalf. He was asked if he desired to make a statement under oath, and he answered yes. He was questioned by Detective Payne as to his movements at the time of the murder and afterward; as to the amount of money he had about that time, and where he got it. He told a rambling and confused story about having worked for Mr. Bedell Raynor, of Freeport, about a month before the murder, and that Mr. Raynor then paid him some money. Mr. Raynor was called, however, and it appeared from his testimony that Jackson did not work for him until last Winter, in January or February. Jackson was then asked whether he could reconcile the testimony, and he said he could not. "It would have to be left so—just as it was." He contradicted himself in many ways, and as to apparently vital points. First he was at home on the Thursday night before the murder, (which is supposed to have been committed on Saturday morning,) and then he was at Lewis Jarvis. When they left work on Friday at noon, they did not intend to go to work again on Saturday morning. He went to Jarvis' house, and the latter gave him some money, but he did not know how much. Then he went home on Friday, but could not tell whether he slept at home or at Jarvis'; and then again he could not tell whether he was at Jarvis' on Saturday morning; he saw Jarvis on that morning, and he did not; he saw Catharine Ann Mitchell there, and he did not; he went directly home on Saturday morning, and he did not; he went into a store on the way, and he did not. Thought he staid at home all day Saturday, but concluded afterward that he went to Jericho to attend a negro festival, where he saw only some two or three people that he knew; he was there Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, and spent quite a good deal of money there in treating the girls to soda-water, ice-cream, and pea-nuts. He slept alone in a tent on Saturday night, and in a barn on Sunday night, after which he walked to Hempstead on Monday morning, where he took the cars for Valley Stream, and spent all the money he had left but a dollar. The next morning he got a dollar from his brother, but he could not tell whether it was before or after Mr. Raynor paid him, (which was in the beginning of the next year.) He did not think he had ever heard Lewis Jarvis speak about the murder, but, by reference to the Coroner's minutes, it was found that he swore that Jarvis spoke to him about it on the Tuesday following, although he now insists that he first heard of it on the train. The prisoner here involved himself in a maze of contradictions as to his whereabouts on Monday and Tuesday. He was persistent, however, in denying that he went anywhere with Lewis Jarvis, either on Friday or Saturday. He was also equally persistent in asserting that he saw Catharine Ann Mitchell at Jarvis' house on Friday morning, but when Catharine was questioned regarding the point she testified particularly that she did not arrive at Jarvis' house until Friday afternoon, when she found the house closed and locked, and was forced to go to a neighbor's before she could find Jarvis' wife.

The prisoner was evidently ill at ease during his examination, and cast only furtive glances at his questioner, fingering the rim of his cap, and turning it over and over in his hands. He is a rather dark mulatto, with a bullet head and a vicious look. He answered all the questions put to him with considerable readiness, and hardly made an attempt to reconcile obvious contradictions.

LOSS OF THE BROOKLYN.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED—INCIDENTS OF THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR—ITS PROBABLE CAUSE.

The Detroit papers give many particulars of the disaster to the steam-propeller Brooklyn on Thursday afternoon. As stated by telegraph the vessel, which belonged to the Northern Transportation Company, and was bound from Buffalo to Chicago with a cargo of general merchandise, exploded her boilers eight miles below Detroit, and sank almost immediately. The *Free Press* says:

There was only an instant's warning. Passengers and crew heard a sharp, painful hiss of steam, and had not more than time to turn their heads when the awful crash came. The Captain was standing amidships talking to his first mate and a passenger. His first sensation was a trembling motion under his feet, as if the propeller was grating on the rocks, and he had not time to cry out before he was picked up and hurled clear to the pilot-house, landing beside it. A great booming, crashing sound filled his ears, and for an instant he was stunned. As he scrambled up he saw the stern of the steamer high in air, the air filled with human bodies, planks, and beams, and then the steamer settled down beneath the waves, and he found himself in the river. All around him were men and women screaming out in the agony of their wounds, and the river surface was covered for acres and acres with débris and cargo. The Captain, whose name is Harvey Howard, instantly realized what had occurred, and finding himself unhurt he set about saving the lives of others. Matthew Borden, a passenger, was seized by the hair as he was sinking, and drawn to the pilot-house, which was out of water, where he sustained himself by holding on with his right hand, his left arm being horribly crushed. The first mate, Del Ryder, was fighting for life among the débris, his left arm broken and crushed. The Captain saved him. The cabin boy, a young lad, whose name is not known, as he was making his first voyage, had gone down twice when the Captain swam to him, told the boy to get on his back and cling tightly, and the brave man returned to the pilot-house, and placed the boy high and dry above water. "It was awful," said the Captain; "awful to hear the women shrieking, and the wounded men calling out for some one to save them for God's sake! One poor fellow, who seemed to have both legs broken, paddled about for two or three minutes, shouting his agony, and then threw up his arms and went down!" While clinging to the pilot-house the Captain saw a body float past him—a body without head or arms, and as it pushed its way through the broken bales and boxes with the current the water around it was reddened with blood. This is supposed to have been the body of one of the deck hands.

The propeller Cuba was coming up after the Brooklyn, and was not more than half a mile astern when the explosion took place. Such of her officers as were looking up the river saw a great mass of boards and splinters fly high in the air, and the concussion of the explosion staggered them. The Cuba put on a full head of steam and reached the wreck within ten minutes, when she lowered all her boats and hurried to save those floating on pieces of the wreck. A small schooner lowered her boat, and two fish boats put out from the Canada shore. One by one the small boats picked up the survivors, finding every person but the Captain more or less injured. Some of the poor fellows could not suppress a shriek as they were lifted over the sides of the boats, arms and legs broken and skulls crushed. The Cuba took on board six of the saved and came along, reaching the city about 3 o'clock. She landed at the company's dock, and the news spread like a prairie fire. The names, injuries, and residences of those brought up by her are as follows:

Capt. Howard, unhurt.

Matthew Borden, passenger; lives in Buffalo; right arm terribly crushed; may have to be amputated.

R. Franklin, passenger; lives at Lodi, Ohio; was on his way to Wisconsin; head and shoulder hurt.

F. W. Stevens, passenger; lives at New-Haven, Conn.; a bad gash on the head and arm badly hurt.

Del Rider, first mate; left arm badly crushed and broken.

A. H. Milyan, second mate; escaped with slight injuries.

As soon as the sufferers were landed, N. J. Rodier, the company's agent at this point, sent for physicians, and a great crowd assembled around his office, intensely excited and anxious to secure even the smallest details.

A reporter of the *Free Press* conversed with every one of the saved brought to the city, and their story of the explosion was the same. Some heard the angry hiss, and some had no warning whatever. The explosion came like a flash, and the victims were struggling in the water before they realized what had occurred. As fast as their injuries could be temporarily cared for the sufferers were sent to the hospital in hacks, and the office was soon cleared of them. Borden, the passenger whose arm was crushed, sat on a bench in the office until all the others had been cared for. His coat-sleeve was soaked in blood, and blood had run down and filled his hand. "It's bad—awful to see you crushed up so," said the *Free Press* representative. "Yes," replied Borden, shutting his teeth together, "but it settles one question for sure—the old woman will have to build the fires this Winter."

At 4 o'clock the tug Hercules came up, towing a small schooner, which had the following additional injured persons on board:

John Millar, passenger; lives in Cleveland; hurt about the head and badly bruised.

Mary Bowen, chamber-maid; one leg broken, and otherwise injured.

Alfred Gibbons, lookout; slightly hurt.

Amos Nelson, foot hurt.

Frederick Valliere, wheelsman; slightly injured.

Those requiring medical attendance were sent to the Marine Hospital. The First Engineer was brought up alone on the Bob Hackett. His name is W. H. Stoddard, and he lives in Ogdensburg. His right leg is broken, back hurt, and his injuries are such that his death is expected. These were all who came to the city. A passenger named Baker, living in Chicago, is down below, slightly injured, and a woman and child named Meachem are being cared for near one of the fisheries.

Mrs. Meachem was sitting in the cabin with her child at her knee when the explosion took place. They were blown into the air together, and came down so near each other that the child seized its mother's dress. Being too far away to hope for assistance from any one clinging to the wreck, the woman struck out for the shore. She had never swam a stroke in her life, but she made good progress through the water, nerved by fear and desperation, and the child was dragged after her. She finally reached a piece of wreck and clung to it until saved by one of the boats. Neither mother nor child is badly hurt.

Mary Bowen, the chamber-maid, was aft, and therefore felt the full force of the explosion. She thinks she was blown fully thirty feet into the air. She says she felt the pain of her broken leg, and realized the situation, while in the air. When she came down she shut her mouth so as not to be strangled, and after rising to the surface swam, injured as she was, to a piece of wreck, and there hung on until taken off. She did not make half the complaint over her injuries that some of the men did. "What did you think of while flying through the air?" asked a *Free Press* reporter, and she seemed desirous of giving him full particulars. "I thought I'd fall on some one's head when I came down," she answered.

Dr. Farrand, of this city, was at Malden to perform a surgical operation, and he signaled to the Brooklyn to land and take him aboard. She was in close to the wharf, but he being a little slow to jump aboard she put out and left him. A quarter of an hour afterward he took passage on the tug Brady, and alone and unaided dressed the wounds of many of the victims.

Captain and mates agree that seven or eight of the boat hands are missing. James Roumain, wheelman, John Morely, cook, William Hilliard, second engineer, and five or six of the deck-hands, can not be accounted for, and are doubtless dead.

Capt. Howard stood talking with two men, as stated, and, while he escaped unhurt, both men had limbs broken. The second mate, who was asleep in his berth, escaped almost unhurt, although, as he says, lightning struck all around him. He was hurled into the water as his first hint, and nearly every seam in his clothing was ripped up, and his shirt badly torn.

The Brooklyn had been in service eight years, and was a stanch, good boat. Both boat and cargo will be a total loss. The Captain says that the force of the explosion seemed to split the steamer open from stem to stern, and there is no hope that any part of her machinery or hull can be saved. The ill-fated boat was valued at $45,000, and was insured for about one-half that sum. All except a portion of her pilot-house is submerged. Capt. Howard says that at the time of the disaster she was making her ordinary time, ten miles an hour, and that the rumors of her racing are entirely baseless, as she could not work under more than eighty pounds of steam, owing to the Government valve, which blows off at any point above that pressure.

The persons supposed to be lost are as follows: Mrs. Babbin and child, Oswego; a lady from Cleveland, name unknown; two Frenchmen (names unknown) going from Ogdensburg to St. Louis; John Morley, cook; the second cook, name unknown; James Romaine, look-out, Cape Vincent; William Hilliard, second engineer, Ogdensburg; Samuel Anderson, porter; Michael Huck, fireman; Michael Hanley, fireman.

Mr. Rodier sent Capt. Howard down to the wreck, on the tug Oswego, about 6 o'clock last evening. One body, that of an unknown woman, was found on Fighting Island, but the people there refused to surrender it before holding an inquest. It is believed to be either that of Mrs. Babbin or the lady from Cleveland, mentioned above.

The Detroit *Post* supplies the following:

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but Capt. Howard is of the opinion that to lack of water in the boilers the catastrophe may safely be attributed. He denies that the Brooklyn and Cuba were racing, which is asserted by the steward and some of the men; declares that his vessel was carrying not more than eighty pounds of steam, and not making over ten miles per hour. The lookout who was on duty on the Brooklyn informed the Captain of the tug Hercules that having occasion to pass the engine-room a few moments previous to the explosion, he looked at the steam indicator and found it pointing to 100, or twenty pounds more steam than the boiler should carry.

Amos Nelson, a young man about nineteen years of age, who lives in Chicago, was employed as a deck-hand on the Brooklyn, and states that being off watch he went down aft and offered to help the fireman put in coal, but there was no shovel at hand and he started forward to obtain one. Before doing so, however, he looked at the indicator and saw that it marked one hundred pounds. This excited considerable apprehension upon his part, but he said nothing, knowing that it was none of his business, and that any interference or protest upon his part would be regarded as unwarrantable and would be resented by the engineers. Nelson says that he never knew the boiler to carry more than eighty pounds of steam before yesterday. Before he had obtained the shovel and just as he was opposite the gangway, on the steerage deck, the explosion occurred. Nelson remembers the terrific report and the hiss of escaping steam, but knew nothing more until he found himself struggling in the water, where he had been hurled by the force of the explosion. He was picked up by one of the boats from the Cuba, and was one of those brought down on the schooner Alliance shortly before 5 o'clock. His injuries consist of two slight scalp wounds and a contusion of the right knee, none of them at all serious. His clothing was literally torn into shreds, and his escape from more severe injury was a remarkable one.

Mr. N. J. Rodier, agent of the Northern Transportation Company, says that the statement that the boiler was carrying 100 pounds of steam is preposterous, from the very fact that it was fitted with one of the Government steam gauges, which all similar vessels are required to use. These gauges are so arranged that it is impossible to carry more than eighty pounds of steam, the remainder being blown off when the maximum of eighty pounds is reached. Other well-known steam-boat men are of the opinion that the explosion can only be attributed to one cause—low water.

The Captain of the tug Hercules says the Brooklyn was making very rapid time, and that it looked to him as if she was racing with the propeller Cuba.

CREEDMOOR.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB AT THE RANGE—GOOD SHOOTING.

The amateur Rifle Club held a contest at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, for the purpose of determining the relative shooting qualities of its members at the several ranges. The club was divided into two squads, of six men each, Col. Gildersleeve commanded one and Lieut. Fulton the other party. The conditions permitted the use of any rifle within the rules; ten shots at each distance; any position. About 10 A. M. the contest commenced at the 200-yard firing points, and concluded at the 1,000-yard distance, at 4:30 P. M. The weather was unusually favorable for fine shooting. There was very little wind stirring, and the sky being overcast with clouds, prevented the appearance of mirage. Lieut. Fulton demonstrated the fact that he could make as good a score with cartridges as by loading his piece at the muzzle, by strictly adhering to the use of the former throughout the day. The team under his command was the winner by 125 points. Col. Gildersleeve, in making the selection of his team, had anticipated the presence of Gen. Dakin and Mr. Collins, who were unaccountably absent. He was, in consequence, obliged to select two marksmen in their places who had not heretofore practiced to any extent at the long ranges, and they are therefore deserving of some consideration. The following list indicates the scores of the winning team:

Lieut. H. Fulton.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4	36	
500	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	39	
800	4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3	33	
900	2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	37	
1,000	3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3	33	178

Capt. J. Bodine.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4	34	
500	0 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	31	
800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	38	
900	0 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4	32	
1,000	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3	36	171

A. V. Canfield, Jr.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3	34	
500	3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3	32	
800	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4	37	
900	4 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 3	34	
1,000	4 4 0 3 4 3 3 3 4 4	32	169

B. E. Valentine.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	4 3 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 3	34	
500	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	38	
800	2 2 0 0 3 0 4 3 4 4	22	
900	3 0 3 2 4 3 4 4 3 4	30	
1,000	3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	36	160

L. Geiger.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3	35	
500	4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4	37	
800	4 4 4 2 4 3 4 3 3 3	34	
900	0 3 4 4 3 4 0 2 3 4	27	
1,000	0 3 3 2 2 4 0 3 3 4	24	157

A. Alford.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2	27	
500	3 3 4 3 2 4 0 2 3 3	27	
800	3 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 4 2	24	
900	3 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 4 0	16	
1,000	0 0 0 2 0 2 2 3 3 2	14	108

The scores of the opposing team were as follows:

G. W. Yale.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4	33	
500	4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	35	
800	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4	38	
900	4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4	35	
1,000	2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3	37	178

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4	36	
500	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3	37	
800	0 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 4	29	
900	3 4 0 3 3 R 4 3 3 3	26	
1,000	3 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 3	33	161

Col. G. W. Wingate.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4	38	
500	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	37	
800	4 4 3 4 3 0 0 3 2 3	26	
900	4 0 3 4 0 3 3 3 4 2	26	
1,000	3 3 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 0	24	151

George Crouch.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	2 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4	31	
500	0 0 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 3	23	
800	3 0 2 2 4 3 4 2 R 3	23	
900	4 0 0 0 3 3 2 3 3 2	20	
1,000	2 3 3 3 2 0 2 2 3 2	22	119

W. Moser, Jr.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4	31	
500	0 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4	31	
800	4 4 2 0 3 3 0 4 3 4	27	
900	3 4 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 0	15	
1,000	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	107

J. L. Price.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
200	3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3	32	
500	2 2 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3	30	
800	2 3 3 R 4 R 4 3 3 2	24	
900	3 3 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	13	
1,000	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	102

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Horn, robbery, first degree, twenty years; Moses Dedman, robbery, ten years; James O'Brien, robbery, fifteen years; John Gillon, petit larceny from person, five years; Robert Smith, grand larceny, five years; William Houser, burglary, five years; John Campbell, robbery first degree, ten years; Eliza Haley, petit larceny from person, one year; Kate Quinn, petit larceny from person, one year; Thomas Dempsey, burglary, two years and six months; William Watson, burglary, five years; William Minshall, burglary, five years; Frank Rooney, grand larceny, two years and six months; Julia Morris, grand larceny, four years and six months; Eliza West, grand larceny, four years and six months; Jane Crane, petit, larceny from person, three years; Charles Williams, manslaughter in the fourth degree, two years; Eugene Fox, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Burke, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles F. Saulsbury, forgery, five years. William Orr, grand larceny, two years and six months; Herman Winters, grand larceny, two years and six months; Louisa Wilson, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Rice, grand larceny, five years; Catherine Lou, grand larceny, three years; Emma Wilson, grand larceny, three years; Mary Leonard, grand larceny, two years and six months; Annie S. Robinson, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Callahan, grand larceny, four years and six months; Thomas Donovan, burglary, five years; William Williams, burglary, five years; James Devine, burglary, two years and six months; Patrick McCabe, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Helmes, grand larceny, two years and six months; Jacob H. Smith, grand larceny, one year and six months; Henry Welding, burglary, two years; Timothy Ganey, burglary, five years; Thomas H. Cochran, forgery, two years; John Cainrs, burglary, two years and six months; Louis Vinon, grand larceny, two years and six months; Michael Ahern, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Perry, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Watson, grand larceny, two years; Daniel Kiernan, burglary, two years and six months.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company against James M. Sweeney, William Barnes, and Aaron S. Bright, holders of Third Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, which is now a part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a question of practice has arisen in the United States Court. The case was argued yesterday before Judge Blatchford. The defendant, Aaron S. Bright, on the 16th of September last, filed his answer and cross-bill in the suit, praying affirmative relief. On the 5th inst. the same defendant filed an amended answer and cross-bill, and requested that certain subpœnas should be issued. This was refused by Mr. K. G. White on the ground that he had no right to do so. Yesterday the counsel for the defendants, Mr. Joseph B. Stewart, applied to Judge Blatchford for an order to compel the issuance of the subpœnas. Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision.

AN INFANT ABANDONED.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Anna Carey, residing at Plainfield, N. J., was shopping in a store on Third avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, a strange woman, carrying a baby, approached and asked her to hold the child for a few moments, while she, the stranger, made some purchases in the rear of the store. Mrs. Carey took the baby, which was apparently about two weeks old, in her arms and sat down in the store. After waiting for fifteen minutes she became uneasy, and instituted a search for the supposed mother of the child, but without success. As it was evident that the woman had willfully abandoned the infant, his clothes were examined, and pinned to his dress was found a scrap of paper on which was penciled, in a neat, feminine hand, "Child's name, Freddie Bush; born Oct. 13. A poor, widowed mother." The child, which was very neatly attired, was delivered to the Police by Mrs. Carey, and is now in charge of Mrs. Webb, the matron, at Police Head-quarters.

DEBT AND TAXATION.

VITAL FACTS FOR THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE STATE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Two great parties are contending for the mastery in this State, and ten days hence the people are to decide between them. The lasting prosperity of the State depends on their decision. No intelligent man who will look carefully into the history of the two parties for the last six years can doubt which is on the side of economy, of legislative reform, and good faith in the fulfillment of our pecuniary obligations.

In 1871, when the Democratic Party went out of power, there was a deficiency of six and a half millions of dollars in the State Treasury in consequence of appropriations of money in excess of its current revenues. Besides this deficiency, the Sinking Funds had been purloined and applied for the current expenses of the Government, although they were pledged by the Constitution to the redemption of the State debts. In his annual message to the Legislature in January last Gov. Dix said: "The Legislature in past years has authorized the application of these moneys to the expenses of the Government; and on the 30th of September, 1872, the greater part of the $11,000,000 then belonging to the General, Contingent, Canal, and Bounty Loan Sinking Funds had been used for other purposes;" and he added: "The Controller has taken measures to redress this violation of the faith of the State by investing these funds in permanent securities."

The deficiency of six and a half millions has been made good. The Sinking Funds have, through economy and prudent management, been replenished by restoring the whole amount abstracted in violation of the Constitution; and they are now completed to the full amount of $15,000,000. The deficiency of six and a half millions and the fraudulent diversion of the Sinking Funds from the objects prescribed by the Constitution were the work of the Democracy. The correction of these abuses is the work of the Republican Party, and it has been accomplished mainly during the last two years. During the same period the aggregate indebtedness of the State has been reduced by more than *eight millions of dollars.*

The General Fund debt is virtually extinguished by the accumulation of a Sinking Fund equal to the entire amount, and it will be paid off within the next four years. If the Republican Party is continued in power until 1877, *the bounty debt amounting to twenty-one millions of dollars will be paid without any increase of taxation.* Indeed, a considerable portion is already virtually extinguished by the purchasing for the Sinking Fund of the bonds of which it is composed. More than five millions of these bonds have been purchased by the Controller within the last two years. After the liquidation of the general fund and bounty debts there will remain only the canal debt, amounting to between nine and ten millions of dollars. It will probably be reduced before 1877 below eight millions of dollars, and then will constitute the entire indebtedness of the State. By this discharge of our pecuniary liability the taxes now levied upon the people of the State for interest and for the Sinking Funds *will be lessened by more than four millions of dollars per annum.*

We venture to say that these financial achievements are unsurpassed, if not unequaled, in any other State in the Union; and we submit to the people whether the State Government shall be allowed to pass out of the hands of the able and faithful officers who now administer it. To the discernment and firmness of Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins the people are indebted for exploding the old system of appropriating the Sinking Fund moneys set apart for the redemption of the State debts to the current expenses of the Government. They took the ground that such a use of those moneys was an infraction of the Constitution and a fraud upon the public creditors, and that they would not obey any act of the Legislature authorizing it.

In strong contrast with the retrenchment and the prudent financial management which have accomplished these results, the debt of the City of New-York, under a Democratic Municipal Government, has been run up to the enormous amount of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, oppressing its citizens with taxation, jeopardizing its credit, paralyzing its industry, and impairing the value of every man's property. If the party which has been guilty of all this mismanagement and fraud were restored to power in the State what security should we have that its unscrupulous policy would not be revived? What reason is there to believe that it would pay off the State debts to become due in the next three or four years? Is there not rather cause for apprehension that these debts would be renewed and perpetuated, and the sinking funds, set apart by the Constitution for their redemption, would be seized upon again and used to pay the current expenses of the Government and minister to schemes of wastefulness and extravagance? While the same men for the most part control it, what ground is there for the expectation that it would be guided by more prudent counsels or purer purposes?

These are considerations of the gravest character, and worthy of the most serious reflection on the part of the tax-payers and industrious classes throughout the State. They concern its credit, its prosperity, its growth, and the welfare of its citizens. It could not, without the most disastrous consequences, endure another régime like that from which it has been recently liberated. It is in the power of the people to avert such a calamity. We have done our duty by sounding the alarm. It is for them to determine whether our warning shall be heeded.

MR. HEWITT'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You seem to think I have rather descended from the impartial position which should characterize an humble student of political economy by connecting in any degree the present want of employment of the working classes with the fact that the President has apparently preferred pleasure to business in a season of great distress, and you suggest that I give some reasons for the opinion which I expressed.

I am not in the habit of expressing opinions which I do not entertain, but, in the excitement of an off-hand speech, it would not be strange if some exaggeration should occur. But, in this particular matter, I do not feel disposed to modify the views to which I have given utterance. The government of the United States is the most serious responsibility which has ever been intrusted to human agencies. The people of this country expect from their rulers absolute consecration to the high duties of their position. Heretofore, under all administrations, the President and his officers have shown by their devotion to duty *at the seat of government* that they were needed *there*, and that they are needed every hour of the day will be at once recognized by every man who has ever had the executive charge of any large private business. He knows he cannot leave it even for a day without detriment, and that he can submit to no limitation of hours for the discharge of his duties. But in the presence of the grave questions which have engaged the attention of the present Administration, more serious than any Administration (except that of Lincoln) has ever had to deal with, the staid and intelligent people of the country are alarmed when they find that pleasure is apparently preferred to business, and they are convinced that the public business is neglected. Now, the prosperity of this country is inseparably bound up in the honest use and prompt administration of its public affairs. The people will not trust their property to an individual who neglects his business, much less will they engage in new enterprises or resume suspended undertakings when they have lost faith in the administration of our political and financial affairs. Hence the demand for labor is reduced, and the working men suffer, not only from the want of employment but from the competition of laborers who would otherwise be employed.

I think, therefore, that I am fully justified from the stand-point of political economy, in the assertion which I made, that a part of the existing suffering among the working classes is due to the apparent indifference manifested by the chief officers of the Government to the suffering which prevails throughout the land.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Board of Excise during the week ending yesterday: Monday, Oct. 19, number of applications for licenses received, 4, amount, $120; Tuesday, 4 applications, $120; Wednesday, 3 applications, $130; Friday, 3 applications, $[illegible]; total number of applications, 13; total amount received, $[illegible]; total number of applications from May 1 to date, [illegible]; total amount received with same, $[illegible].

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

"Hon." JOHN MORRISSEY confidently expects that the Democrats will be able to carry the State on the strength of the results of last year's financial panic. Mr. MORRISSEY appears to think that the party of which he is one of the leading statesmen will be able to cure panics as quack doctors profess to cure corns, by the application of patent plasters. The secret of the specific will not be let out till after election, but meanwhile, business men are invited to vote the Tammany Hall ticket, and so help a party to power which stands pledged in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, to "redeem" a large portion of the national debt in promises to pay, which will be made, so far as human ingenuity can go, absolutely irredeemable. Even Mr. MORRISSEY's limited powers of calculation would not be very severely taxed to determine how soon this kind of "statesmanship" would produce another panic, differing from the last as a hurricane does from a stiff breeze. As a fresh inducement to New-York capitalists to support the Tammany ticket, Mr. MORRISSEY charges poor Mr. HAVEMEYER with keeping some 30,000 or 40,000 working men out of employment. Of course, Mr. WICKHAM would, if elected, be sure to give every unemployed laborer work during the entire Winter. To pay 30,000 men $12 a week for thirteen weeks requires the trifling sum of $4,680,000. How this is to be raised is a mere detail which the two JOHNS could easily settle between them, and which their puppet, Mr. WICKHAM, could without difficulty see carried out. But it may occur to people who have a direct interest in the prosperity of New-York that it would be better that this modest subvention upon the struggling tax-payers should be thrown into the sea, than that it should be used to maintain an army of idle men in the make-believe of work for which nine-tenths of them would be absolutely unfit.

If Mr. MORRISSEY can hardly be expected to stop and reflect how far his rather wild talk is calculated to lead him, better things might be expected from Mr. HEWITT. Yet that gentleman appears in our columns, to-day, with what is offered as a serious and logical defense of the following amazing proposition: "The occasional leave of absence from Washington taken by the President and his Cabinet has convinced people that the public business is neglected. But people will not engage in new enterprises when they have lost faith in the administration of national affairs. Hence a stoppage of works calling for the employment of labor, and hence much distress among the laboring masses." It is evidently a very dangerous experiment for a well-informed and honest man to engage in Democratic politics. Mr. HEWITT would certainly take it as an insult to his understanding if anybody were to present to him on an ordinary subject an argument constructed after the extraordinary fashion of the one by which he endeavors to connect the President's holidays with the depression of trade. The common sense of the average Democratic politician would save him from this wire-drawn kind of reasoning, in which Mr. HEWITT's over-subtilty proves more than a match for his natural honesty. It is curious how nearly the *doctrinaire* sometimes approaches the lowest depths of the demagogue.

In another column will be found a succinct statement of the financial issues which depend upon the perpetuation of Republican supremacy in the State. The fraudulent inroads made upon the State Sinking Funds by a Democratic administration between 1869 and 1872 afford evidence enough of what may be expected from the same party if intrusted with the State Government between 1875 and 1877. In two years a Republican Administration has made up the deficiency of six and a half million of dollars left in the State Sinking Funds by its predecessors, and has reduced the aggregate indebtedness of the State by eight millions of dollars. If the party is continued in power till 1877, a pursuance of the same financial policy will enable it to extinguish, without any increase of taxation, the bounty debt of $21,000,000. That will result in a saving of $4,000,000 a year, the sum at present raised for the interest and redemption of this part of the State debt. To expect the Democrats to achieve these results would be to neglect all the previous lessons of their administration, and involves the taking of a risk which no prudent man would, in his own business, willingly run.

All friends of reform will rejoice to learn that there is some prospect of a fair election in South Carolina. Gov. MOSES has been impelled by his strong dislike of anything like an "unpleasantness," to establish non-partisan Boards of Election Commissioners in the various districts. If he had not done this, and if he had, instead, allowed the old familiar programme of cheating and knavery, there would doubtless have been confusion and perhaps bloodshed on election day. As it is, there will be little excuse for anything of the kind, and it is to be hoped that the allied Independents and Conservatives will show the world that they can maintain their dignity and preserve the peace, even should their opponents' behavior not be above reproach. South Carolina has, in the success of the new alliance, a chance for life; and those who desire to save the State should let no injudicious action injure or destroy that chance.

The legislative committee recently engaged in investigating county affairs in Massachusetts appears to have discovered no small amount of corruption. It is said that a report to be made to the next Legislature will contain some startling developments concerning irregularities on the part of county officers, and that some of the facts already established by the committee have changed the political slate very materially in one part of the State.

Exactly why the Legitimists have summoned Count DE CHAMBORD to return at once to France it is difficult to imagine. Certainly, the party will hardly be foolish enough to further expose its weakness by plunging into a campaign whose only triumphs would be monopolized by the Bonapartist faction. For all that the Legitimists can possibly hope to accomplish is an embarrassment of the friends of advanced Republicanism in France. All the pious proclamations which can possibly be penned by the good CHAMBORD cannot render palatable the pill which he asks the French people to swallow.

Another address has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana. It charges KELLOGG, PACKARD, BECKWITH, and others, with conspiracy to defraud naturalized citizens of the State of their right to vote, by advising assistant supervisors to arbitrarily strike the names of these citizens from the registration lists; and hints that this course will inevitably lead to conflict and disorder. Rather encouraging intelligence comes from the Parish of St. Mary's, where it appears that the white and colored people have agreed upon fusion candidates for local offices and State representatives—imitating the good example lately set in Terrebonne Parish. A dispatch from Shreveport announces that the United States Marshals are arresting many of the leading citizens there who recently signed the agreement to employ no persons voting the Republican ticket.

NO PERSONALITIES.

There are two journals which have very loudly deprecated the use of personalities during the present canvass. One is the *World*, the other is the *Tribune*. We venture to say that everybody who has ever looked into either of these journals must feel rather puzzled to know what has led them to make this appeal. For of all the newspapers published in the City, they have been the most inveterate and dastardly perpetrators of the sin which they now rebuke.

The *World* is oftentimes not only outrageous, but indecent, in its abuse of anybody whom it happens to dislike. And it will invent calumnies of the most cowardly kind, and keep on repeating them with as little sense of shame as most men feel about telling the truth. The *Tribune* is quite as bad, in a rather more sneaking kind of way. Let anybody recall its series of slanders published during the Presidential canvass of 1872. They could not be ascribed to Mr. GREELEY, for he had already been elbowed out of his position by the adroit and scheming person who is now the well-known patron of science and the fine arts, as interpreted through stolen lectures. During the period referred to, everybody of prominence in the Republican Party was subjected to the most disgusting slanders. Even Mr. GERRIT SMITH—a name always to be honored—was denounced as an old impostor. But after poor Mr. GREELEY's death, when there was no longer anybody to hide behind, there was a sudden conversion of the new editor. He could no longer ascribe his attacks to the "secret instructions of Mr. GREELEY," and so he for a time ceased to make them. The performance was changed. The "respectable dodge" was thought to be more suitable to the altered circumstances, and the calumniator reappeared as the patron of science at the joint expense of JAY GOULD and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

This plan was a convenient one in many respects; but the natural instincts and training of a man will sometimes get the better of his resolutions. And thus it happens that the old tendency to strike cowardly blows—especially at the defenseless—will sometimes still manifest itself in the work of the man at whose door partly lies the ruin of his benefactor. Blood will tell—even bad blood. As a proof of it, take an attack which appeared only yesterday in the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY." It was leveled at several persons, one of them being a gentleman who has met with misfortunes in business, who has made a hard and gallant struggle to retrieve his losses, and who is at this moment in a position which naturally excites the sympathy of everybody who has any claim to be called a man. Only a savage or an assassin would strike a cowardly blow at a defenseless foe. But the "editor" of the *Tribune* steps out of his way to strike such a blow, simply because the object of his wrath once publicly denounced him as a "liar." The epithet was a hard one, but it was thoroughly justified, and it had often been applied by Mr. HORACE GREELEY under similar circumstances. To obtain revenge—to "get even," as Messrs. RAMSDELL and REID described the process—is the only advantage which an editor of a paper enjoys, according to the notions of the Professor who helped, with FENTON, to betray Mr. GREELEY, and who, perhaps for that very reason, is so hysterically eulogized by that distinguished poet, the author of the *Kitchen-maid of the Manse*. We believe that is nearly the title of the latest contribution to poetical literature. But there are two ways even of getting revenge—one the way of a man and the other that of a coward. It is needless to say that when WHITELAW REID endeavored to wreak his vengeance on Mr. CLEWS, he chose the latter method.

The remainder of the attack in question was devoted to Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY. As Mr. BAILEY was always an admirer of the journal in which he is now denounced as everything that is vile in politics, we may leave him now to settle his score with his dear friends. But at the same time it must be owned that the attack is grossly unjust. A very unusual compliment to a merchant is paid to Mr. BAILEY in an address from his fellow-merchants which we publish in another column. He scarcely needed it, but he may justly be proud of it. He is one of the very best men who have consented to become candidates for Congress at the present election, but he did *not* enter the great "Democratic-Liberal" alliance of 1872. Consequently he is now abused by one of the originators of that imposture. The people of the Eleventh District have a clear choice before them—that between a notorious political "bummer" named WILLIS, and an honored merchant and able man in the person of Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY. They can take the former at the bidding of WILLIS' cronies, or the latter at the bidding of common-sense and prudence.

PAYNE AS AN ALIBI.

Readers of the *Pickwick Papers* will remember the solicitude with which the senior Weller, an interested spectator of the trial of the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, vainly looked for an *alibi*. When all was over and his patron had been cast in damages, Mr. Weller said, reproachfully, "Oh, Sammy, Sammy, vy vasn't there a alleybi?" The New-York Democrats, contemplating the late triumph of inflation and repudiation in the West, might fitly have made some such hopeless exclamation. We, they say, are hard-money men, home-rulers, anything but repudiators and inflationists. Here is a victory for the very antithesis of our political creed. Why wasn't there an *alibi?* There was one; his name is PAYNE; HENRY B. PAYNE, candidate for Congress in the Cleveland District, Ohio, is the *alibi* of the Eastern Democracy. Tell the New-York true-blue Democrat that his party is for inflation and repudiation of the national faith, and he points with pride to PAYNE. PAYNE, he says, is a hard-money, anti-inflation, anti-repudiation man. What do you make of him, asks the New-York Democrat, but an *alibi?* Reproach the renegade Republican, who is sneaking into the rear of the Democratic Party by way of various isms, of going over to the rag-money heresy of the Western Democracy; he seizes hold of PAYNE and says: "Here is my man. If I had been in Ohio I should have voted for PAYNE." VOORHEES may ramp and rear, PENDLETON may preach heresy, the party platforms may utter the most dangerous doctrines concerning finance—PAYNE is elected to Congress, and PAYNE is against repudiation and inflation. PAYNE is their rock; he is their *alibi*.

Now the fact is, that Ohio and Indiana—if the Democratic victories mean anything at all—declared for an indefinite expansion of the currency, the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, and a substitution of legal-tender notes for national-bank currency. On this issue the Democracy of those two States claim to have made a gain of eleven Congressmen. But there is PAYNE, the contractionist and hard-money man, standing in the midst of confused welter of financial heresy and ruin. The Eastern Democrat waives all of the eleven but PAYNE. The other ten are only valuable to swell the column of Democratic figures. PAYNE is the one righteous man who might have saved Sodom in the days of Lot, if he had been there. PAYNE was not elected to Congress to inflate the currency and repeal the act declaring the five-twenties payable in gold. PAYNE is merely the *alibi*. Evidently the Democrats of this region think very highly of PAYNE. He is expected to neutralize the votes of the other ten Democrats who have been gained in the October election. We have a faint suspicion that he is not esteemed very highly by his colleagues. We can believe that PENDLETON, who goes for inflation and repudiation, looks with profound disfavor on PAYNE. It must be that the gentlemen who made stump speeches in Indiana in favor of an indefinitely expanded currency, and the payment of Customs duties in currency, regard PAYNE with some aversion; but he is the ark of safety to the New-York Democrat. If it were not for him the whole "glorious victory" of October would be set down as a mere triumph of principles, which no Democrat in good and regular standing in these parts could contemplate without a shudder. If it were not for PAYNE, according to the organ of the late Liberal Party, the result of the elections in Ohio and Indiana would cause uneasiness and alarm to the Thoughtful Patriot. As it is, the Thoughtful Patriot is very much tickled.

We advise our Democratic friends to hold on to PAYNE. They are not able to get an *alibi* every day. He is the grain of salt that must savor the whole bushel, the morsel of leaven that must give new life to the whole lump. For ourselves we must decline to believe that even PAYNE can infuse into his numerous colleagues enough commercial and financial soundness to save them. It is more likely that he is like the one worldly brother whom the exemplary Connecticut family employed to peddle their hickory hams. The manufacture of these goods was harmless. Their sale was conducted by the wicked brother. PAYNE, in the eyes of his Ohio and Indiana fellow-Democrats, is a heretic; but he helps carry the load with which they are burdened. He is the financial scapegoat of the tribe. The cohorts of the Democracy stood on the platform of repudiation and inflation; PAYNE was allowed to spit on it as an eccentric exception to the general rule. "Queer fellow, that PAYNE," said they; "one never knows where to find him. We have to tolerate his vagaries; he means well." The prophet is without honor in his own country. Here, however, the Democrats point with pride to PAYNE. There may be ninety and nine unjust persons in the Democratic delegation to Congress from Ohio and Indiana; but, then, there is PAYNE! He is the oasis in the desert, the rock in a weary land, the spring in the wilderness, the *alibi* when all else fails.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov. DIX, in his late review of the National Guard of the State, showed an attention to its interests and a regard for its importance which could not fail to be highly appreciated by our citizen-soldiery. The Governor is himself the soldier of two wars, and has never lost, amid grave civil duties, his care for military studies and military subjects. His reviews of the National Guard were therefore something more than mere formalities. The militia under inspection knew that they were watched by a critic competent to detect faults and discover merits, and to whom the parades were not a mere show of gay uniforms and long lines of lusty voters. The Governor, too, does not share in the general ignorance as to the militia of the State. More than forty years ago he was the Adjutant General of New-York, and never in its history has the National Guard been administered with such energy and wise regard of its interests as during his present Governorship. The successful establishment of Creedmoor, and the healthy stimulus given to rifle practice, are largely due to intelligent recognition of their value and importance by Gen. DIX and his efficient Adjutant General. The result has been attained at a trifling expense to the State, and has proved surprisingly beneficial in developing the capacity and *esprit de corps* of the National Guard.

The Militia which General Dix administered forty years ago was a very different thing from our present National Guard. Then the old Militia Enrollment law was in force, comparatively heavy fines were imposed and vigorously enforced for not turning out at the stated times, Militia service was general, and all over the State the parades and inspections were great affairs. Many of the commanding officers were the leading gentlemen in their neighborhoods, who did not fail of exacting due service from the ununiformed citizens. Their uniforms were gorgeous, and military punctilio a sort of religion with them. "Training Day" stood next to Fourth of July as the great event of the year. Actual war and titles for actual military service have thrown a cloud over the glories of the veteran Generals and Colonels of the old-time "training days." Yet the old officers did the State good service in their day, in keeping alive the military feeling and traditions which proved of avail when war at last unhappily came. The reviews in this City, thirty or more years ago, are not equaled, as to numbers parading, by those with which we are now familiar. The line in those days used to extend from Washington square far up the Bloomingdale Road, and from daylight until late at night the sounds of the drum and fife were everywhere heard in the City. Only the flank companies were uniformed, these holding the same relative place as a sort of fixed and permanent Militia, which the National Guard now occupies. The "Baxter Blues," "Tompkins Blues," and others of these companies, are still well remembered by many of the people, and among our staid merchants and lawyers may here and there be found living representatives of the old organizations whom no one now imagines ever held a musket or marched to martial music.

In 1846 the Militia law was altered, and the old interest began to decline. In 1850 the law was again changed, and further decline followed. Commutation of service was fixed at the small sum of seventy-five cents, and those who did appear on the appointed day, "uniformed and equipped as the law directs," were only a ragged lot, at whom the street boys jeered. Compulsory Militia service became a farce. The money collected, with little regard to system, went no one knew exactly where, and certainly seemed to benefit no one except the collectors. In 1870 the law organizing the present National Guard was passed. It provided, as did the previous laws, for the enrollment of all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, but only whenever the Commander in Chief "deems it necessary." The regular uniformed militia of the State was called the National Guard, and was organized in eight divisions, not to exceed in all 20,000 men. As matter of fact it now contains a little over 23,000 men, and accordingly consolidation and disbandments are possible, and they may be used to the advantage of the organizations. The First and Second Divisions, in New-York and Brooklyn respectively, are the best known and best drilled and appointed of the divisions of the State. They contain a large body, of young men mostly, who deserve great credit for the devotion they show in the pursuit of military study and practice. With aid from the State insufficient to meet the actual expenses of their organizations, they voluntarily assume the remainder, put themselves under the pains and penalties of military law, and are always ready to render their assistance in case of riot or other disorder in the City requiring their interference. There is no body of Militia in the country that at all compares with these divisions in numbers, or which equals them generally in drill and discipline. The service is reached through voluntary enlistment, and it speaks well for the military spirit of our young men that the regiments are able under all circumstances to keep their ranks full. As a readily available force supplementary to the Police force of the City, they have so often proved their great value as protectors of life and property that every one interested in good order should give them their countenance and support. This Gov. DIX has done, and in doing it has won the regard and confidence of the entire National Guard.

A BALLOON WEDDING.

If that eminently veracious historian, M. JULES VERNE, had been in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 19, 1874, he might have obtained materials for a new and thrilling romance. He would have found himself in a throng of fifty thousand persons, each of whom was intently gazing skyward at a receding balloon, which bore within its basket a bridegroom and bride, who proposed to be wedded above the clouds.

These eccentric people had doubtless ranged in imagination over all the fields of previous queer and unusual wedding-trips. They had probably heard of the strange couple who scaled the Righi, there to seal their vows of affection, and of that adventurous pair who dauntlessly ascended the mightiest of the Pyramids, and there, with Heaven knows how many centuries looking down, and with myriads of Arabs looking up and howling for "backshish," bound themselves in holy bands. It is also probable that they were familiar with the history of that amiable bride who was united to her future lord at sunrise, on the roof of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and who, while saluting the dawning with champagne, fell over the parapet to the pavement, and was, of course, quite dead when picked up. Perhaps, too, the balloon-bewitched bride had heard that horrible tale of the Frenchman who, having lured his wife into a balloon car under the pretext of accompanying her on a brief ascension, suddenly cut the ropes, and let her soar into the clouds, while he fell upon his knees to pray that she might never come down.

Nothing would, however, stay this balloon-loving bride. Up went the merry couple, with the parson making his opening address as they darted into the clouds. Ten minutes after the balloon had ascended a mile from the earth, and a parachute was thrown out. It indicated that the ring had been put on, that the twain were made one flesh, and that the first balloon wedding on record was an accomplished fact.

These courageous voyagers in the realm of air were no high-born children of fashion; no haughty aristocrats who disdained the dullness and dirt of our humble planet, and must therefore wed

> "Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot
> Which men call Earth."

But they were artists—in the circus line. The bride has sometimes flashed like a meteor before the eyes of admiring audiences at the Hippodrome, on a milk-white steed; and the bridegroom is not unfamiliar with the smell of saw-dust and the garish gas-lights beneath the canvas dome. But the bride wore a lovely pearl-colored silk, with bias folds and heavy trimmings of fringe and puffing in the back, and her hat was a graceful "Brigand," with a rakish white feather. Happy, happy circus man! Had he been classical he might have imagined, as he descended to earth, with the shouts of the fifty thousand people below drifting up to meet him, that he had been to Olympus to take a goddess to wife, and was bringing her down to rule over the nations, and to found a new race of hero-demigods.

But may we not imagine that, when once the feet of bride and bridegroom were again set upon the solid ground, there was a revulsion of feeling, and consequently—might we venture to suggest—just a suspicion of disappointment? Possibly not; yet it is fair to suppose that the pearl-colored silk will never again seem quite fair in the eyes of the bride, because she cannot forget how the gleam of the sunshine played upon it when she was above the clouds. Alas! so many young married people have begun life in that same region—that remote and mystical cloud land—and have at last come down into the work-day world of duty and grimy toil, only to be unhappy! Sometimes the revulsion has soured them for life, and they have been thenceforth but crabbed and unlovely specimens of the fruit of the matrimonial tree. The trouble and misery which "balloon weddings," metaphorically speaking, have entailed upon the futures of the couples who have indulged in them is incalculable. Many unreasonable brides, who have been for a time elevated high above the turmoil of earth and the hard work of existence, have never forgiven their husbands for being compelled to descend. The bridegrooms, too, have so longed for the sunshine of the upper regions, after they have once enjoyed it, that they have become unfit for struggle in the sphere where they belong. Perhaps it would have been better for both had they never momentarily left their humble station.

HOMBURG.

The whirligig of time brings around some very strange revenges. Those who saw the French deserting Homburg, (the beautiful German watering-place which they had so many years monopolized,) at the time that the war-cloud burst over Germany and France, have lived to see French ladies dancing with German officers in full uniform, in the gilded salons of the Homburg Kursäal. The pretty little town at the foot of the Taunus Mountains, with its delicious gardens, its miraculous springs, and its lovely streets lined with cottages in which, in Summer, pleasure and health seekers from all parts of America and Europe have long found recreation or repose, has demonstrated its right to continued celebrity. It is to-day as famous as in those palmy years when German law allowed gambling tables to flourish there, and when the hoarse tones of the *croupier* each evening announced hope or despair to hundreds of men and women from every corner of the civilized globe. It was long famous as an "earthly paradise," where all that could charm the senses flourished; but, when the gaming-tables were suppressed, every one who had been wont to visit the delightful hamlet which lay basking in the sunshine in the fertile valleys near Frankfort-on-the-Main, drew a long sigh and said, "Homburg is dead; let us go elsewhere."

Homburg and Baden-Baden have for many years been famous resorts for pleasure-seekers from England, America, and France. The latter country furnished both places with thousands of adventurers; America sent thither her paralytics, her palsied, and her fashionables; and England was annually represented by a multitude of pensioned Generals, and a few erratic lords and ladies, who nightly laid rolls of glittering sovereigns on the green baize of the gaming-tables. Russia, Austria, and Turkey also sent their aristocracy to Homburg, and there these adventurous foreigners scattered thousands. Now and then some knight of fortune cut his throat in the gardens, or drowned himself in the fountains, or was accidentally shot while wandering in the adjacent mountains, and society scandal never failed to attribute his sudden demise to eccentricity, or to "insanity," rather than to the rage and torture of mind incidental to losses at *rouge et noir*. In the superb theatre of the Kursäal, PATTI sang her noblest refrains; French and German comedians displayed their liveliest antics; the aroma of the gay world was condensed into the odorous bouquet of pleasures which the Teutonic goddess of the sulphur springs offered to her votaries. New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Newport, Chicago, and San Francisco were annually represented in the cheap yet good hotels by hundreds of families, who, although they did not always yield to the seductions of the gaming saloons, still found a charm in the noble concert hall, the delicious gardens, and the perfumed forests. Homburg was in its prime when the declaration of war was made in the French Corps Legislatif. As soon as the news of the outbreak of hostilities reached the famous resort, the roads in all directions were crowded with fugitives, who fancied, in their misguided fear, that brutal Gallic soldiers would soon rush through the gardens, and that Parisian army officers would promenade in the great halls of the "Kursäal," where the merry visitors nightly assembled. But when the fright was over, and the German men-at-arms, fresh from their victories beyond the frontier, began to fill the extempore hospitals at Homburg, and to drag their clattering sabres along the marble floors, all visitors save the French returned, and all was soon as if war had never been.

The licensed gambling at Homburg and the other German springs was always a glaring proof of the laxity of a high civilization; and it is well that it is forever done away. Those who mourned its loss, and who feared that the earthly paradise would fall into decay when the demon of play was banished, were profoundly in error. All the old habitués who were really in love with the beauties of the place have returned to it; even the French, as we have seen, have swallowed their animosities, and now and then join with their ex-enemies in festivities. The correspondent of a European journal, in a recent letter from Homburg, says that it is difficult to understand the fascination of the place, but immediately adds: "I wonder if there be any other place in the world where accommodation on so truly gorgeous a scale can be got so cheap?" And he then proceeds with enthusiasm to describe the mammoth Kursäal, beside whose magnificence that of all Saratoga hotels fades into the minutest insignificance. "Imagine," he says, "a few of the finest London clubs rolled into one—perhaps 540 feet of a side of Pall-Mall, with a depth of 256 feet. This is the extent of the Homburg Kursäal." And he informs us that this superb building, rich in saloons, elaborately-painted ceilings, inlaid floors, velvet sofas, mammoth reading and concert rooms, and massive chandeliers, is at the disposal of visitors on payment of three dollars per year.

Herein lies the secret of Homburg's popularity. It is beautiful and cheap. Since the suppression of gambling there society is moral, or at least decorous, and it is not without pride that we quote the correspondent's assertion that "America has contributed the largest share of youthful female beauty" to the popular resort during the past season. Paterfamilias finds it cheaper to convey his whole family to Europe, to settle in the cottages of Homburg and to subscribe to the Kursäal, than to summer at our fashionable watering-places. According to all accounts the Americans seem to have latterly monopolized the place. Is there not a note of warning in this fact for those who make life at our Summer and Autumn fashion resorts so expensive, and who provide so little real amusement and comfort in return for the lavish expenditure of their patrons?

POLICY-HOLDERS AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In reply to "An Inquirer," who is anxious to know the name of the company by which I "have been badly treated," I would state that such is no remedy. It is true, as he asserts, that "all companies are not alike." I even believe that the majority are doing justice to their policy-holders. I would despair were it otherwise, for I hold several life policies besides the one in question, and I would be the last man to throw suspicion on any company. But there should be some law establishing uniformity in regard to such and similar cases. This might be so far a remedy that in future other persons would not be "victimized."

I also notice in this morning's issue of the *World* an answer to my question in the shape of another question, to wit, "Have other policy-holders no rights which delinquents are bound to respect?" To which allow me to reply. Have companies the right to do as they please? The very company I am alluding to is one of those which, as the *World* states, provide in their policies for the allowance of thirty days' grace; but I may as well remark that I never made use of the grace, nor do I belong to the class of "dilatory policy-holders." But, as I stated before, *merely by an accident* I missed only once to pay my premium, and if the *World* thinks "that it never occurs to him (me) that the company has provided a reserve for its liability in his (my) policy," I confess it is past my comprehension what right the company has to keep that reserve and let me whistle for my money, especially as the same company recommends its policies in the papers as all of them being *non-forfeitable*, and publishes pamphlets claiming preference over other companies, as follows:

"The non-forfeiture feature of its policies is worthy of special notice, removing as it does from life assurance that objectionable feature—the liability of the assured to the loss of premiums that may have been paid in."

Does not the "objectionable feature" apply to my case? The *World* might know that it is the practice with honorable life insurance companies to restore lapsed policies within a reasonable time by requiring the "delinquent" to pass medical examination, to pay the examiner's fee, and the back premium with interest. Let all the companies carry out this practice, and "the rights of the other policy-holders will be respected." As to the "case in point," (sic.) having occurred in France, by which a policy-holder was compelled by decree of the court to pay this premium, it is evident that should my case be thrown in a French court, the company would be compelled to accept my premium, for it is a bad rule which don't work both ways.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

THE SUGAR HARVEST.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the largest sugar-planters above the city have commenced grinding, and the yield is very good, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. New sugar is already in market, and sales were made at high rates. The weather still continued very fine, and it was hoped that nothing would interfere to interrupt the gathering of the crop.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRICAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The first performance of "Macbeth," by Miss Cushman and Mr. Vandenhoff, drew even a larger audience to Booth's Theatre last evening than that which graced the return of this estimable lady and gentleman to the boards which they had so long neglected. The reason of this was, doubtless, the superior attraction of the play itself, which, unlike "Henry VIII." is one of the most highly dramatic compositions of the greatest dramatic genius the world has yet produced. Hardly any one, even of Shakespeare's great tragedies, takes such quick, strong hold of us as this does; it bites, like the etcher's acid into his denuded plate; and in spirit, in quickness, and bustle of movement, it is almost equal to "Richard III," which in those respects reads like the bulletins of an insurrection. "Macbeth," too, is plainly a hastily-written play; not a carelessly written one, although it is not highly finished; but a play which the poet, after filling himself with study of his subject, and brooding over it until his conception was complete, struck out his work almost at a sitting, as we might say; not meaning that he wrote it all at once, but that he conceived it rapidly in its completeness, worked it out rapidly, and left it without elaboration.

In "Macbeth" it was plainly Shakespeare's intention to bring into strong contrast two characters, of which the more estimable should be a man, able, courageous, prudent, and ambitious, but checked as to the working of his ambition, even in a barbarous and bloody age, by a certain tenderness of heart and liveliness of imagination which result in sentiment—and the more repulsive, a woman not less able, not less courageous or prudent, but in whom courage becomes audacity, and prudence craftiness, and whose ambition is unchecked, because her heart is pitiless, and her intellect reasoning and unimaginative. He meant to show the workings of two such souls upon each other in the close relation of man and wife as they pursued a course of common crime for mutual aggrandizement. He shows us how, in default of principle, the man's sentiment breaks down under temptation on the one hand and the incitements of the unwavering woman on the other, he becoming, day by day, and year by year, harder, more pitiless, more insatiable, yet always with a certain grandeur of manhood, and splendidly courageous to the last; and how the woman, unable to bear the unnatural strain of her position, gradually gives way and passes, with morbid sentimentalism, through the stages of somnambulism, and insanity, shrinking in agony of fear from the phantoms of her own brain, to death. *Macbeth* is killed by the avenging sword of *Macduff*; *Lady Macbeth* dies of the tragedy which she herself has made. *Macbeth*, doomed although he feels himself, goes out bravely, with harness on his back, to meet the man with blood of whom his soul is too much charged already, and who, in his soul, he feels is fated to put the period of death to all his ambition: his wife, his temptress, the scornful instigatress of all his crimes, the woman who lashed him on over a course of blood that she might be borne to the goal of her desires, falls headlong and lies prone in full career.

There are two conceptions of *Lady Macbeth*. One, the more general, perhaps we may say the one almost universally held, is that of a large, robust woman, loud-voiced, imperious, dark and terrible of aspect, and one who ruled her weaker-willed husband by chastising him with the valor of her tongue. This *Lady Macbeth* is a kind of black-browed man in petticoats; a creature for all around her, including her husband, to stand in fear of; yet grand with all, a noble savage, although she has an inclination toward dashing her own babies' brains out if they stand in the way of any of her ambitious plans. The other, which has yet, we believe, only one advocate among Shakespearean critics, Mr. Grant White, presents her to us a young, beautiful, alluring woman, fair-skinned, golden-haired, and blue-eyed, and rather under than over the full height of her sex—one of those women of whom the world contains always some, but happily very few, who to the softer graces and charms of womanhood add a cruel heart, an ambitious soul, and a mind hard, calculating, and unimaginative, yet full of subtlety and craft. The latter, it will be seen, is a much more complex conception than the former; but whether it will ever be adopted as the general conception of this famous character is somewhat problematical. The former is deeply rooted in the general mind, and has been conformed to by all the painters who have undertaken the illustration of this tragedy, and by all the actresses who have assumed its principal female part. Indeed, the possession of a person which could, by dressing and other stage art, be made to conform to the former ideal, has been regarded as a *sine qua non* for *Lady Macbeth*. It is needless to say that it is this commonly entertained notion of the *Lady* that Miss Cushman aims to embody.

With Miss Cushman's realization of this ideal the general public and those critics who express the general appreciation have so long been pleased that it would be superfluous and ungracious for us at the close of her histrionic career to express in detail a dissenting judgment. And although we cannot but feel that the woman as Shakespeare conceived her was far more womanly in her ways than Miss Cushman represents her, that although not less fierce and determined, she was far more subtle, that she had far more repose of manner, that in every respect she was far less demonstrative and virago-like, we prefer to record our admiration of Miss Cushman's very intelligent and skillful performance of the part according to the conception of it which she has adopted, and above all of her delicately inflected reading of the part, which, from beginning to end, notwithstanding her defects of voice, cannot be listened to, even as a mere theatrical performance, without admiration.

Mr. Vandenhoff's performance of *Macbeth* is not of equal excellence with his performance of *Cardinal Wolsey*. The character is, of course, more exacting. It demands of the actor a much more complete and absolute conception of character, a higher ideal, and a more entire absorption of the actor in the personage whom he represents. Mr. Vandenhoff does nothing ill, nothing except in the best taste. But in *Macbeth* he seems to be standing outside of the personality which he assumes—to be thinking about the part that he is playing. Hence he fails in a measure to carry his audience with him. They find themselves arrayed with him in judgment of his own performance. This is fatal to a great performance of any great character, but not to one which may be always very artistic and very admirable in parts, which is what may be justly said of the *Macbeth* of last evening; and more, that it was very spirited, very manly and soldierly. But elocutionist, although Mr. Vandenhoff is, he must in practice yield palm in his own profession to the lady with whom he now appears. His elocution, although always fine and in good taste, fails to reach the strength and the subtley-inflected meanings of Miss Cushman's. Nevertheless his *Macbeth*, even in this respect, must be regarded as worthy of admiration.

We had at this performance, all or nearly all of the music which Locke wrote for the witches in this tragedy; and the management evidently made a point of the performance, which had been prepared with great care, and which was received with very great favor by the audience. But this music, sung well or ill, is, to speak plainly, an impertinence. It was plainly no part of the author's intention that the witch scenes should be sung; and in the continuous tradition of the stage from his time they were always spoken until Davenant brought out his improved version of "Macbeth" in 1674. Then he added somewhat to the witch scenes, and got Matthew Locke to write music for them—additions and all. This was well enough for the dramatists and the public of the Restoration; but when Master Davenant's improvements of Shakespeare were rejected Locke's music should have been rejected with them; and such has generally been the case, according to our observation. The introduction of regular musical composition into the witch scenes is flagrantly out of keeping with the spirit of those scenes, and offensively out of place in tragedy. In the midst of a spoken poetical expression of the dramatic sentiment, it introduces one musico-lyrical. It gives us, in the midst of tragedy, a bit of opera. Now, "Macbeth" is a good subject for operatic treatment; but it would be difficult to find a subject which is fit to be treated in both ways at once. As to the fact that Shakespeare put songs into the mouths of his witches, that is not to the purpose.

[illegible] those that tempted and worried Macbeth did not, in the imagination of any one of us, and we may be sure not in Shakespeare's, sing in any regular musical fashion, least of all in the tie-wig, priggish style of Matthew Locke's music, with its little "divisions" running from one part to another, its meagre imitations, and even its fuguelets, all in the cold and cramped old English style. But however written, music for music's sake in these scenes is an affront to common sense. Even if Weber had written music for them, although as music it would have been admirable, as the utterance of Shakespeare's witches, it would have been insufferable, for it would have given us, instead of incantation, vocalization. But to those who like to hear a good honest chorus fairly sung, no matter where, the performance last evening must have been very satisfactory, as indeed it appeared to be.

The play, although put upon the stage with no remarkable effort toward splendor or attractiveness in costume or in scenery, was picturesquely presented, and was very creditably performed throughout.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Moorcroft" has been brought out at Mr. Daly's theatre with very admirable scenery, a good cast, and in all respects excellent accessories. Mr. Bronson Howard's play has some elements of dramatic strength, a very pleasant vein of collateral comedy, and a superabundant amount of inane absurdity. It has been pruned satisfactorily, since its first representation, but some of its defects still linger with it. The first act, in which, of course, is laid the groundwork of its action, is not interesting, and the silly rehearsal of a marriage ceremony in the last act an almost ultimate condition of dullness, and has no possible business in the play except it is to give Miss Fanny Davenport an opportunity for some noisy romping. The two intermediate acts are decidedly the best of the drama. Its plot has been described heretofore, and it is only necessary now to say that it has some situations of strength, and that its development is generally satisfactory. The rôle of the hero, *Cyril Moorcroft*, is in competent hands when intrusted to Mr. Harkins. The strong declamatory passage at the end of the first act is rather overstrained, and there is something *gauche* about his acting in that particular portion of the play; but in the subsequent acts, when he appears in the character of *Alfred Lavergne*, his mere presence is suggestive of ease, dignity, and concentrated power. The light comedy part of "Moorcroft" falls to Mr. George Clarke, who fills it with a nice, pleasant *insouciance* that makes the audience perfectly friendly, and Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Davidge and Mr. Louis James are very well fitted with characters. Of the ladies of the company, Miss Emily Rigl and Miss Annie Graham (who made her first appearance in New-York) deserve most particular mention. The former has done well since she abandoned the terpsichorean art in favor of a more legitimate branch of the theatrical profession, and Miss Graham is an actress of seemingly good culture and attainments, with an element of power which is quite desirable. Miss Fanny Davenport fills the rôle of a light, brainless, fashionable lady of society, which, therefore, suits her. We would not imply by this that the lady is herself without brains, (her performance as *Ruth Tredgett* is against such an assumption,) but simply that the part is of the light and frivolous kind which Miss Davenport is accustomed to portray with ability. Miss Sara Jewett is also in the cast; but as her part does not extend beyond the first act, there is no scope for her sweet, polished and fervent acting. It is Mr. Daly's purpose, when "Moorcroft" has had its run, to resume the series of standard plays which he commenced this season with "The School for Scandal," set after the fashion of Marie Wilton's theatre in London.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been so often played that audiences might not at this time be supposed to be very enthusiastic in respect to it. Nevertheless the manner of its representation at Wallack's is capable of crowding that popular house every evening. Its cast is unquestionably excellent, and the entire style of its performance is another illustration of the feature always observable at Wallack's, that while adequate attention is given to the setting of the play, it is by no means the prime reliance. A good company is the first essential when Mr. Wallack manages, and this he assuredly has at present. Mr. Montague is a very polished light comedian, elegant and unconstrained in his bearing, and with an agreeable and sympathetic delivery. Miss Dyas, too, is a strong accession to Mr. Wallack's company, and will doubtless prove as valuable to it as she did formerly to Mr. Daly's. For Mr. Gilbert, he is one of the good old school of actors who die out apace, and whose names will be by and by as proud traditions. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be continued during the week. A new Irish drama by Mr. Boucicault is in preparation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Sphinx" has had its day at the popular house in Union Square, and we do not regret its withdrawal. It was well acted, superbly mounted, and the play itself came to us in as modest a guise as any French play could, but it was essentially of a weak type. In its French dress it was doubtless more powerful, if it was also naughtier, but it had no element of abiding interest. It will be succeeded by a revival of Sheridan Knowles' fine play, "The Hunchback," in which Miss Clara Morris will appear for the first time as *Julia*, a rôle which we should presume to be well suited to her particular powers. The entire cast of the play augurs a remarkably successful interpretation. Mr. Frederick Robinson is an actor who should fill the rôle of *Master Walter* well, and we cannot think of a better *Sir Thomas Clifford* than Mr. Charles Thorne, who makes his first appearance this season. The side comedy of the play has excellent exponents in Miss Kate Claxton and Mr. Stuart Robson, who fill the rôle of *Helen* and *Modus*. The latter's interpretation of, and departure from, the rules of Ovid's "Art of Love," should be especially amusing.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

During the past week Miss Neilson has played successfully at the Lyceum as *Beatrice* in "Much Ado About Nothing," and in her favorite rôle of *Juliet*. The latter impersonation, which has abundant power and poetic coloring, commands the old favor. The week opens with the continued representation of "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Neilson takes her benefit on Friday evening, and makes her farewell appearance on Saturday. She will be succeeded on the evening of Nov. 2 by Miss Emily Soldene's English Opera Company, who will open in "Genevieve De Brabant," one of the most sparkling of Offenbach's compositions.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

There is no seeming probability of the withdrawal of "The Gilded Age" from the stage of the Park Theatre. *Col. Mulberry Sellers* is so amusing that people will continue to laugh at his speculations for perhaps some months to come.... The costly spectacular drama, "The Deluge," seems to enjoy a similar lease of the stage at Niblo's. There is not even a hint so far in respect to its withdrawal.... The management of the Bowery announce a play called "Just In Time; or, Life in New-York," which is to be the medium of introducing both champion light-weights and champion wrestlers.... The Olympic has a variety entertainment, which employs 100 artists.... As dramas have nowadays all kinds of descriptions, Tony Pastor thinks he may call his a humanity drama. Its title is "Kidnapped; or, The Stolen Child.".... The managers of the Colosseum have added numerous attractions to their already popular entertainment.... Mr. Maccabe continues his unique entertainment at Steinway Hall, and is abundantly patronized.... Both the San Francisco Minstrels and Dan Bryant change their programmes. Their pleasant opera-houses never lack patrons.... Robinson Hall has its can-can as usual.... At the Lexington Avenue Opera-house in Fifty-eighth street a society play entitled "Speculation," written by Mrs. R. W. Nathan, will be played on Tuesday evening by her amateur friends. The performance will be in the nature of a farewell testimonial.... Lucille Western continues to play successfully at Wood's Museum in "East Lynne." She takes her benefit on Friday. Monday, Nov. 2, Mr. Oliver Doud Byron commences an engagement.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum announces the opening of his now famous Hippodrome on the night of Monday, Nov. 2. Since he left New-York he has visited Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, and meanwhile his stock of novelties has been increasing. He promises gorgeous processions, shows of wild beasts, equestrian contests, and spectacular scenes as on the occasion of his former visit, and it should be here noted that Mr. Barnum is accustomed to keep his promises.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The promise of the present week at the Academy of Music is unusually good. To-morrow "Il Travatore" will be sung, Wednesday "Rigoletto" is to be the opera, and Friday "La Sonnambula" will be repeated. Wednesday and Friday Mlle. Albani is to appear. The performance of Wednesday is likely to be of special interest. Mlle. Albani will then be heard for the first time as *Gilda*, and a début—that of Signor Tagliapietra, who is to personate *Rigoletto*—will be effected on the same occasion. It is gratifying to know that the business prospects of the season have brightened considerably since Mlle. Albani's advent.

VERDI'S MASS.

Verdi's "Requiem" Mass will be sung at St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth street, this evening. The recital is given for the benefit of the poor of the parish attended by the conference of St. Vincent de Paul. The mass will be interpreted by Misses H. Corradi and O. Gomien and Messrs. Fritch, Blum, and Weinlich.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

A CLOUDY NIGHT AND IMPERFECT OBSERVATIONS—TELESCOPES OF NO USE—THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE ECLIPSE.

There is this incontestable point of superiority of an eclipse of the sun over an eclipse of the moon,—the former is certain to come in the day-time. Thus it can be witnessed comfortably, at your leisure, and without misgivings lest your short preliminary sleep should insensibly prolong itself beyond the hour of the performance, or lest you should lean out of your bedroom window just one minute too long for that scantiness of drapery which, however convenient and suitable to the hour, is almost certain to result in a bad cold on the next day. But notwithstanding the many impatient glances which were cast heavenwards last night, the eclipse of the moon, as our astronomers call it, or the eclipse of the sun, as the moon's astronomer's call it, if it has any, did not occur one minute sooner than had been set for it. In these days of the diffusion of science, it is superfluous to say that the eclipse is caused by the moon's entering the conical shadow cast by the earth in the sun's light. The length of the axis of the cone of the shadow is some 856,000 miles, and its breadth is of course variant, but at the point traversed by the moon it is three times its diameter. The eclipse then is visible by a reversal of the familiar principle, or process, by which the figures of a magic-lantern are visible. In the latter case light which would be otherwise unnoticed is rendered visible by its interception by a dark opaque screen. But in the case of an eclipse the screen is replaced by the illuminated disk of the moon, and upon it is cast a portion of the mighty cone of shade based on the circle of the globe. It is quite an ancient piece of information, indeed it has been old ever since the twenty-sixth year of Nobossar, or 720 B. C., that eclipses return in the same order every eighteen years, or, speaking more exactly, in 223 lunations. In that time there are twenty-nine lunar eclipses, of which many are only partial, and one-half are entirely invisible on account of the observer's being on the side of the Earth turned away from the Moon. So that although each eclipse has had an indefinite number of predecessors, and although lunar eclipses occur so often as sometimes twice a year, yet there has not been a total eclipse since October, 1856, at which time was visible the same eclipse, so to speak, as was witnessed last night, and which will again be visible in October, 1892. What has been said would lead to the conclusion that there are more lunar than solar eclipses, and such is the general opinion. The opposite is true, however, and the erroneous opinion probably arises from the fact that more lunar than solar eclipses are visible, or rather are seen by more people. A total eclipse of the sun is only visible to a few inhabitants of the earth, but a total eclipse of the moon is visible to a whole hemisphere, while, on the other hand, any particular individual at any particular place, will see more lunar than solar eclipses. Except that it is some eighteen years since a total eclipse of the moon was seen, there is little about last night's eclipse to entitle it to attention. There is to say the interest which gathered about was almost entirely popular rather than scientific, for, unlike the expected transit of Venus, which will only be seen by those few persons who, with their instruments, are watching for it, it furnished amusement and wonder to many thousands of spectators, without, on the other hand, furnishing ground for any new astronomical discoveries.

At the observatory of Mr. L. M. Rutherford, No. 175 Second avenue, a representative of THE TIMES was enabled, through the courtesy of Prof. Chapman, the astronomer in charge, to obtain a full view of the various phases of the eclipse. From the start, however, the state of the sky was an almost insuperable barrier against anything like a complete observation. Promptly at 11:48 P. M. the fine telescope belonging to the observatory, an "equatorial" of thirteen inches aperture and sixteen feet in length, was turned upon the moon, but without any effect other than to reveal the full disc, partially obscured by clouds. From that hour until 12:45 A. M., when the moon entered the shadow, its appearance differed in no way from its ordinary condition in murky weather, although the penumbra was all the time crossing the surface. This last, which is the forerunner of the distinct shadow of the earth, is so dim as to be barely visible to the naked eye, even in clear weather, while on such a night as last, not a trace of it was perceptible, even to the keenest vision. After 12 o'clock the light cloudy haze which had obscured the face of the planet almost all the evening, deepened in that net-work of light clouds, denominated in sailor parlance, a "mackeral sky." Under this of course all observations of the sun's spectrum as refracted through the atmosphere of the earth, one of the most delicate and important phases of the observation, was almost impossible. The object in this case was to obtain a correct spectrum of the sun's rays, after the same had passed through the atmosphere, of the earth once, on its way from the sun to the moon, and been reflected back from the moon's surface. As the diameter of the earth's atmosphere is less than fifty miles, and the space these occupied on the moon's disk is something less than 1′, the delicacy of the operation can readily be perceived. At the moment of contact, when the penumbra touched the Moon's disc, an effort was made by Mr. Chapman and his assistant to obtain some result, but without effect. Three-quarters of an hour later, just before the shadow came on, the light clouds had cleared off, and a heavy, watery sky had taken its place, which rendered a trustworthy observation utterly impracticable. At 12:43 P. M., two minutes before the contact of the shadow with the moon's disk, the thickness of the atmosphere was so great, as to apparently force on the contact before its time. At 12:47 the eastern disk of the moon for an apparent distance of twenty degrees was gone, although the real extent of the obscuration was much less. As the night wore on the watery sky seemed to grow thicker and thicker, and by 1 o'clock, when one-third of the disk was covered, the density of the atmosphere was so great as to render anything like an observation through the telescope entirely futile. In fact, it was the general comment that the eclipse was far more satisfactorily visible to the naked eye than through even the lowest magnifying power of the "equatorial" which in this case is 88 diameters at 1:15 A. M. Prof. Chapman was forced to give up any attempt at a correct observation. At this time more than fourtenths of the disk was to all appearances totally obscured. At 1:45 three-fourths of the planet's surface was invisible, and as the hands of the clock alongside the telescope touch 2:03 the last rim of pale yellow light disappeared from view. At 2:20 o'clock, when the totality had reached its height, the moon was completely blotted out. In its place was a thick, watery mass of atmosphere, in no ways discernable from that which covered every other quarter of the heavens. At 2:37, when the totality passed off, the disk slowly emerged in a thin yellow streak, and by 3 o'clock nearly a third of its surface was just faintly visible through the thick mass of intervening cloud. At 3:50 A. M., the last of the invisible penumbra had cleared the western disc and the eclipse was over.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

HIS NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS INDORSED BY ALL THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The following very flattering testimonial to Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, speaks for itself:

The undersigned members of the hide and leather trade of the City of New-York learn with great satisfaction that our associate and friend, Isaac H. Bailey, has received and accepted the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District in this City.

We take much pleasure in commending him to the electors of that district as a capable and honest man.

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THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District a cheerful state of affairs exists. The Tammany nominee is Mr. Dessar. Mr. John S. Greene is one of the independent Democratic candidates. He bases his record on the valuable services which he has heretofore given to the "party," as Clerk of the Common Council. Mr. George W. Plunkitt, Ex-Alderman, is another Democratic candidate. This gentleman bases his claims for election on the fact that the Catholics will help him, and that he will represent them. Under these circumstances it would seem as though Mr. Berryman, the Republican candidate, might be elected if the Republicans of this "truly Democratic district" would put their shoulders to the wheel, and do their duty.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assemby District was held at their head-quarters, Saenger Hall, No. 1,547 Third avenue, on Friday evening last. The chair was taken by the President, H. G. Monarque, and George N. Reilly acted as Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of ratifying the State and County tickets, and was addressed by Henry C. Robinson, Hon. Edward Seymour, and Rufus B. Cowing. On the motion of Clarence Heidelberg a committee of forty-three was appointed by the Chair to nominate a Republican for member of Assembly. The committee will meet for that purpose on Monday evening next.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Convention met last evening at No. 30 Avenue A, Mr. George J. Dembmann presiding. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Col. Charles S. Strong was nominated for Assembly by acclamation. Subsequently the Aldermanic Convention for the Sixth Senatorial District met in the same place, Hon. Solon B. Smith in the chair. Mr. Chester A. Southwark and Mr. Casper A. Baaden were nominated for Aldermen, and the convention then adjourned.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A meeting of Germans of the Twenty-second Ward was held in West Forty-fifth street last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the Anti-Tammany movement. After the passage of the usual resolutions, Mr. Bergmann was nominated as candidate for the Assembly from the Seventeenth Assembly District.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District a German campaign organization, in aid of the Anti-Tammany movement, was formed a few days since, under the auspices of the German citizens and Reform organizations of that district. Of this body, Dr. Frech was elected President. When it became known, however, that he did not sympathise with the Anti-Tammany movement, the Doctor found it necessary to resign. He has since formed a Democratic campaign club in the interest of Tammany.

In the Eighth Assembly District the regular German Republican Association supports A. Elterich for the Assembly. A rival faction of politicians under one "General" Menk, is striving to substitute in the place of the regular nomination the name of Solon B. Smith. With this purpose they spread the report that Elterich had withdrawn, and Smith been nominated in his place.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Germans of the Fifth Assembly District was held at No. 249 Spring street last night, at which the Anti-Tammany movement, with the Cooper Institute nominations for the County ticket, were indorsed by a unanimous vote. The action of the central organization on Friday evening in forming a central campaign organization was also approved.

The German Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District, John Scheideler presiding, held a meeting in Ninth avenue last evening, indorsing the Republican County nominations by a unanimous vote. At this meeting Sixtus Charles Kapff was nominated for the Assembly.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Poltical Reform met last evening in regular weekly meeting at their rooms, corner of Third avenue and Seventeenth street, Mr. Joseph Haight in the chair and Mr. Thomas McDonald secretary. After the approval of the minutes, Mr. E. R. Stehl, chairman of a committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the qualifications of the various candidates of the different parties for city and county offices, made a report. The report recited the names, occupation and general character of the candidates of all the parties in the field for Mayor, Register, Assemblymen and Aldermen. It was moved that the ward delegates to the County Convention, to meet at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, be instructed to vote for and use their influence for Gen. P. H. Jones to be nominated for Register. The motion was opposed with considerably warmth by several members. Mr. F. F. Marbury said that he understood the purpose of the council to be the advocacy of measures and principles, not men, however worthy and desirable they might be as candidates. The influence of the organization would be weakened by urging the candidacy of this man or that. Such action would be of a partisan character. The motion was carried by a large majority, whereupon Mr. Marbury withdrew from the membership of the council. About the same majority indorsed the nominations of Mr. Ottendorfer for Mayor and Col. Holmes for Assemblyman. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair, on motion, to urge the nomination by the County Convention of Mr. Henry Wilson as Alderman.

THE PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

A meeting of the "People's Independent Organization" of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at No. 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, for the purpose of affording members an opportunity to sign the roll. While this was being done the Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that it became his duty to correct a report which had been circulated, to the effect that the meeting was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly. The committee were weighing the merits of several gentlemen who had been suggested to it as eligible candidates, and it would very probably report one of the number on Monday or Tuesday for consideration of the organization. From the result of a thorough canvass of the district by the members of the committee, he had no doubt that an independent candidate could be elected to the Assembly from the fact that 4,500 voters were ready to vote in opposition to either of the two political parties.

THE REGISTRATION.

The registration of voters for the coming election was concluded at 9 o'clock last night. The Board of Police were in session until that hour to take action in case any of the inspectors who by their action would attempt to impede or delay the proper registration of voters. A report was received from the Police that one of the inspectors in Seventh Election District of the Second Assembly District, in the Fourth Ward, was, by his conduct, impeding the business of registration, and Commissioner Matsell, Disbecker, and Duryee proceeded at once to the place of registry, and before they left it settled matters satisfactorily. The returns from the inspectors of elections received by telegraph at Police Head-quarters last night showed that 28,574 voters were registered during the day, making a grand total of 146,075 voters for the coming election. This is an increase of 17,286 over 1873, excluding the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and a decrease of 7,846 from the number registered in 1872. The following are the figures in detail:

REGISTRATION.

Assembly Dists.	Registered Oct. 6, 1874.	Registered Oct. 14, 1874.	Registered Oct. 23, 1874.	Registered Oct. 24, 1874.	Total Registry, 1874.	Total Registry, 1873.	Total Registry, 1872.
1.......	1426	1609	1728	1236	5999	5455	6548
2.......	1286	1370	1470	904	5030	4808	5486
3.......	1176	1166	1308	950	4600	4144	4737
4.......	1688	1864	2061	1167	6780	6321	7285
5.......	1456	1716	2048	1401	6621	5873	7437
6.......	1261	1317	1487	921	4986	4305	5190
7.......	1160	1313	1699	1148	5320	4426	6037
8.......	1609	1856	2635	1965	8065	7312	8789
9.......	1870	1946	2152	1405	7373	6704	7773
10.......	1123	1333	1986	1390	5832	4967	6466
11.......	1594	1739	1879	1312	6524	5565	7562
12.......	1517	1453	1666	1193	5829	5342	6219
13.......	1650	1772	1819	1118	6359	5527	6637
14.......	1157	1062	1308	900	4517	3811	4917
15.......	1977	1998	2039	1484	7498	6550	8322
16.......	2001	2105	2129	1283	7518	6591	7601
17.......	2322	2620	2963	1884	9789	8059	9925
18*.......	1941	2013	1814	1120	6888	6361	7256
19.......	1005	1237	1175	738	4155	3704	4081
20.......	2453	2949	2919	2270	10591	8834	10469
21.......	2840	3129	2958	1963	10890	7218	10973
23d Ward	908	1019	739	516	3182	....	....
24 Ward.	499	525	399	306	1729	....	....
Total..	35919	39111	42471	28574	146075	123878	149010

*One election district missing.

Total number of voters registered, 1872......	149,010
Total number of voters registered, 1873......	123,878
Total number of voters registered, 1874......	146,075
Increase in 1874 over 1873, excluding Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.........	17,846
Total increase over last year..........	22,197

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Liberal Republican "Convention" of the Seventh Congressional District met last evening at the corner of Second avenue and St. Mark's place, with Mr. Julius Harburger as Chairman. After several speeches from the few delegates present upon the reluctance of candidates to accept their nominations, the name of Gen. John Cochrane was proposed for member of Congress for the district, and he was unanimously nominated. The "Convention" concluded its labors by nominating Mr. Frederick Gugel for Alderman, and indorsing Assistant Alderman Joseph Strack, the Tammany candidate for the same office.

REGISTRATION.

Mr. Francis McGrain, Chairman of the Board of Registry of the Eighteenth Election District of the Second Assembly District, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an order to show cause why the board should not be compelled by mandamus to register the names of Morris Levy and John Diercks. The Chairman made return that he examined both men under oath, and both swore they had never taken out but one paper each, and that neither had ever been in the army. In answer to this it was contended that the certificates of naturalization were conclusive on the Registers, and that the relators did not understand the question as to their first papers.

Judge Donohue, after satisfying himself from the records of the Court that both men had been properly naturalized, ordered that their names be registered on the poll-list.

THE BALLOTS FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

United States District Attorney George Bliss, District Attorney B. K. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews yesterday called on the Police Commissioners and made application for the providing of a separate box for the reception of the ballots for Aldermen at large, to be cast at the coming election. The application was based on chapter 515 of the Laws of 1874, which was passed on the 30th of April, and which provides that "there shall also be elected six Aldermen at large, to be voted for on a separate ballot." The legal representatives of the United States and the City Governments contend that under the provision of the law quoted above the ballots for Aldermen at large must be separate from every other ballot, and there must necessarily be a separate box provided for their reception. Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, decided otherwise, and claimed that the act referred to merely intended that the ballot for Aldermen at large should be separate from the ballots cast for Aldermen to be elected in the several Senatorial districts.

A meeting of the Board of Police was convened, at which Messrs. Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker were present, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Application has been made to the Board of Police for a separate box for the reception of ballots for Aldermen at large, at the coming election in this City, no such provision having been made by the Bureau of Elections; therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be and is hereby directed to address a communication to the Corporation Counsel, requesting his opinion as to the power and duty of the Board of Police to provide a separate box for Aldermen at large at the ensuing election.

It is expected that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel will be received in time to notify all parties to have the ballots for Alderman at large printed on a separate ticket.

DESIROUS OF VOTING OFTEN.

About noon yesterday, John Connors, of No. 108 Ridge street, presented himself at the registration office of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, and giving his name as John Murphy desired that it should be registered. Officer Keon, of the Eleventh Precinct, happened to be standing in the office, and knowing the man's name to be John Connors, arrested him there and then on a charge of attempted false registration. It was subsequently found that Connors had registered under his proper name and address in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the same Assembly district. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and held in $1,000 bail, charged with an attempt to violate the Election laws, all cases of this character coming under that statute.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District held a convention at White Plains and nominated Mr. G. W. Davenport, of New Rochelle, as the candidate for Member of Assembly. This completes the list of nominees to be voted for on the 3d day of November next, in addition to the State officers, as follows:

For Representative in Congress.

Republican.	Democratic.	Temperance.
Amherst Wight, Jr.	N. Holmes Odell.	Wm. H. Van Cott.
For Member of Assembly—First District.		
E. Y. Bell.	Dennis R. Sheil.	Geo. F. Trempen.
For Member of Assembly—Second District.		
G. W. Davenport.	C. M. Schieffelein.	Dan'l M. Van Cott.
For Member of Assembly—Third District.		
James W. Husted.	John Hoag.	R. M. Underhill.
For Register of Deeds.		
Henry B. Archer.	Theodore Pine.	Ebenezer Curtice.
For District Attorney.		
Daniel C. Briggs.	Robert Cochran.	D. Clark Briggs.
For Superintendent of the Poor.		
John W. Kuester.	William Mabie.	Dan'l H. Hallock.
For Coroner.		
William H. Boyd.	Bryan Flood.	D. F. Gorham.
For Justice of Sessions.		
Myron B. Silkman.	William C. Howe.	D. S. Herrick.

NOTES.

The Regular Democrats of Kings County made the following nominations for Assembly yesterday: Second District, John R. Kennedy; First District, John Connell.

The Second District Congressional Republican Convention met last evening in Coakley Hall and indorsed Col. E. L. Wood, the nominee for that District of the National Democrats.

The Third Assembly District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening at No. 290 Bowery, Mr. Thomas H. Reilly in the Chair. The report of the Conference Committee was received and the meeting then adjourned.

The National Democrats of Kings County made the following Assembly nominations yesterday: First District, Daniel Bradley; Second District, L. Mathews; Third District, Philip Clare; Fourth District, George W. Hale; Eighth District, Dennis Meagher; Ninth District, Horace Graves.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

W. H. Halliday's circulating library, No. 29 West street, Boston, Mass., was yesterday afternoon damaged by fire and smoke to the extent of from $8,000 to $9,000. The fire caught near the furnace. Bliss & Perkins, in the same building, lose $3,000 on chandeliers; and the building, which is owned by T. D. Williams, is damaged to the extent of $4,000. The amount of insurance is not ascertained.

Allan's foundry, and a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Flynn, of London, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $8,000.

Carr & Fullerton's coal oil refinery near Point Breeze, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $7,000.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY.

CARMEL, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Hamilton Fish, Jr., by acclamation, for the Assembly.

COLLEGE BOAT RACE.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.—A boat race, between the Sophomores and Seniors, for colors, took place this afternoon, and was won by the former. Time—15:28, 16:10.

BUTLER ON THE STUMP.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Gen. B. F. Butler has taken the stump, and will speak in the towns of his district next week. Thompson, the opposition candidate, will follow him.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The following failures are reported in this city: J. H. Lord, teas and coffees; C. S. Barbour, trunks; S. Bearse, Jr., hats and caps; C. C. McAlevey, furniture; and J. Belcher, boots and shoes.

A TUSSLE WITH A BEAR.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that on Wednesday last, as two young men of that city, Messrs C. C. Emerson and T. R. Savage, together with Mr. J. N. Parsons, were riding from Danforth, Me., to Butterfield's Landing, on their way to Forest City, they saw a large bear crossing the road in front of them and making for the woods. They sprang out of their carriage, seized clubs, gave chase, and after a long run came upon bruin as he was going through a fence, and began an attack. After quite a struggle, in which Savage's club was broken, the animal was dispatched by heavy blows from Emerson and several stabs from Parsons' knife. Savage was saved the experience of a genuine bear hug by the efforts of his companions. The bear was taken out to the road by his captors, and the horse which had been left so suddenly to himself, was found all right. They put their game in the buggy and drove on, well satisfied with their first bear hunt.

A PRIZE-FIGHT BROKEN UP.

Shortly before midnight, James Cody, of No. 445 Tenth avenue, and James McMann, of No. 407 Tenth avenue, engaged in a prize-fight in an open lot at Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. The patrolman on post was informed of what was going on, and hurried to the Police station in West Thirty-seventh street with the news. Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, with a platoon of policemen, at once turned out and hastened to the scene of the encounter. The Police reached the spot after the ring had been formed, and while the contestants were fighting, and dispersed the large crowd of ruffians who were witnessing the brutal exhibition by a vigorous use of their batons. Cody and McMann, the principals, and a number of the spectators were arrested and locked up in the cells at the Police station. They will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge James Baker, of St. Louis, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Albert Pike, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett House.

Vice-President Wilson was at the Astor House yesterday, on the way to Washington.

Baron Von Bunsen, of the German Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, and W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, are at the Windsor Hotel.

William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, of Missouri; Judge J. A. Campbell, of Louisiana, and George H. Chickering, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A DANCING SCHOOL.

Elizabeth Heffernan, aged nineteen, of No. 616 Second avenue, fell dead while dancing at the dancing school in Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, last evening. Her remains were removed to her late residence, where an inquest will be held.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Neckar, which left Bremen Oct. 10, and Southampton Oct. 14, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days.

MADAME LUCCA ABOUT KNABE'S PIANOS.

From the Belletristiches Journal.

Messrs. Knabe & Co. have received the following flattering letter from Madame Lucca:

ZURICH, Sept. 30, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. KNABE: Seeing is believing. Your "grand," after crossing the ocean, and having undergone all the hardships incident to our present means of transportation, is as perfect as if it had left your factory at this moment.

After a three months' voyage and storage under very unfavorable circumstances, it is in excellent condition, and has not suffered a shade in tune. I do not think it possible that as much could be said of any other piano factory, at least as far as my experience goes.

Everybody here is admiring your really beautiful instrument, of which, as you can easily imagine, I am proud to be the happy possessor.

My husband joins me in sending best regards.

I remain yours very truly,

BARONESS VON WALLHOFEN,
née Pauline Lucca.

Those who have used the Eureka Machine Twist will use no other. It is warranted in every respect. Sold by dealers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Barnum's Hippodrome.—We have never found anything equal to GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Bruises, wounds, stiffness, lameness, pains in the muscles, swellings, immediately disappear. It is just what we long wanted, and now use nothing else.
L. B. WOODS,
Veterinary Surgeon, Barnum's Hippodrome.
Depot No. 451 6th av.

You ask me to write of my darling's mouth,
As sweet as the breeze from the spicy South,
Which, laden with sighs from orange groves, comes;
You ask me to write of her teeth and her gums;
You ask me to write—but really I won't;
'Tis enough that she uses SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Scalp Diseases, Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, loss, and untimely gray hair a specialty, by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Elegant styles, low prices. Orders of dancing, note papers. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For the Relief of Pain, Equalizing the Circulation and toning up the health functions. Try Electricity at No. 7 West 14 st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Very Effective.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

LAKE—MAGEE.—In White Plains, on Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, at the residence of the bride's aunt, CORTLANDT LAKE, of this City, to JOSEPHINE, only daughter of William Magee, Esq., of Mott Haven.

WINTHROP—CHOUTEAU.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, in St. Louis, Mo., by Rev. P. Brady, JOHN S. WINTHROP, of Tallahassee, Fla., and LILLA CLEMENCE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Chouteau, of St. Louis.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, JOHN T. BARNARD, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 131 Gates av., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 131 Gates av., Brooklyn, on this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, JOHN T. BARNARD. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

DENNY.—On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, THOMAS DENNY, of this City, aged 70 years.

Funeral at the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park av. and 35th st., on Sunday next, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

EVERIT.—At Brooklyn, on Sixth Day, the 23d inst., at his residence, No. 64 Clark st., VALENTINE EVERIT, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third Day, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn st., between Boerum and Smith sts.

GREENE.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, GEORGE W. GREENE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas J. Dunkin, No. 303 East 51st st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

SEVENTH (G) COMPANY,
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1874.

The Commandant regrets to announce the death of our late comrade, GEORGE W. GREENE.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 303 East 51st st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. ELY,
Captain Commanding Company.

JOHN McGREEVEY, First Sergeant.

HOLMES.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 23, HARRIET YOUNG, widow of Zadock Bates Holmes, aged 59 years 4 months.

Funeral will take place from her late home in Westfield on Monday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the train, leaving New-York at 12:40 P. M. on that day.

HOFFMAN.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, ELIZABETH HALE, widow of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday morning, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HONNER.—On the 23d inst., JOHN HONNER, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, West 30th st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.—SEE THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for NOVEMBER. Now ready.

STARVED TO DEATH ON NUTRITIOUS FOOD. How Often may we Eat? Is Dyspepsia a Cause of Suicide? Effects of Stimulants, Narcotics, and Condiments. THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for November explains these things. Also,

HEATHFUL BEDS—What they were, are, and should be; Parental Responsibility; Baneful Habits Affecting Health; Infant Mortality; The Great Scandal a Possible Blessing; and Other Hygienic Topics.

Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent three months on trial for 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you feel that everything goes wrong.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want good digestion.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to prevent typhoid fever.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WAIT & SON,

at No. 45 East 23d st., have a new metallic base for artificial teeth which is lighter, stronger, and cooler than any other, and, being a perfect conductor of animal heat, it is perfectly healthy; only $30 per set. They also insert superior platina, gold, and rubber work at low prices. ☞ Fine GOLD PLUGGING a specialty. Teeth extracted under pure fresh gas at $1 the first, and 50 cents each succeeding.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are going on a sea voyage.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to make a good bargain.

TAKE A BIG DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to get up early in the morning.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; Street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each; old style square Lanterns from $3 50 upward, according to quality. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A large assortment of Parlor Library, Chamber, and Dining-room suites at greatly reduced prices.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
No. 199 Fulton st., New-York.

TAKE A GOOD DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have been drinking too much.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you feel melancholy.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you feel dull and heavy.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

R. B. PARSONS & CO., Broadway, Flushing, N. Y. Catalogues free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LUCID DESCRIPTION OF LIVER AND STOMach diseases by Dr. SPRENG, L. member of New-York Academy of Medicine, mailed for ten cents. Address 201 West 22d st. This excellent treatise reflects great credit on its experienced author.—*Medical Lancet.*

POLITICAL.

DIX AND VICTORY.
NO REPUDIATION.
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY,
At Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING,
Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.
To Ratify the STATE TICKET.
Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont,
Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS,
Hon. JOHN L. SWIFT,
Hon. WILLIAM ORTON,
and other distinguished and eloquent Speakers will address the meeting. Singing by the Anderson Brothers.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.,)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Bishop Whittaker, of Nevada, will preach in the evening. The Rector in the morning.

A NEW SOLUTION OF OLD PROBLEMS.—by Swedenborg. Mr. Gill's. Subject this evening—"The Bible a Divine Book, Written in a Divine Style, the only Source of Spiritual Light." Church, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching, Oct. 25, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 25, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

THE UNIVERSALIST CREED.

Reader, did you ever examine a Universalist book or hear a Universalist sermon? If not, how do you know but that the Universalist doctrine is true? Thousands of intelligent people who have studied it carefully believe that it is true. The Bible says: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him; but not one in fifty of those who impugn Universalism can even state the doctrine correctly. The Universalism which is commonly held up for condemnation is no more like true Universalism than a man of straw is like a real man. Here is the Universalist Creed:

Art. I. "We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind."

Art. II. "We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness."

Art. III. "We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

Universalists believe that finally, through the inexhaustible redemptive agency of "the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord," all sin will be destroyed, and all souls will be reconciled to their Heavenly Father. Is not this a glorious hope? Does it not satisfy the heart? Can we be satisfied with anything less? The saintly Albert Barnes believed in the doctrine of endless torment, but confessed that it did not satisfy him. "It is all dark, dark, dark to my soul," said he, "and I cannot disguise it." Can such a doctrine be true? Christ came to bring light, not darkness; hope, not despair; the spirit of adoption, not the spirit of bondage again to fear.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Pastor of the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., will give the first of a series of doctrinal sermons this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Universalism and the Human Heart." Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45. Subject—"Christ's Talk with Nicodemus About the New Birth." Strangers will be promptly seated. Choir and congregational singing. The public is cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
Hours of service on Sunday:
10:30 A. M.—Sermon by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.
4 P. M.—Sermon by
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D.,
AFTERNOON PREACHER.
7:30 P. M.—Sermon by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Minister.
Sunday morning at 10:45,
"Regeneration; An Open Way."
Evening at 7:45,
"The Mocking Spirit, the Nineteenth-Century Devil."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES OF NEW-YORK and Vicinity.—(1.) Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av., corner of 45th st., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) Bleecker Street Church, Bleecker st., corner of Downing, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Tuesday night. (3.) Church of Our Savior, 57th st., near 8th av., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday evening. (4.) Harlem Mission, 127th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. (5.) Plympton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; Sunday service, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M. (6.) Mission and Industrial School, Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av.; Sunday-school, 3 P. M. BROOKLYN CHURCHES.—(1.) Church of Our Father, Clermont av., near Atlantic st., Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) All Souls' Church, South 9th st., E. D., Rev. A. Gunnison, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; teachers' and Bible-class meeting every Friday night. (3.) Church of the Reconciliation, Greenpoint, Rev. J. V. Wilson, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; conference and prayer meeting every Thursday night. (4.) Centenary Sunday-school, Nostrand av., near De Kalb, at 2:30 P. M. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First Universalist Church, Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; prayer and conference meeting every week. NEWARK, N. J.—Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D.; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; conference and prayer meeting every week.

Universalist Church, Brooklyn, (Clermont av., near Atlantic st.,) Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of New-York, will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "Heart Religion;" Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., on "Hell Fire—'And in hell he lifted up his eyes.'" All invited.

Young Men's New-York Universalist Association Rooms, Broadway and 33d st.; open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SPIRITUAL SEANCE.—T. WARREN, NEWLY developed materializing test medium, under control of Spirit of Samosett, this (Sunday) evening, at Metropolitan Theatre. Forms and faces plainly seen, recognized by their friends and conversed with.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors.—Divine service on Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER OF Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 25—At 10:30 A. M. morning service and sermon; at 3:30 P. M. children's service and sermon; both services by the Rector; at 7:30 P. M. evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning subject—"Far from Righteousness." Evening—"Not Here, but Risen." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting Friday evening in the church at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of Boston, will preach Sunday. Subject, morning—"Faithfulness." Evening—"Divinity and Authority of Christ and Christianity." Public cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subjects—Morning—"Blind Bartimeus." Evening—"Paul the Hunted Fugitive." Seats down stairs cheerfully furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. Funeral service of Mr. Thomas Denny, at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—HUGH MILLER Thompson, D. D., Rector. Morning prayer, sermon, and communion, 10:30; evening prayer, sermon (repeated by request,) "Modern Science Testifying to Christianity," 7:30.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Services Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45 (choral,) A. M., 4 (choral) P. M., daily at 7 A. M.

CONGREGATIONS TAKE NOTICE—$60,000 will buy three full lots, with a beautifully furnished church, (500 seats.) Location, 57th st., near 4th av. Terms very easy. M. PARPART, 906 and 908 3d av.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, foot of Pike st., East River.—Right Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, will preach in this church Sunday afternoon, 25th October. Service commences at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. C. McIlvaine, of Ohio, will officiate at morning service. Sailors and all interested in the work are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; children's church at 3 P. M. The Rector will officiate at each service. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Baptismal service and sermon at 10:30 A. M., by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Preaching by Pastor at 7:30, evening. Strangers cordially invited.

GLORIOUS TIMES AT HAND.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion Church will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Woe unto you that desire the day of the Lord." Amos v., 18—20.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop Lay, of Easton, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, in the afternoon.

HON. J. M. PEEBLES LECTURES FOR THE Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Condition and Occupations of the Dead." At 7:45 P. M. a spiritual test matinée will be given by Mr. J. V. Mansfield; also, a reading, by Mrs. Josie Prosh. Admission, 50 cents, at the New Opera-House, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st.

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Jane st., between 8th and Greenwich avs., Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Public service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible lessons of school at 9 A. M.; varied exercises of school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, subject—"The Lesson of the Leaves;" evening service, 7:30, preaching by Rev. J. D. Wilson, subject—"The Lost Bible."

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st., Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Prayer meetings before each service. An Adult and also a Ladies' Bible Class every Sunday afternoon. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All classes affectionately invited to our services. All the sittings throughout the house are free.

REV. E. R. WELLES, D. D., BISHOP ELECT of the Diocese of Wisconsin, will be consecrated to the Episcopate on Sunday morning next in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 53d st. and 5th av. The sermon will be by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

Per order of the presiding Bishop.

WM. BLISS ASHLEY,
President Standing Committee Diocese of Wisconsin.

REV. W. H. CORNFORTH, OF LONDON, ENG., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. P. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

RT. REV. H. W. WHIPPLE, D. D., BISHOP of Minnesota, will, (D. V.,) preach in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Sunday, Oct. 25, 4 P. M.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN Church of Disciples of Christ, 28th st., near Broadway, in the evening 7:30. Subject—"Atonement and Priesthood." All invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer. Services: Celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30; children's service, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, at which sermon by the Rector, "Pulpit Religion and Sacramental Religion."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S, 2ND AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. George S. Locke, of Rhode Island, will preach at 10:45, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Perversion of God's Forbearance." Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY AND MACdougal sts.—On 25th inst., Rev. Dr. M. Lewin, of Maryland, will preach at 11 A. M. service, and Rev. Dr. McCollough, of South Carolina, at 7:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SPIRITUALISM THE DOCTRINE OF the Bible, and especially taught by Jesus.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at Harvard Rooms, 6th av., corner of 42d st. Seats free.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, Right Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Montana, will preach. Subject—"What the Church is doing for Utah, and What is to be Done." In the afternoon Right Rev. Dr. Pierce, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, will preach. On and after Sunday, Oct. 25, until Easter Day, the afternoon service will commence at 3:30 o'clock.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, COR. West 11th st. and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Ohio, will preach in the morning; Rev. Walter H. Hesse, of Colorado, in the evening. Seats all free.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS CONTINUED!

INDIA SHAWLS. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, DIRECT FROM BOMBAY, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, AND MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.

REALLY HANDSOME LINES OF FINE **DRESS GOODS.** ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES, STYLES, TINTS, AND COLORS. DRESSMAKING A SPECIALTY.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT CONTAINS AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE STOCK OF **FURS.** AND EMBRACES ALL THAT IS NEW, ELEGANT, AND DESIRABLE.

INDIA SHAWLS IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION. **EMBROIDERIES.**

WE ARE OFFERING THE EXTENSIVE SOLE AND THE SINGLE AND DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS, the best Walking Boot in the Market. **LADIES' BOOTS.** THE LATEST NOVETY IN OVERSHOES.

STATIONERY. WEDDING CARDS AND STATIONERY, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, COATS-OF-ARMS, &c.; INITIAL PAPER TO ORDER. WEDDING STATIONERY A SPECIALTY; EXCLUSIVE STYLES FURNISHED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A Rare Opportunity to Purchase

DRY GOODS

CHEAP.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,

No 809 Broadway,

having had extraordinary advantages in buying goods during the past week for the following departments: Silks, DRESS GOODS, SUITS AND SACQUES, LACES, AND

FURS,

are determined to give the public the full benefit of their CHEAP PURCHASES, and will offer, on and after MONDAY, OCT. 26, Black Dress Silks, $1 50, upward; Colored Dress Goods, 25c., upward; Cashmeres, 70c., up; Black Alpacas, 20c., upward. THE ABOVE ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

N. B.—A full line of Evening Dress Silks, slightly soiled, will be closed out at half price.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,

No. 809 Broadway.

J. R. GRIGG, late with A. T. Stewart & Co.
C. HASKELL, late with Lord & Taylor.
C. A. FULLER, late with J. & C. Johnston.
JOHN DUNN, late with Brinck & Russell.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SPECIAL SALE!

SPECIAL SALE!

OF

COLORED SILKS.

500 PIECES, balance of a manufacturer's stock, at 75 cents on the dollar. Fresh goods, new colors, 23½ inches wide, $1 90 per yard, good value for $2 50.

Our patrons and strangers in the City should not fail to take an early advantage of the bargains offered in our Silk Department.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 26, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department,

New styles just received in

PARIS CLOAKS,

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, TABLIER CUIRASSES, AND POLONAISES.

Also, one case of

COSTUMES,

Just received from Paris, in new combinations of Silk, Camel's Hair, and Velvet, all of which will be offered at extremely popular prices.

We will also open on above date a new line of CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' JACKETS, in Beaver, Elesian, and Seal-skin cloths, in the newest styles, from $6 upward.

We invite special attention to our new stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, which we are now offering at remarkably low prices. INFANTS' OUTFITS, ready made and to order, and every article for infants' wear now in stock, at a great reduction on former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Mourning Department.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 26, a superb assortment of

MOURNING GOODS,

selected with the greatest care, and comprising some of the choicest fabrics imported this season.

Wool Serges and Diagonals.
Drap de Alma and Serge Imperials,
Basket Cloths, Camel's Hair Serges,
Epinglines, Velours, and Empress Cloths,
Satines, Imperial Reps, Mousline de Laines.
Silk and Wool Tamise, Henrietta Bombazine.
Cashmere, Merinos, Drap de Ete,
Crape Cloths, Barathes,
Bombazine Cloths,
Balmoral Crape, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,
Crapes and Crape Veils.
Cachemire Sicilliennes in all qualities.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS!

INDIA SHAWLS!

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 26, on Fall importation of

Real India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS,

selected with great care as to beauty of design and coloring, and forming the largest and cheapest assortment ever offered. Also,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS,

Of every description at low prices.

A large assortment of TRAVELING RUGS, from $4 upward.

Dress Trimmings

AT PRICES

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

NOVELTIES!!

WILSON & GREIG WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Matelassé Cloaks and Jackets in a variety of novel designs.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN additional invoice of plain and beaded Matelassé for Jackets and Trimmings by the yard.

WILSON & GREIG WILL SHOW ON MONDAY one case of embroidered and beaded Cloth Jackets unmade, in entirely new patterns.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, will offer Paris and Berlin Costumes at from $10 to $15, worth from $40 to $50, to close.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE NOW OPEN THE largest stock of Cloth Cloaks and Jackets to be found in the City, and at very reasonable prices.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, have just received five cases of Black Cashmere Polonaises, Jackets, Tabliers and Jackets, Metternichs, Cuirasses, &c., Embroidered and Beaded, in unmade patterns, at low prices.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE NOW A FULL assortment of Mourning Dress Goods, Black Silks, the best English Crapes, Bombazines, Henriettas, Alpacas, &c., At Extremely Low Prices.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, invite special attention to their stock of Camel's Hair Cloth, English Water-proofs, Beavers, Irish Frieze, and other novelties for Polonaises and Jackets.

WILSON & GREIG'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Furnishing Department is now replete with every novelty suitable for the present season.

WILSON & GREIG.—DRESSMAKING FOR Ladies, Misses, and Children. Exclusive styles, superior fit, promptness, and careful charges can be relied on.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, have many exclusive novelties not to be found in any other house, and solicit an examination of their stock.

Special Notice.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, have just received five cases of most desirable Furs of all kinds for Ladies and Children, which will be found twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in regular fur stores.

W. K. PEYTON

HAS NOW OPEN

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

LADIES' SUITS

IN ALL

THE FASHIONABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON,

AND AT EXTRAORDINARY

LOW PRICES.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

8TH AVENUE, NEAR 24TH ST.

Our Great Sale Continued.

DRESS GOODS.

Special inducements in black Cashmeres.

All Wool black Cashmere at 50c., worth 75c.

Fine black Cashmere at 71c., extra width and weight.

Beautiful black Cashmere, very fine wool, at 88c., worth $1 25.

Superfine black Cashmere, Lupin's best, at 98c., cost fully $1 30, gold, to import.

Immense bargains in colored Cashmeres, Merinos, Poplins, Plaids, &c., &c.

500 Pieces French Merino, very fine and heavy, all shades, at 75c., cost to import, $1 05, gold.

100 pieces colored "English Diagonals" at 25c., worth 40c.

8 cases French-twilled Serges, in all the new shades, at 37½c., worth 60c.

All wool Serges, all shades, at 50c.

Real camel's hair cloth, all wool, 50c. yard; worth fully 90c.

Black Alpacas and Mourning Goods, French Merinos, Cashmere, Drap d'Ete, &c., at special prices.

1 case extra quality black Alpaca at 24c. yard; worth 38c.

1 case extra fine quality black Alpaca at 47c.; sold nowhere at less than 70c.

1 case French merino, all wool, at 50c.; worth 75c.

Extra quality Merino at 75c. and $1 per yard.

CLOAKS.

We call especial attention to the fact that all our Cloaks, both the lowest and highest priced, are cut, trimmed, and pressed by JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, and, consequently, have the close, graceful fit—the beautiful shape and elegant finish which are the essentials of a perfect garment. In addition to the Cloaks manufactured especially to our order, we have a large assortment of Paris and Berlin Cloaks, at attractive prices.

Beautiful Cloaks at $3 95, $4 95, $7 95, $8 95.

Very fine all wool Beaver Cloaks at $9 95, $12 95, $14 95, $17 95, $21 95, $24 95 and upward.

Special attention is called to the following handsome Cloaks: The "Peri," at $12 95; the "Sphinx," at $17 95; the "Sherman," at $24 95.

SUITS, SHAWLS, AND WATERPROOFS.

Our suit Department is now replete with an elegant assortment of fine Suits, both Paris, Berlin, and our own manufacture, which we are offering at extremely low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS WE ADVERTISE, WHETHER YOU ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

We shall be pleased to show them.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

Our Great Sale Continued.

LACES.

Our department for real Laces and Dress Trimmings is continually crowded with patrons, who find that our goods are as we advertise them—namely, the

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Black Yak Laces, from 1 to 9 inches wide, in every quality and width, at much less than cost of importation.

Heavy Yak Laces at 18c., 19c., 22c., 25c., 30c., 33c., 39c., and 45c., all fully 35 per cent. under regular prices.

Extra fine patterns real Yak Laces at 45c., 50c., 60c., and 70c.; all great bargains.

Full line of Beaded Laces, very cheap.

Real Guipure Laces, at much less than ever before offered.

Elegant Beaded Gimps at 18c., 20c., 22c., 24c., 30c., and 35c. and upward; all bargains.

Extra quality Beaded Gimp at 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1; fully 25 per cent. less than before offered.

Full line of fine all beaded and silk Fringes at exceedingly low prices.

Just received, a large invoice of twisted bead Fringes, in all widths, at very attractive prices.

The full-size double-ball Fringe, any shade, at 47c.

Twisted Chenille Fringes, any shade, at 60c.

Immense assortment in Buttons, crochet and beaded, Jet, Steel, white and colored, Pearl, &c., &c., at bargains.

Ornaments and Loops in all the finest styles at bargains.

FURS!

FURS!

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in Real Seal, Real Mink, Real Lynx, Real Beaver, Real Otter, REAL ALASKA SABLE, with all the imitation Furs.

Real Seal-skin Sacques at $75, superior to sacques offered in Broadway at $100; beautiful Seal-skin Sacques at $85, $90, $95, $100, $110, $120, $140, $150, $175, $185, $200 and up.

The largest variety of Children's Furs in New-York.

Every article marked in plain figures, and warranted as represented.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS WE ADVERTISE, WHETHER YOU ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE OR NOT. We shall be pleased to show them.

EHRICH'S,

8TH AVENUE, NEAR 24TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

8TH AVENUE, NEAR 24TH ST.

Our Great Sale Continued.

HATS.

In our Millinery Parlors, on the second floor, ladies will find an unequaled display of ready-trimmed Hats at full fifty per cent. below prices generally asked for the same quality of goods. We have secured the services of some superior Broadway modistes, and our hats will all be found elegantly and tastefully trimmed.

Trimmed Bonnets at $3, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, and up to $18.

Trimmed Round Hats at $2, $2 75, $4, $5, $5 75, $6, $8, and up to $14 50.

Mourning Hats made from "Albert" and "Courtauld" crape, at $3 50, $4 50, $5, $6, up to $12.

Children's Trimmed Hats of felt and velvet, in the "Normandy" and "Sailor" shapes, at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and up to $7.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE in Untrimmed Hats.

We have everything that is new and desirable at prices that tell their own story.

Best quality American Felt Hats, in all cloth shades, every possible shape, at 44c.

Extra quality French Felt Hats in all fashionable shades, including navy blue, myrtle green, brown, drab, black, and blue, and in all the new shapes, including the "Huntress," "Cavalier," "Columbia," "Hyde Park," "Saratoga," "Madge," "Linda," and "Queen," at **73C.**

BIRDS.

The extraordinary demand for our Birds and Wings during the past week induces us to call further attention to the attractions of this department.

Immense assortment of Humming Birds, in all the exquisite new shades, at 43c.

Over 1,000 of the beautiful "Love Bird," scarlet-tipped head and breast, at 75c.

Immense stock of the lovely red "Oriole," at 85c.

Enormous collection of richly-plumed Birds, including the long-billed "Honey Bird," at $1 10, the "Robin Red Breast," at $1; the shaded green "Parrot," at 75c.; and lovely Birds in navy blue, scarlet, purple, maroon, brown, &c., at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, &c., &c.

Beautiful Wings in all the new shades at 25c., 35c., 48c., 63c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and up.

Magnificent assortment of Real OSTRICH PLUMES and TIPS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS WE ADVERTISE, WHETHER YOU ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE OR NOT. We shall be pleased to show them.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

NO. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

Our Great Sale Continued.

VELVETS, VELVETEENS.

500 pieces of Black Silk Velvets, all extra finish, at $1 45, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 75, and $3, all very cheap.

500 pieces colored Silk Velvets, in all the fashionable cloth shades, at 65c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, $2, and $2 25, all at half their value.

1,000 pieces black Velveteens at 39c., 50c., 75c. per yard.

One case of extra super finish black Velveteens at $1 per yard, regular value $1 50.

The goods are all elegant shade and finish.

One case brown Velveteens at 45c., worth 75c.

Satin, Turquoise, Mignon's, Trimming Silks, in all the newest shades at special prices.

In addition to the extraordinary bargains which we are offering in our Domestic Machine-made Undergarments for ladies and children, we have reduced our magnificent assortment of

FRENCH

HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

TO LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

This is an opportunity which will not present itself again. The goods are the finest that have ever been imported to this market, and it is only to stimulate trade that we now offer them at lower prices than the goods can be purchased in Paris.

French Percale Chemises, trimmed with hand-embroidered festoonings, entirely sewed by hand, at $1 39, worth $2 25; French Percale Chemises, beautifully-tucked bosom, trimmed with hand-embroidered festooning, at $1 49, worth $2 50; the same, with additional eylet-hole, at $1 56, worth $2 85. Enormous reductions in our unequaled assortment of fine embroidered Percale and Linen Chemises.

French Percale Night-dresses, all extra length, entirely sewed by hand, exquisitely-tucked yoke, at $1 95; the same, trimmed with festooning of hand-embroidery, at $2 25, worth fully $3 50; trimmed with additional eylet festoon, at $2 65, worth fully $4.

French Percale Night-dresses, front beautifully tucked with broad insertion of rich embroidery, collar and sleeves embroidered to match, $8 65.

French Percale Night-dresses, trimmed down the front with three broad insertions of magnificent hand-embroidery in fourteen different designs, at $4 95, worth fully $8.

Our finest Night-dresses, Toilet Sacques, Drawers, Corset Covers, all reduced in proportion.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS WE ADVERTISE, WHETHER YOU ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE OR NOT. We shall be pleased to show them.

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GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., N. Y.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN THE COUNTRY.

IN NO OTHER will be found so large and desirable assortments of Goods in so many different branches.

EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY-MONEY ENABLE US TO PLACE BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

WHITE GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

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EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS; ALSO, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

CORSETS AND UNDERGARMENTS, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES,

MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c., FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES,

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R. H. M. & LA FORGE GLOVES,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED NOT TO RIP OR TEAR PUTTING ON.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

TOYS, DOLLS; AND DOLLS' ARTICLES. BOXED, CANNED, AND BOTTLED FRUITS.

PRESERVES, PICKLES, OLIVE-OIL, BISCUITS, &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Largest Assortment Ever Exhibited in America, at Prices which Defy Competition.

Cars from Christopher Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries, Horse Railroad, (new line,) crossing the City, pass Our Establishment and connect with all other Horse Railroads and Stages in the City.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds. N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

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AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

TO MAKE ROOM

FOR OUR HOLIDAY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS IN OUR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. KINZEY.

COLORED SILK, ALL NEW SHADES, VERY LOW. BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, FROM $1 50 UP. KINZEY.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR HAT DEPARTMENT. OUR IMPORTED FRENCH BONNETS AT HALF PRICE. KINZEY.

FINE FELT HATS, ALL NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, 46c.

VELVET BONNETS AND ROUND HATS REDUCED. KINZEY.

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SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS AT 50c. YARD. SILK BONNET VELVETS, IN COLORS, FROM 75c. UP. KINZEY.

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LADIES' GENUINE REYMER, TWO-BUTTON, DOGSKIN GLOVES, WORTH $1 75, SELLING AT $1 25. KINZEY.

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BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-WEAR. BARGAINS IN GENTS' AND BOYS' UNDER-WEAR. KINZEY.

LARGE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, VERY LOW. WAX CRYING DOLLS FROM 10c. TO $15. KINZEY.

50,000 BUNCHES FINE JET BEADS, 5c. BUNCH. FINE JET NECKLACES, 25c. TO $15. KINZEY.

LARGE LOT OF SILK TIES VERY LOW. BARGAINS IN MILLINERY GOODS.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER 9TH ST.

Corner below A. T. Stewart's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

RICHARD MEARES,

Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street,

IS NOW EXHIBITING,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Paris, Berlin, and City-made

WALKING, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, AND DINNER DRESSES,

in fine Black and Colored Silks.

Richly and elaborately trimmed elegant Black Silks, at $55, $65, $75, $85, $95, $100, $125 to $150.

CASHMERE, CAMEL'S HAIR, AND DIAGONAL

Overskirts and Basques, embroidered and trimmed with ball fringe, $16, $18, $20, $25, and $30.

CASHMERE OVERSKIRTS & BASQUES,

richly embroidered and beaded, silk lined, $25, $35, $45, and $50.

English Walking Jackets, silk trimmed, and trimmed elaborately with jets, $10, $12, $15, $18 to $50.

Elegant and stylish novelties in

Trimmed Round Hats & Bonnets,

imported and of our own manufacture, at $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, and $25.

Rich Jet Hat Ornaments, Birds and Flowers.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods,

300 pieces fine French Merinoes and Cashmeres, in the most desirable colors—garnet, navy, blue, plum, browns, &c.—65c., 75c., 80c.; worth $1 to $1 25 yard.

Diagonals, Lustres, and Serges, new styles, 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c., 38c., 44c., and 50c.

Superb Stock of Trimmings

in Silk, Passementerie, Beaded Fringes, Loops, and Buttons.

Worsted Ball and Acorn Silk Fringes—every style.

Merino Under-wear of every quality, for ladies and children, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1, and $1 25.

Catalogue and price list sent free on application.

RICHARD MEARES,

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GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.

$10,000 worth of wet and slightly-damaged Carpets, consisting of Body Brussels, Tapestry, Two and Three Plys, Ingrains, Dundee Tapestries, Cottage, Hemp, and all other goods found in a carpet store. These goods will be sold without regard to cost, as they must be sold before the 1st of November, at No. 196 Bowery, between Spring and Broome sts.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV. AND 22D ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,

OCT. 26,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT PLAIN COLORED

LYONS SILKS

AT $1.

FORMER PRICE, $2 25.

160 PIECES FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS AT 75 CENTS, FORMERLY SOLD FOR $1 12 1-2.

58 PIECES RICH BROCADED SILKS, $2.

PRICE LAST SEASON, $7 50.

A like reduction made in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING ARTICLES.

SUITS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, POLONAISE, and the celebrated richly-embroidered Cuirasse, with TABLIER AND SLEEVES.

UPHOLSTERY CARPETS

AND

HAND-MADE TURKISH RUGS,

THE LATEST ORIENTAL NOVELTY.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT has received large additions of every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, among which are

25 CASES 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, AT $2 50 A PAIR.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE of FALL and WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done INSTANTLY.

AT MAISON WALTON, NO. 862 BROADWAY, above Union square, importers of Fashions in Bonnets and Round Hats from the best houses of Europe. Mourning Bonnets a specialty.

DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION,

AT

Extraordinary Bargains.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Fashionable Styles,

PURCHASED THE PAST WEEK

AT A REDUCTION OF

40 and 50 PER CENT.

FROM PRICES OF A MONTH AGO.

Our assortment of Dress Goods, from 25 cents to 75 cents a yard, is

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 26,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS in the following departments:

Rich Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats

at the following prices:

BONNETS—$12 50, $15, $16 50, $18, $20, and $22.
ROUND HATS—$8 50, $10, $12 50, $15, and $16 50.

Also a large assortment of

MOURNING BONNETS and ROUND HATS,

in CRAPE and SILK, at $8, $9, 10, and $12.

Orders for MOURNING BONNETS and VEILS promptly attended to.

Untrimmed Round Hats,

in BLACK SILK VELVET and FRENCH FELT, in all the new shades. A full line of fine DOMESTIC FELTS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in Black, Drab, Navy Blue, Brown, Plum, &c., at $1 and $1 25 each.

We invite special attention to our large stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

Ladies selecting their own materials can have them made up in the very latest style at short notice.

RIBBONS.

SASH and TRIMMING RIBBONS in all the new shades at the following very low prices:

No. 16, TRIMMING RIBBONS, all silk, 15c. per yd.
6-inch COLORED GROS GRAIN, sash, all silk, 65c. per yd.
7-inch COLORED GROS GRAIN, extra fine, 85c. per yd.
8-inch COLORED GROS GRAIN, extra fine, 95c. per yd.
7-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN, 75c. per yd.
8-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 per yd.
9-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 25 per yd.

VELVETS.

BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVET for Millinery purposes. DRESS TRIMMING in all the new shades at the following prices: $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5 per yard.

FLOWERS.

A large assortment of Fine FRENCH FLOWERS and BRIDAL WREATHS. Garnitures for Wedding and Evening Dresses on hand, or made to order at short notice, after designs from the leading Paris houses.

FEATHERS.

A large and well-selected stock of FINE LONG OSTRICH FEATHERS and TIPS in Black and White and all the new shades. Also a very large stock of FANCY FEATHERS at extremely low prices.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

Our stock of DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS is now replete with all the latest novelties of the FRENCH MARKET.

RICH FRINGES in Fine Cut Jet; new styles just opened.

JETTED PASSEMENTERIES, the latest designs, selected specially for our fine retail trade, at very low prices.

JETTED ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.

FEATHER TRIMMING

for Dresses in COQUE and OSTRICH, BLACK, BLUE, PLUM, GRAY, and the NATURAL COLOR.

SILKS.

BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25 per yard.

COLORED TRIMMING SILKS in all shades at $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, and $1 75 per yard.

We will also offer GREAT BARGAINS in the following departments:

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BERLIN WOOL AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

FANCY GOODS, &C., &C.

We will also offer a very large stock of LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR at a great reduction on former prices.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Having decided to CLOSE THEIR PRESENT STOCK will offer during the week EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN READY-MADE SILK, MATELASSE, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, and POPLIN

Dresses and Suits.

Parisian Novelties

IN PLAIN, BEADED, and EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOTH and MATELASSE

Cloaks, Polonaise, and Jackets.

Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Underwear, &c.

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Infants' Furnishing of Every Description.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the FINEST QUALITIES of

FURS

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

On the Centre Counter of Rotunda.

THEY WILL EXHIBIT A LARGE LINE OF

Black and Plain Colored Silks

at $1 50 per yard, recently sold at $2 and $2 50.

HIGHER GRADES of the same at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Mourning and Dress Goods,

Including MANY NEW and CHOICE FABRICS JUST RECEIVED from Paris.

On the Fourth Avenue Section

They will offer UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS in EMPRESS CLOTHS, SERGES, COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, &c., TO WHICH THEY INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

They have received a LARGE INVOICE of VERY CHOICE

Jet Trimmings,

AND THE LATEST STYLES of

Paris Lace Fans,

THE RICHEST YET IMPORTED.

The INCREASED VARIETY and the ATTRACTIVENESS of the DISPLAY of IMPORTED NOVELTIES, and the EXCELLENCE of DOMESTIC FABRICS, together with a LARGE DECREASE IN PRICES, will enable purchasers to make SATISFACTORY SELECTIONS.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1874,

Extraordinary Bargains in

CARPETS.

The RICHEST and MOST COSTLY IMPORTED. They have made LARGE ADDITIONS to their LARGE STOCK of

Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Five-Frame English Brussels

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Upholstery Goods and Housefurnishing Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Satin Damasks, Brocatels,
Plain Satins, Tapestries,
Reps and Lace Curtains,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.

An IMMENSE STOCK of the very CHOICEST QUALITIES and STYLES of

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

A visit of inspection will amply repay. No importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

RODGERS & ORR,

NO. 183 8TH AV.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

SUIT, CLOAK, AND SHAWL DEP'TS.

Owing to the great increase in our business in these departments we have fully and successfully completed the additional accommodations required in the show-rooms and manufacturing departments, and have also added to our staff of designers, cutters, fitters, and expert dress and cloak-makers. All ready-made garments fitted by experienced cutters, (without extra charge,) and guaranteed to fit as good as if made to order anywhere or no sale. Probably the largest and most varied, certainly THE MOST STYLISH AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF READY-MADE SUITS AND CLOAKS to choose from.

DARK MIXED POPLIN SUITS, $4 95 TO $7 50.

DARK MIXED, with choice combination, $5 95 to $8 50.

All the NEW NEUTRAL SHADES, $7 35 to $12 50.

All the NEW NEUTRAL SHADES, with select combinations, $9 90 to $14 85.

CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c., worth fully one-third more.

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' SUITS, &c., in great variety, and made to order.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Poplin Cords, &c.
All Wool, and Silk and Wool Goods, Serges, Empress Cloths, Henrietta, Satins, Biarritz, Tamise, Bombazines, Cashmere, and Merinos a specialty.

MOURNING ORDERS

executed with the utmost dispatch. No disappointment.

WEDDING OUTFITS,

Ball, and Reception Orders in superb style. Designs furnished; any idea illustrated.

CLOAKS.

An immense line of imported and our own manufacture, about one-half the cost of material: Basques, Jackets, and Dolmans in Cashmere, Drap D'Ete, and all-wool Beavers. Beaded and Embroidered, about one-third less than cost of importation. WATERPROOF CLOAKS in every style.

Shawl Department.

From the largest auction sales of the season, 800 Square and Long Broche Shawls; 750 Plaid Wool, Square, and Long Shawls; 900 Striped Shawls. All reversible. Prices unprecedentedly low, even for auction goods. Designs and coloring unique.

Inspection respectfully solicited, and goods freely shown. ONE PRICE, NO DEVIATION.

RODGERS & ORR,

NO. 183 8TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., NEW-YORK.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Dealers.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

A GREAT FRENCH ACTOR.

FREDERICK LEMAITRE AS ROBERT MACAIRE.

Revolutions in France are mostly terrible in their character from their thoroughness. They affect not only political institutions, but metamorphose literary, artistic, and dramatic life. Storms of greater or lesser volume sweeping over countries may uproot old sign-boards, or level the social hedges, but the general lay of the land remains about the same. A French revolution which has been seething with pent-up fires for years, explodes like a volcano. The upper levels sink, and there is thrown on the surface the lowest strata, and a phenomenon resembling some geological upheaval takes place. During the first stages of successful revolution there is always a plentiful crop of newspapers bearing strange titles and advocating monstrous doctrines. It is a mistake to suppose that all these prints spring brand new, Minerva-like, from the brains of a multiplicity of revolutionary Jupiters. *Le Père Duschêne*, which sees the light afresh for a day, a week, or a month, during the feverish period of a new revolution, is but an additional number to be bound up in that terrible volume which was first vomited forth from some dark cellar in 1789. Revolutions scarcely invent as much as they reproduce.

During these changeful times certain dramatic representations appear on the Parisian or Provincial stage, which former censorship may have driven from the boards. Something from the old répertoire frequently turns up, and emotional pieces, which may have delighted audiences ten or fifteen years before, are reproduced. The tastes of the French theatrical public during its mental epidemic might be very curious if fully detailed. Sometimes it seems as if a Parisian audience of the lowest order, sated with blood, dripping and gorged with gore, digested its slaughter while witnessing certain namby-pamby pieces. During the reign of terror the *sans culotte*, with tenderest sympathy, wept their eyes out over moral plays, which dwelt principally on the wrongs inflicted on certain orphans. Citizens Brutus and Cassius, of those terrible days, were indifferent to the murders in the street, but melted into anguish over the mimic representations of sham woes. How well Thackeray tells of the French ballad-singer who chanted so pathetically that the performer cried himself, but who was, in his heart, a wretched profligate, a scape-grace without a spark of noble feeling!

It was in 1849, precisely during a revolutionary epoch, when France was quaking, that I saw the greatest of modern actors. Some one has said, that as we grow old, no one will ever dance for us as Taglioni did in our youth, nor any one sing for us like Malibran. Youthful experiences may be the more impressive, but still, I think to-day as I did then, that the player who stood closest to absolute dramatic perfection was Frederick Lemaître. "L'Auberge des Adrets" was a melo-drama allowed in the revolutionary time, and in it was that many-sided character of *Robert Macaire*. This play, written during the reign of Louis Philippe, had few dramatic positions, little real intrinsic merit, being simply a frame in which robberies and assassinations were set. It occupies but little place in the French repertory to-day, save that it contained the germ of *Robert Macaire*, and a second piece was made, embodying the adventures of the principal character, which was entitled "Robert Macaire." This personification soon became famous, and is still known in France, and all over the world, as the type of the modern Scapin. The hero, *Robert Macaire*, is the great prince of scoundrelism, the epitome of all that is wicked and base, and his foil is *Jacques Strop*, a mere petty filcher of handkerchiefs, a French *Jeremy Diddler*, whose puny pocket-picking is so small, so ludicrous by contrast, that one pities his trifling career in vice.

Lemaître I had seen before and after this special performance of "L'Auberge des Adrets", in "Don Cæsar De Bazan," in "Ruy Blas," and in "Paillasse;" with wonderful versatility, tender pathos, and delicate touch he had given to each of these characters their distinctive *cachet*, but compared with *Robert Macaire*, they shrank into insignificance.

When I saw Lemaître in the "Auberge des Adrets," he must have been almost sixty, and was past his prime. His voice was somewhat broken, and though his mouth was filled with false teeth, this very defect seemed to give him those *glapissant* tones which, apparently, belonged to *Robert Macaire*. *Robert Macaire* is then a barefaced scoundrel, full of wiles, tricks, and cunning. He is as crafty as a fox, as cruel as a tiger, and has a love of theft only equaled by the coyote. As an addendum to this catalogue of vices, he has the curious one, perhaps, somewhat antithetical of being a Bobadil, and a blustering boaster. As Lemaître conceived it, *Robert Macaire* had a certain efflorescence of education, and was given to florid words, and elucidated new systems of morals, which he glossed over with elaborate phrases and specious reasonings. He endowed the character with a certain amount of verbal pomp, which jarred in contrast with the ragged clothes of a woe-begone wretch. Balzac's *Vautrain* was a magnificent scoundrel, with occasional good impulses. Lemaître's *Macaire* was a remorseless vagabond, without pity or compassion. *Robert Macaire* wore a long-tailed coat, torn to tatters, held fast round his chest by a single broken button-hole. His head was surmounted by a towering hat all mashed and battered. His neck was swathed in a soiled and frayed cravat, in which the actor's head could be withdrawn, like a vulture, and *Macaire's* rubicund, beak-like nose loomed out from under the eye covered with a hideous black patch, while to the other eye alone was left all the task of keeping up the many subtle changes of the face.

No human being ever *made up* as did Frederick Lemaître. It was not the clothes which dressed the man, but the art of the actor, who, clad in his motley, imbued his garments with the character. If *Robert Macaire* as Lemaître dressed it, showed the form, the lineaments of a besotted, brutal, yet philosophic wretch, the very lowest type of human degredation and cynicism, a French Mephistophiles of the *bagne*, in his *Don Cæsar De Bazan*, simply as an affair of cloth and tinsel, the metamorphose was a striking one. If *Don Cæsar's* pourpoint had slashes in it, all faded out of shape and tumbled; if the scanty mantle showed great gaps, and the embroidery was worn to the cord, the gallant mien with which the actor sported them made the sorry stage frippery supremely elegant. The plume of his hat, a peacock feather snapped most in twain, might dangle in his eyes, but the poor grandee of Spain did not wear his feathers as the magpie his borrowed finery. That tawdry feather stuck out defiantly, and became an egret's plume, and if the rapier showed its blade through the gaping scabbard you felt sure it was a true Toledo, and that it would leap forth brightly and flash when called into play by its wearer. Lemaître was faultless in his own decorations, and his art as to his own person was supreme. Take one of Messonier's minutest works, put it under a magnifying glass and expand it to a lifelike size, and its truthfulness, to a wrinkle in the hose, or a fold in the doublet, would give you Lemaître dressed in this rôle.

This actor had helped to write *Robert Macaire* so that, like the Venitian players Riccoboni tells about, he was capable of carrying out his personification of the character to its utmost limits. I have been told by an able French critic, that Lemaître rarely played *Macaire* twice alike. Those inane gags so familiar to actors, with which they lard the piece they have played a thousand times, until it becomes as flat as a frequently rewarmed dish, he was incapable of. The same typical ideas of *Macaire* of course remained. When I saw him in the revolutionary period, I was informed that he had imbued the character for that night with those over-expansive traits befitting the times. Indifferent to the tide which was setting in, apparently untouched by the contagion of ideas, *Robert Macaire* laughed at the world as the French conceived it to be, scoffed at it, and planned his robberies and assassinations all on a basis of the purest socialistic doctrine.

We have both in England and America hosts of honest, pains-taking, impressive, and singularly heavy actors. We are ponderous in our endeavors to stamp mimic effects upon our hearers. We work on a medium which we think is of toughest metal, and bring into play heavy mechanism which crunches through it. Actors strike often too hard; so hard, in fact, that the audience and the critics at times cannot but fail to see the recoil; the recovery, as it were, on the part of the actor on himself. Of course we are of a different race, and our sympathies, if not exactly duller, apparently lie deeper, and refuse to rise to the surface as quickly as with Frenchmen or Italians. Lemaître's effects, especially in *Robert Macaire*, were made in an airy, gossamer way. An arm was barely outstretched, and the twirl of a finger or the flutter of a rag made the point to the speech. Such was the wonderful art of the man, that some years afterward, in 1852, when Lemaître's voice was almost gone, and a few indistinct, painfully guttural tones were all he could utter, so effective was his pantomime in his old pieces that the absence of his voice was hardly thought of.

"Robert Macaire" exists no longer on the English or American stage, and perhaps it is for the best; for, as it was interpreted by Anglo-Saxon words or sentiment, it was a mere buffoonery, played mostly extravagantly and ever boisterously. Lemaître's characteristics were quietness and noiselessness, with the faintest possible touch of cynicism. What struck me as most wonderful in the portraiture was that smattering of universal acquaintanceship with all things in general, which *Robert Macaire*, as the great *entreprenneur* of the destinies of France, was supposed to possess to his fingers' ends. The robber was as ready to enter a young ladies' boarding-school as a piano teacher, so that he might steal the spoons, as he was anxious to take the position of clerk with a banker, so that he could rifle a strong box. In "L'Auberge des Adrets" there was a musical scene introduced, where *Robert Macaire* played on the piano. What was a triumph of art was the manner with which Lemaître impressed the audience with the notion that he did not know a single note of music, and yet was possessed with a sufficient stock of bare-faced impudence to induce him to try the keys, something like Jean Jacque Rousseau at his first public rehearsal. But Lemaître must have been a thorough pianist to have imbued his music with the characteristics of *Macaire*. It had its ridiculous pretentiousness, with an attempt at musical glare and vulgar effects. Opening with a series of sounding chords something like the turgid periphrases or inflated exordium one often hears at the introduction to a lecture, then came musical platitudes, interpersed with intentionally-played discordances.

Robert Macaire's death was a fearful masterpiece; he is shot on the stage. It was a horrid end, and to the last gasp, the many shadings of the character were kept up. All through the piece, life has been a sorry joke to *Robert Macaire*, and, in his dying agony, the same bombast, the *fanfarronade*, the straining for effect was visible. Through the melodrama, as a by-play, with curious flourish and immense display, the hero refreshes himself with vigorous pinches of snuff, taken from a flat, round box. This box, by some trick, whenever it was opened squeaked shrilly with such acute sound as to put your teeth in edge. At almost his last gasp, lying flat on the stage, still talking jauntily, sneeringly, he takes his final pinch, but the precious box falls from his nerveless hands. The box, slipping on the stage, wheels round the dying man at first in large, then in smaller and smaller circles. The actor—no *Robert Macaire*, for the actor was lost in his inimitable art—followed the box with his eyes. He scoffs at death, and only cares now for the last possible source of human enjoyment—his final pinch of snuff. As the box describes its last round, and clutters on the floor, *Macaire's* death-rattle is heard, and with a leer on his face, the robber and murderer dies.

Lemaître was the incarnation of the characters he played. It should be remembered that Talma once thought that Lemaître might have been his successor, but there was a certain vagabondism about the younger player which never would be imprisoned within the limits of classical verse. His prestige as an actor was founded on his intense melodramatic skill.

This performance of *Robert Macaire* made an impression on me as a younger man, which was terrible. Since that time I have listened, and with delight, to French, Italian, German, English, and American actors, but for great strength, subtle deliniation, electric flashes, and absolute embodiment of character, I have never seen any one who was Lemaître's equal. Loose and extravagant as was the period which followed 1849, "L'Auberge des Adrets," with Frederick Lemaître, was played but once more, the authorities withholding their sanction. I had not the moral courage to see it a second time. The picture of the worst scoundrel, the embodiment of human rascaldom, his manner and being, and how he looked, thought, schemed, ate, drank, and murdered, and finally died, had been brought out so vividly before my mind in a few hours, was so indelibly burnt into my brain, that the acquaintance of *Robert Macaire* in the "Auberge des Adrets," at least as interpreted by Lemaître, lasted me for a lifetime.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MICHIGAN STORY.

A WEDDING DRESS STOLEN BY A SQUAW AND NOT MISSED BY ITS PROSPECTIVE WEARER—THE MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Tribune* tells the following story: "In a family at Arenac great preparations for the marriage of a daughter have lately been going on. The happy day was fixed, the wedding dress and indispensable orange blossoms were secured, the various other necessaries for such an occasion had been provided, and all was joyful, when, on the day previous to that set for the consummation of the happiness of two individuals, an Indian who lived with his tribe a few miles distant, knocked at the door of the dwelling referred to and asked if the family had lost a dress. Of course there was only one dress thought of at that time, and, with two steps and a bound the damsel who opened the door flew up the stairs to the room where the wedding garments had been left. The door was opened, and lo and behold the room was bare. Upon returning to the Indian it was ascertained that a squaw of his tribe had been wearing an elegant dress and other finery, and knowing that she had not come by it rightfully, the Indian had come to town to ascertain if anyone had lost any articles. He went to the various houses, but no one had missed anything; and at the dwelling from which the articles were taken their absence had not even been noticed; the room in which the garments were left was a spare bedroom, and, having no occasion to use it, no member of the family had entered it for two days. The bed was found in a condition which evidenced that some one had slept in it, and it was subsequently ascertained that the squaw who had stolen the articles, had entered the house unnoticed, slept in the bed one night, and the next morning had arisen, and donning the wedding outfit left for her home. On her way thither she passed through the woods, soiling and tearing the dress very badly. The loss of the wedding outfit necessitated a postponement of the marriage until another dress could be procured."

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A BOY.

The Troy *Whig* gives the following account of an alleged attempt to kidnap a small boy by an Italian in that city on Friday afternoon: "Yesterday morning six Italians who have been employed on the New-York and Canada Railroad, came to this city with the intention of taking the Troy boat for New-York. They lounged around the steam-boat dock all day, waiting for the boat to leave. One of them, named Peter Andre, an old man about fifty-five years of age, saw George McGovern, a little boy ten years of age, picking up potatoes on the dock. He approached the boy and tried to coax him to accompany him to New-York. The boy would not consent, when Andre took hold of him, and tried to force him on to the boat, and there await the departure of the boat. The boy broke from the villain's grasp, and ran to station No. 2, where he made known the facts to Sergeant Connors. The Sergeant advised the boy to go to the dock again, and if the man attempted to take hold of him a second time he would be arrested. The boy did as he was instructed, when the old scoundrel grasped the boy again. Officer Casey, who had been watching the affair, arrested Andre and took him to Station No. 2. He was brought before Justice Conway yesterday afternoon, but he pretended that he could not speak English, and Joseph Marsicon was allowed to act as interpreter. The prisoner said he came to this country about two years ago; that he brought the boy with him from Italy, but had been here only one year when the boy ran away, and he did not see him until he met him yesterday on the steam-boat dock. Mrs. Michael McGovern, the mother of the boy, who resides at No. 249 Fourth street, was in court, and said the boy was her son; was ten years of age, and had never been away from home. The Justice sent the would-be kidnapper to jail for further examination. Police Commissioner Stanton informed us that he is acquainted with the boy's parents, who are Irish, and that he has seen the boy running on the streets for a number of years."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

STAGE GOSSIP AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Miss Lotta was last week in Rochester.... Mr. W. J. Florence and Miss Olive Logan were in Milwaukee.... Mrs. F. B. Conway was at De Bar's in St. Louis.... The English Opera troupe is in Chicago.... Mr. G. L. Fox was at the Chicago Academy.... Mr. Edwin Adams was last week at Macauley's in Louisville.... Miss Jane Coombs was playing "The Sphinx" at the Cincinnati Grand Opera-house.... The Lichtmay Opera troupe was singing last week at Robinson's Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Pike's.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the Pittsburg Opera-house last week.... Mme. Janauschek was at Library Hall in Pittsburg.... Mr. E. L. Davenport was last heard from at Wheeling, Va.... Mr. Toole was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.... Mr. Dominick Murray was in Cleveland.... Mr. John Brougham was at the Howard Athenæum in Boston.... Mr. Frank Mayo was at last accounts at the California Theatre.... Mr. Charles Fechter will be Mr. De Bar's first star at his St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A new nautical drama, having for its subject the much-talked-of topic, the unseaworthiness of ships, has been produced at the Surrey Theatre in London. It is called "Ship Ahoy."....The London *Times* of Oct. 9 has the following: Mr. Sims Reeves, who is now fulfilling an engagement at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, has created much excitement this week by an attack which he made on Wednesday night on the management of the theatre. A hitch having occurred in the setting of the "Beggar's Opera," Mr. Reeves, who was playing the part of *Captain Macheath*, came to the front and said, "I never was so disgraced in my life. This is Henry's management, not mine." This statement was received with cheers and hisses, and Mr. Reeves added, "You had better call for Mr. Henry." Last night Mr. Reeves, after a successful appearance as *Edgardo* in the "Bride of Lammermoor," which secured for him a call before the curtain, came forward and said: "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking you for the cordial and most enthusiastic reception you have given me during my brief stay in Manchester, and now, if you will allow me, I will read a few words in reference to what occurred here on Wednesday night: 'Ladies and Gentlemen: I consider it a duty I owe certainly to myself and to the management of this theatre, especially to Mr. Henry, to express my regret, which I do completely, that I made observations I was led to make on Wednesday last in consequence of certain shortcomings which unfortunately occurred, and which I must say it is sometimes impossible to prevent. Ladies and Gentlemen, I trust this will be received in the same spirit in which it is offered." The statement was received with loud cheers.... Mme. Arabella Goddard, says the London *Echo*, who was wrecked in the steamer Flintshire, has recovered all her property with the exception of a purse containing £100. She will return to Australia and give a series of concerts in that country, after which she will proceed via New-Zealand to California, giving concerts en route at several of the Pacific islands. Mme. Goddard proposes afterward to undertake a tour in the United States, and will probably be absent from England for several years.... The London Haymarket reopens for the regular Winter season under Mr. Buckstone's management, and Mr. Sothern was to appear as *Lord Dundreary*.... "Hamlet," at the Lyceum, will be produced early in November, to give time for the recovery of Miss Isabel Bateman from a severe attack of rheumatic fever.... The Holborn was to open with a new drama, "Newmarket," under the management of Mr. Guiver. Mr. Belford was engaged to play *Charles II*.... The death at Paris is announced of M. Achille Tabutin, aged sixty-two, the celebrated decorator. He studied under Ciceri, the elder. He afterward worked in landscapes with Séchan, Cambon, Desplèchin, and Thierry. At his death he was laboring in the Champs-Elysées, under the direction of M. Cambon, at the palace of *Hamlet* for the new opera.... The Sunday representations of the French Opera commenced on the 4th with "Robert le Diable," and the success was complete.... The performances of Mme. Nilsson at the French Opera are to be twelve in number, and will consist of the parts of *Marguerite* in "Faust," and *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," alternating with the representations of Mlle. Strauss in the "Juive."....The Theatre Ventadour (Opera-Français-Italien) was to open with "Lucrezia Borgia" for the representations of Mme. Pozzoni (the original *Aïda* in Verdi's opera) and also of MM. Anastasi, Romani, and Mlle. Léontieff.... In addition to the benefit which was given to Déjazet at the opera, that lady is to have a *tombola*, and the offerings to this raffle have been numerous and varied. Several artists of great repute have sent in a simple canvas, with "Bon pour un tableau" in chalk; Diaz opened the ball, and an amateur at once offered £600 for this promise to paint. More than one theatre has contributed a free ticket for a year. Brebant offers a dinner for twelve; a large firm of clothiers promises a well-padded dressing-gown; Mme. X. a pair of stays to measure. Bonnets, bronzes, artificial flowers, statues, china, and, in fact, objects enough to furnish a curiosity shop, have been sent in as a tribute to the aged Déjazet, and prove that there is no hing so successful as judiciously mixing charity with commercial speculation.... M. Dennery, the veteran dramatist, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, has made a mistake at last. It is, I believe, on record that he has failed before, in a sensational piece of his young days, called the "Château de Something," framed after Mrs. Radcliffe's model. I didn't see that production, and its name alone survives, so we may consider "Marcelle" his first disaster. In this case he has stept outside his usual line. Dennery's fame has been won in melodramas. He has troubled little about dialogue in those great pieces which have traveled the world over, under one name or another. Motives and character he has cared little about. On his stage persons appear, act, talk, or are silent, without any reason assigned. The necessity of the action is all the justification he asks for. But what a marvelous skill that action shows, what a thorough knowledge of the artificial life that "tells" upon the stage! The old play-goer may perceive in the first act what the catastrophe of the drama will be, but such a one most thoroughly appreciates the ability with which that catastrophe is brought about. In "Marcelle," however, the hand so experienced, so successful, seems to have lost its cunning. The mere scene causes people to laugh. This comedy all takes place in a *maison de santé*, to which the hero is attached as medical man. He steals a sum of money from the funds of the establishment, and secures impunity by making love to the lady cashier. When the robbery can be no longer hidden, this person finds an heiress whose dowry will fill the gap, and marries her to the doctor. The three live together in the hospital—delightful situation! The doctor's legitimate wife, though innocent to that degree only reached by French *ingénues*, at length insists that the lady cashier be sent away. The doctor refuses, out of regard for the interests of his *clientèle*. Wife naturally faints, in the midst of a ball in the hospital wards—under the hospital roof, any way. Husband, always a doctor, declares she will die unless he bleeds her. Cashier insists that he let her die, but the hero whips out his lancet, exclaiming, "Lover, if you like, but doctor first of all!" or words to that effect, and bleeds her on the spot. Thereupon revelations are suddenly made. Doctor finds his wife to be a martyr, cashier perceives that her conduct is not all it should be, and patients express a fervent hope that their medical man will now find time to attend to their little affairs. The play was well acted, but hopeless. A story is current that when the council of the theatre withdrew to consider their verdict, after hearing the piece read, each of them took it as so certain that every other would vote against it that he gave his signed billet in its favor. And great was the astonishment when it appeared that the play was accepted unanimously.... The Paris correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following anecdote anent the late Victor Séjour: He was rarely satisfied with his work; no dramatist made more changes than he did. At the first performance of all his pieces he would, whenever an actor was about to appear, give him a slip of paper on which was noted some new reading. The night "Le Fils de la Nuit" was first played the fifth act was entirely rewritten, rehearsed, and gotten by heart in the interval between the fourth and fifth acts. True, the between act was very long, for the vessel had to be put together; but still the incident is rare in dramatic annals of a whole act being rewritten and learned in the between act which preceded its performance. Victor Séjour was asked why he had ceased to write for the French Comedy. He replied: "What can a dramatist do in a theatre where the valets are masters?" You know the rôle of valet in the old theatre is filled by the ablest actors of the company, and at the French Comedy, Samson, Regnier, Got, and Coquelin are the most influential actors of their day. Victor Séjour used to say, "When the standing pit was suppressed, enthusiasm was at the same time suppressed; nobody goes into ecstacies while sitting at ease." Formerly there were no seats in the pit; everybody stood. "Distrust the artistic vitality of an actress for whom nosegays are bought beforehand; nosegays are bought beforehand only for coffins." "Never lengthen a walking lady's part; if you do she will be sure to ask for extra pay."....The cellar in Rue Scribe, which used to be called Theatre de l'Athenée, is now called Theatre Scribe. Mme. Scribe has shown her gratification of honors paid her husband's memory, giving the manager permission to play daily any one-act piece written by her late spouse without payment of copyright.... M. Ambroise Thomas has had put on his door a bell which gives the new *la*. Rossini, likewise, had a similar bell. When pulled too abruptly it would give a false note. Rossini thereupon invariably exclaimed: "I bet it is that dog Ronconi, who never once in all his life gave a note accurately."....Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress of the Théatre Français, who was lately ill from over fatigue, is now quite recovered.... M. Castellano has taken possession of the Théatre Lyrique-et-Dramatique, and has had rehearsed for the first time "La Jeunesse du Roi Henri".... Mme. Galli-Marié made her reappearance at the Opéra-Comique, Paris, Oct. 4, in "Mignon." The house was crowded, and she was received with great applause.... In consequence of a misunderstanding between Mlle. Zulma Bouffar and M. Bertrand, Director of the Variétés, that actress has given up the part of the *Prince De Conti*, which she was to play in Sardou's "Prés-Saint Gervais," and has also renounced her engagement with the house.... Verdi, who has been passing a part of the Summer on his estate at Santa Agatha, is about to leave for Genoa, where he will probably remain the Winter, unless the rehearsal of "Aida" requires his presence in Paris.... The widow of the composer Mercadante is at Vienna, in a very precarious condition.... M. Charles Garnier, architect of the new French Opera, has offered his services for the construction of the Municipal theatre of Odessa, put up to competition. There are 159 candidates.

"MOORCROFT" AND GOOD SOCIETY.

AN AMERICAN DRAMATIST ON AMERICAN CRITICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been before the American public as a dramatist during the past four years, and within that time I have been treated by the critics of New-York with as much severity, perhaps, as any man who has placed himself within the range of their missiles. It would be almost impossible to find an uncomplimentary term in the vocabulary of criticism which has not been applied to myself or my dramatic productions. During these four years I have never made any response to my censors in any shape—by letter paragraph, or special article; through the intervention of friends, or by any other means, secretly or openly. With the exception of two communications over my own signature, in which I confined myself strictly to questions of fact, without the slightest discussion of opinion, my plays have never been mentioned in a New-York paper at my own suggestion. Even now I wish to say nothing which has any bearing upon the opinions of the critics as to the literary qualities of my plays. There is one point, however, upon which I do wish to speak, at last; and, with your kind permission, I will do so in your columns.

From the production of "Saratoga," in December, 1870, to that of "Moorcroft; or, the Double Wedding," on last Saturday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, I have been favored with a series of lessons in the habits of good society. The critics of various journals have assumed to "instruct" me from time to time as to what ladies and gentlemen do, say, and what they do not say, in the elegant circles of New-York and other American cities. When instruction of this kind is offered, the first question which the pupil naturally asks is, What are the qualifications possessed by the instructor for the task which he has taken upon himself? I have repeatedly asked myself this question concerning the New-York critics, who have been most eager and emphatic in laying down the laws of refined society for my enlightenment. I now wish to ask the question in public, and the conclusions to which I have come are respectfully placed at the service of the gentlemen themselves.

Laying aside the question whether or not I, as a dramatist, am bound to represent nothing in my comedies but the elegant stupidity of strictly "proper" people, I assert that my "critics" are, for the most part, utterly unfitted to tell me or the New-York public how the people of good society speak and act; as little fitted, in too many cases, as were the denizens of the uptown Irish hovels after the riots of 1863. They sat in front of their shanties on piano-stools and richly upholstered chairs which they had stolen from costly residences, but the hasty glimpses of "good society" which they caught while gutting the luxurious mansions of Fifth avenue were hardly sufficient to give weight to their opinion in matters of etiquette and good breeding. As little claim has a so-called "dramatic critic," who has barely been graduated in the school of the ordinary cheap reporter, to "instruct" me, or any other New-York gentleman, in the habits of a class to which he never obtains access, except for a lucky and long hoped for accident. He sees over the door of every house in New-York, the occupant of which is within the magic circle of good society, the very significant sign, "No admittance except on business." If he is ever admitted on business it is because an "interview" is in order. In that case, he seldom visits the same house a second time. I would by no means intimate that all the dramatic critics of New-York belong to this class; but many of our leading journals permit themselves to be represented in our theatres by such men, and it is from them that I have received my most severely-emphatic "lessons" concerning the manners of the ladies and gentlemen that figure in my comedies. I have seen red-faced men, with swollen noses and bleared eyes, tobacco-colored saliva oozing from the corners of their mouths, the stench of whisky making the air around them foul, sitting in the seats assigned to members of the press on the opening night of a new piece. On the following morning, I have been informed, in the journals "represented" by these men, that the ladies of my comedy did not act and speak in a manner *consistent with the usages of refined society!* The most severe comments I have ever read on the manners of my characters, as contrasted with those of elegant circles, were written by a man who had asked me, three weeks before, to tell him whether he ought to wear a dress coat and kid gloves on a certain occasion or not, with the incidental remark that he always felt awkward in a dress coat, because he had never been accustomed to wearing one. He added that, if it was not absolutely required, he didn't care to *borrow* one for the evening in question. Now, I do not consider a dress coat necessary to eternal salvation, nor to the character of a gentleman; but I submit that when a man has gone into good society long enough to become a trustworthy authority on its usages, he does not feel awkward in the only appropriate evening costume which that society recognizes, and he can decide for himself whether he ought to wear it on any particular occasion. If he is a frequent visitor in the drawing-rooms of cultured people, and is not the possessor of a dress coat in his own right, he must be a very inconvenient friend of a man who happens to be of the same size. This is one instance. I have met many other "critics" equally ready to tell me all about the mysteries of the inner circle, who may or may not be the owners of dress-suits; if so, however, they have very few occasions to wear them, and no tailor in the City has skill enough to make them "set" gracefully on their persons. Until I can recall a time, at any period of my life, when I lacked a proper knowledge of social etiquette, and the habiliments neeeded to comply with its rules, I shall not submit to be instructed by such men as I have described in the proprieties of society. Some of these men may have strongly analytical minds; they may have read themselves familiar with the best English classics in the secluded hall bedrooms of cheap boarding-houses; they may be well fitted to express opinions as to the literary demerits of my comedies. I offer no comments on what they have written in this direction. But when they assume to give me information on a subject with which I have been familiar from my infancy, I charge them with passing beyond their proper sphere of usefulness, and with speaking of that which they do not, and never will, understand.

It by no means seems strange to me that these men should have particularly exalted views of what they call good society. This is always the case with people who do not move in it. The dwellers in a Five Points tenement-house have rose-colored ideas of the life of people who reside in Madison avenue. They imagine that every "fine lady" is under all circumstances a model of grace and dignity. Those who are thrown into intimate social relations with fine ladies credit them with the possession of the faults as well as the virtues common to human nature. They view society from within, and they recognize its weaknesses, its familiarities, its little divergences from its own rules. The man who occasionally stares in at the window knows but little of what is going on in the house. The ball-room reporter, with a note-book in his pocket, finds the ladies he meets very dignified and reserved. He is afterward shocked at seeing them portrayed upon the stage with their dignity laid aside. It is not to be wondered at that he becomes severely critical when he is permitted by his employer to give vent to his outraged feelings in a public journal.

In conclusion, let me call special attention to an instance in connection with the comedy "Moorcroft, or the Double Wedding," produced last Saturday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where a number of my censors make a curious blunder in their efforts to teach me what ladies and gentlemen should not do. They tell me that no lady in refined society would be guilty of listening to a conversation not intended for her ears, nor would any true gentleman commit so heinous an offense against good breeding. Allow me to plead guilty to a charge of plagiarism. If my learned censors had waited until after Monday evening they would have discovered, in listening to "Much Ado About Nothing," at the Lyceum Theatre, that the idea was not original with myself. They would have discovered that William Shakespeare, an honored predecessor, some of whose plays are still extant, offended against the sensitive nerves of good society in his day, in exactly the same manner. Nay; if they will borrow a copy of that gentleman's works—from the friends on whom they depend for semi-occasional dress-coats—they will discover that Shakespeare offended in this direction in his very first play, "Love's Labor Lost," and that, too, when he was dealing with Princes and Princesses, the flower and the pride of mediæval chivalry. The sensitive gentlemen who may have flown into a passion at this repeated outrage on the proprieties of elegant society, have left no evidence of their existence. Very respectfully yours,

BRONSON HOWARD.

LOTOS CLUB, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

A YOUNG MAN WHO MARRIED TOO SOON.

The Denison (Texas) *News* relates this little story: "A young girl, twenty years of age, arrived in this city on the morning of the 11th, in obedience to a call from her lover, John Arnold, living in the Cherokee Nation, to meet him there on the 10th, to be married. When she arrived in Denison she learned that Arnold had that morning married another girl in the Nation. She wept a little; but, nothing daunted, went to where John was, at his father-in-law's residence, and called for him. John came out, and expressed great sorrow for what he had done; said he expected her on the 10th, and she didn't come, then thought she wasn't coming; but he loved her, and thought he'd give his bride the go-by. He consulted with his bride, she demurred a little, but finally consented for him to go. The preacher said he would undo the marriage, and they might consider it null and void. The father-in-law gave John one minute to leave the Nation in, and John and his dulcinea left. The question is, What will become of it, if Arnold marries the girl in Texas?"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000 Western Un.... 79¾	500 C., C. & I. C..s3. 9
700 do.......s3. 79¾	200 do............ 9
600 do............ 79⅝	100 do.......s3. 9
100 do........c. 79⅝	200 do............ 8½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101	100 Union Pacific..... 34⅛
10 do............ 101¼	100 do.......b3. 34¼
100 do............ 100⅞	100 do............ 34⅛
300 Pacific Mail........ 46⅜	200 do............ 34
300 do........c. 46	300 do.......b3. 34
200 do............ 46	200 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅜
300 do.......s3. 45⅞	1100 Toledo & Wab... 29⅞
500 do............ 45⅞	300 do.......s3. 29⅞
100 Erie Railway...... 29⅜	200 do............ 30
300 do............ 29¼	800 do............ 29⅞
100 do............ 29⅛	1000 do............ 29¾
400 do............ 29	900 do............ 29¾
200 do............ 29⅛	300 do.......b3. 29¾
500 Lake Shore......... 80	500 do............ 29⅝
400 do............ 80⅛	300 do............ 29½
200 do.......b3. 80¼	400 do.......s3. 29½
800 do.......s3. 80⅛	500 do............ 29½
900 do.......s3. 80	1000 do............ 29⅝
100 do............ 80	700 do............ 29¾
500 do............ 79⅞	300 do............ 29⅝
900 do.......s3. 79⅞	200 do............ 29⅜
400 do.......s3. 79¾	300 do............ 29¾
100 do............ 79⅞	200 North-western..... 36¾
600 do............ 80	100 Rock Island........ 97¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C. B.... 113⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.117⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.....12.115⅞	40,000 do.......b. c.117¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68,.......12.117⅝	2,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C112½
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........116⅜	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........b. c.112
5,000 do.......12.116⅜	15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........12.112⅞
2,000 U.S.6s,C..b. c.118	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........b. c.111⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '75....101	800 L. Sh. & M.So.b.c. 79⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. x-coup...b. c. 54	100 do.........5. 79⅞
5,000 Bos.,H.&E.1st. 22	100 do.......b3. 80
2,000 Ches.& O. 1st. 50	100 do............ 80
3,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.106½	400 do.......s3. 79⅞
6,000 do............107	200 do............ 80⅛
2,000 N. J. Cen.con.104½	400 do............ 80⅛
500 N.Y.& N.H.6s.100	600 do............ 80¼
1,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 88¾	100 do.......s3. 80⅛
12,000 do............ 88⅝	500 do.......b3. 80¼
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s,S.B. 94	1300 do............ 80¼
1,000 U. Pac.S.F.b.c. 74	16 Amer. Ex.......... 61
1,000 C.C. & I.C.1st. 70	200 Cle.&P.G'd.b.c.s3. 87⅜
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2.104½	300 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 37
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 91½	20 do............ 37½
14 Cen. Nat. Bank..100	80 N. J. Cen.....b. c.104⅛
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 97¼	100 do.......s4.104¼
5 do............ 97	100 Chi., Bur. & Q.....100
12 Manhattan Bk..150½	200 Ch. & Rk. I.,b. c. 97¼
15 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	100 do............ 97⅜
200 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 29	300 do............ 97¼
100 Quick. Pf....b. c. 34	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 29⅜
300 West. U. T...b. c. 79⅝	100 do.......b3. 29½
700 do.......b3. 79¾	400 do............ 29½
100 do........c. 79½	200 do............ 29⅝
100 do............ 79⅝	300 do............ 29⅝
10 do............ 79⅝	200 do............ 29½
1500 do.......s3. 79⅝	200 B., H. & E....b. c. ⅝
200 do.......s3. 79⅞	300 do.......b3. ¾
1000 do............ 80	100 do............ ⅝
800 do.......s3. 79¾	300 do............ ⅝
900 do............ 79¾	20 Chi.& Al.Pf.b.c.c.105
100 do.......s3. 79¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 36½
200 do.......b3. 79⅞	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 24
40 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101	100 do............ 24½
100 do............ 100⅞	100 Ohio & Mis.b. c. c. 28¼
1300 Pac. Mail....b. c. 45⅞	100 do............ 28¼
200 do.......b3. 45⅞	25 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 8¾
800 do............ 46	300 do............ 8⅝
200 Erie R........b. c. 29¼	9 do............ 9
100 do..b. c.b3. 29⅜	100 do.......s15. 8⅝
100 Un. Pac.....b. c.s3. 34	500 do............ 8¾
1200 do.......b3. 34⅛	100 do.......s3. 8⅝
100 do............ 34⅛	100 do............ 8⅝
700 do.......b3. 34¼	600 do............ 8¾
100 Ill. Cen.......b. c. 91½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Un....b3. 79¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 100⅞
600 do.......s3. 79¾	200 Union Pacific....c. 34⅛
100 do.......s3. 79⅝	600 do............ 34⅛
200 do............ 79¾	100 do............ 34⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....c. 46	100 do.......b3. 34⅛
200 do.......b3. 46	400 do............ 34
1500 do............ 45⅞	50 New-Jersey Cen.. 104½
200 Erie Railway..s3. 29¼	100 Rock Island...s10. 97¼
200 do............ 29¼	100 do............ 97⅜
100 North-western..... 37	100 Tol. & Wab......... 29⅜
100 do.......s3. 37	300 do............ 29⅝
100 Lake Shore......b3. 80¼	300 do............ 29¾
200 do.........c. 80¼	500 do............ 29⅝
100 do.......s3. 80¼	300 do............ 29½
200 do.......s3. 80	200 B., H. & Erie,..s3. ⅝
200 do.......s3. 79⅞	100 do............ ⅝
200 do.......s5. 79⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.....b. 28¼
200 do............ 80	100 do............ 28⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5000 U. S. 6s, C., '81........b.c.118½	100 Quicksilver Pf.... 36
10000 Mich. Central 7s..........b. c.102½	200 Ch. & R. I....b. c. 97⅜
4000 O. & Miss. con. S. F.......b. c. 93⅞	100 do.......b3. 97½
3000 Mor. & Es. 7s. '71........b. c. 97¾	200 T., W. & W..b. c. 29⅝
1200 W. U. Tel....b.c. 79¾	400 do............ 29⅝
600 do.......b3. 79⅞	2300 do............ 29⅞
500 Pac. Mail.b. c. b3. 45⅞	200 do.......s3. 29⅞
1400 do............ 45⅞	600 do............ 29⅞
400 Erie Railway.b. c. 29¼	700 do.......b3. 30
100 do.......s3. 29¼	1200 do............ 30
100 do.......b3. 39⅜	300 do.......s3. 30
500 do............ 39¼	1400 do............ 30⅛
200 U. Pac.....b. c.b3. 34⅛	100 do.......b3. 30⅛
200 do.......s3. 34⅛	600 do.......b3. 30¼
200 do............ 34⅛	500 do............ 30⅛
100 L. S. & M. S..b.c.c. 80	200 C. & P. G'd....b.c. 87¼
300 do............ 80	100 Chic., M. & St. P...........b. c. 32½
100 do......s10. 80	200 Del., L. & W..b3.107½
100 do.......b3. 80⅛	100 O. & Miss......b.c. 28¼
300 do............ 80	200 do............ 28⅛
	50 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 8½
	100 do............ 8¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 Mar. L. & M........ 5½	200 North-western.b3 37¼
400 do.......b60. 5¾	200 do............ 37¼
100 do............ 5¾	21 N. J. Cen.....b. c.104½
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 36¾	200 Rock Island........ 97⅛
500 Pacific Mail...b3. 46	400 do............ 97⅜
600 do............ 46	100 do............ 97½
400 do............ 46⅛	100 Tol. & Wab......... 30¼
200 Western Union.s3 79¾	300 do............ 30⅜
1300 do.......b3. 79⅞	500 do............ 30⅛
900 do............ 79⅞	500 do............ 30⅛
2900 do.......b3. 80	200 do............ 30⅜
1200 do............ 80	500 do............ 30⅜
100 U. S. Express.... 66	100 do......s10. 30¼
300 Erie Railway...... 29⅜	700 do............ 30¼
100 do............ 29¼	100 do........c. 30¼
300 do.......s3. 29⅜	1300 do............ 30⅜
1400 do............ 29⅝	400 St. Paul............ 32⅝
1100 U. Pac.........b3. 34¼	300 O. & Miss.......c. 28⅛
1000 do............ 34¼	100 do.......b3. 28¼
100 do.......b3. 34⅜	100 do............ 28¼
200 do............ 34⅜	300 do............ 28⅛
200 Lake Shore.....b3. 80⅜	100 B. H. & Erie...s3. ¾
1000 do.......b3. 80	300 C., C. & I. C...s3. 8⅝
600 do............ 80⅛	100 do............ 8⅝
1300 do.......b3. 80¼	400 do............ 8⅝
1400 do............ 80¼	100 do.......s3. 8¾
1000 do.......b3. 80¼	100 At. & Pac Pfd..... 12
200 do............ 80¼	

SATURDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The week closed on a generally quiet state of affairs in financial and commercial circles, and in the Wall street markets especially there was a state of "masterly inactivity," even for a Saturday. That intangible organization known as the "Rumor Committee" was abroad, and put into circulation reports of failures of various commercial firms, but, unfortunately for their own sinister ends, they aimed too high by getting hold of some of the most substantial names in the City. The stories were discredited from their inception, and upon inquiry were found to be wholely baseless. So, there were no new failures to-day. The weekly Bank Statement shows a decrease in every line of the Averages, and a falling off of $2,334,325 in the surplus reserve, which is this week $15,839,800 against $18,174,125 last week. The total reserve is $72,416,000, against $75,704,800 in the previous exhibit, the diminution on gross reserve being $3,288,800. The following table shows the present condition of the Averages of the Associated Banks, with the various items of change since the previous statement was made:

	Oct. 24.	Differences.
Loans	$281,873,500	Dec. $401,500
Specie	13,585,200	Dec. 1,422,600
Legal tender	58,830,800	Dec. 1,866,200
Deposits	226,304,800	Dec. 3,817,900
Circulation	25,013,500	Dec. 47,000

Money, notwithstanding the declension reflected by the Bank statement, rules easy, at low rates of interest. Call Loans were done at the opening of business at 2½@3 ₱ cent., and after midday some transactions were reported at 1½@2. The closing rate was 2½@3. Foreign Exchange was quiet and steady, the rates for prime Sterling, on actual business done, being $4 84½@$4 84¾ for sixty days', and $4 88¼ for demand; nominal rates, $4 85¼@$4 89. Continentals were steady at 94⅞@96⅛ for Reichmarks, 96⅝ for cables, and 5.15@5.12½ for prime Paris francs. The Gold speculation was dull and the premium rate barely steady. The market opened at 110⅛, but within three minutes dropped to 110, which was the closing price, without any intermediate variation. The rates on Gold Loans were one to four per cent. for borrowing and "flat." Late in the day 1-32 and 1-64 of one per cent. per diem was paid for the use of cash gold. Government Bonds were firm, with slight concessions in some instances. The sales at the only board of the day amounted to nearly $160,000, the leading dealings being in 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, 10-40s and New Fives. Coupon bonds of the latter issue brought 112⅞, and registered, 111⅜; coupon 5-20s of 1867, 117¾; ditto new, of 1865, 116⅜, registered, 115⅞; and registered 5s, 10-40, 112.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange were the lightest of the season, only 96,000 Shares of Stocks being sold, Wabash leading the speculation with 22,900 Shares, and Western Union and Lake Shore each 17,000. In Union Pacific and Pacific Mail only 9,000 Shares changed hands, and in Erie 7,000. As compared with yesterday's closing quotations, the market at the opening showed the following changes: An advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. in Wabash, ¼ in New-York Central, Erie, and Western Union, and ⅛ ₱ cent. in Rock Island, North-west, Ohio and Mississippi, and Pacific Mail. The changes during the day were uncommonly slight, and except in one or two instances the course of the market is fully shown in our usual comparative tables. Wabash was the leading feature of the market, opening strong at 29⅞@30, declining before the call to 29¼, and remaining at 29¼@29½ until the Second Board, when the price gradually advanced until 30½ was reached. The Quicksilver shares closed higher, to the extent of 1 ₱ cent. for the Common and 2¾ ₱ cent. for the Preferred, that is, as compared with the opening sales, the Common rose from 29 to 30, and the Preferred from 34 to 36¾. Mariposa shares advanced to 5¾ from 5. There was a moderate inquiry for investment shares, and prices were steady. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western brought 107½; New-Jersey Central, 104¼@104½; Illinois Central, 91½; Pittsburg, 87¼@87⅜, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 100. The market closed steady in tone; the leading active stocks showing an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. in comparison with Friday's last prices. The exceptions were New-York Central and Ohios, which are each ⅛ lower, and St. Paul, Delaware and Lackawanna, and C., C., and I. C., which are firm. The Railway Mortgages were dull, but generally firm, the total sales being only $60,000, distributed over fourteen issues. State Securities were inactive, the only dealings being in Missouri Sixes of 1875 at 101, and Tennessee New Sixes, ex-coupon, at 54. Among the Bank Shares, there were sales of Central National at *par*, Manhattan at 150½, Fourth National at 97¼@97, and Ninth National at *par*.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out, on Government account, $2,600 in redemption of called bonds, and $4,000 for interest on the public debt. For the week, the disbursements were $38,600 for redemption, and $94,296 on account of interest. The receipts for Customs to-day were $316,000; for the week, $2,057,400. The total imports of merchandise for the week, at this port, amounted in value to $4,760,918, of which $3,488,748 were general articles, and $1,272,170 dry goods.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¾	$4 84½@$4 84¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	97½
Pacific Mail	46	46⅛
St. Paul Common	32⅝	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	50⅜	50⅜
Western Union	79½	80
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅜
Lake Shore	80	80¼
Toledo and Wabash	29½	30⅜
North-western Common	36⅞	37¼
North-western Preferred	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104½
Panama	113	113
Erie	29¼	29⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	28¼	28⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	8¾
Harlem	128½	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100⅞	450
Erie	29⅜	29	7,000
Lake Shore	80¼	79¾	17,100
Wabash	30⅛	29¼	22,900
North-western	37¼	36¾	1,200
Rock Island	97½	97¼	1,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¾	32½	500
Pittsburg	87⅜	87¼	400
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107½	200
New-Jersey Central	104½	104¼	210
Illinois Central	91½	91½	100
Union Pacific	34⅜	34	9,100
Missouri Pacific	36½	36½	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	9	8½	3,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	24	200
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	28⅛	2,000
Boston, Hartford & Erie	¾	⅝	900
Chicago, Burlington & Q	par	par	100
Western Union	80	79⅝	17,700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	12	12	100
Pacific Mail	46⅛	45⅞	9,000
Quicksilver	30	29	200
Quicksilver Preferred	36¾	34	400
Mariposa	5¾	5½	700
American M. U. Express	61	61	16
United States Express	66	66	100
Total sales			96,966

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109½	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116½	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112⅞	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	112⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92⅜	92⅝
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$29,726,000
Gold balances	1,017,637
Currency balances	1,321,173

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$65,189,829
Currency balances	3,519,369
Gold exchanges	5,226,032
Gold balances	935,931

The Clearing-house statement for the week is as follows:

Currency exchanges	$447,768,716
Currency balances	21,220,026
Gold exchanges	48,[illegible]8,186
Gold balances	7,589,209

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 30	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 21
Alabama 5s, '86...... 30	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J. 41
California 7s......111	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Ap. & Oct. 41
Connecticut 6s......103	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J. 30
Georgia 6s...... 75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct. 30
Georgia 7s, new...... 88	N. C. F'ding Act,'66. 16
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 82	N. C. new bs., J.& J. 12½
Indiana 5s......100	N. C. new bs., A.& O. 10
Illinois Coup. 6s,'77..101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 1. 5
Illinois Coup. 6s,'79..101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 2. 5
Illinois War Loan....101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 3. 5
Kentucky 6s......100	Ohio 6s, '75......101
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 26	Ohio 6s, '81......103
Michigan 7s,'90......104	Ohio 6s, '86......106
Mo. 6s, due in '74....100⅛	Rhode Island 6s......103
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100½	South Carolina 6s.... 20
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 98⅝	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 16
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 97⅜	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 15
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 95	S. C. Fund. Act '66.. 15
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 95	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 94¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 67
Fund.bds.due in 1894 93	Tenn. 6s, old. ex C... 53½
L. bds. due '81-91 inc. 94¼	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 67
As. or Un.,due in '92. 92	Tenn. 6s, n. b..ex C. 53½
N. Y. R. B. Loan....108	Tenn. 6s, new series. 53¾
N. Y. C. B. Loan....108½	Virginia 6s, old...... 35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'75....110	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66.. 35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'77....110	Va. 6s, new bds.,'67.. 35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'78....110	Va 6s, Consol bds.... 53
N. Y. 6s, G'd R.,'87....111	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2ds.. 41
N. Y. 6s, G'd C.,'87....112	Va. 6s, deferred bs.... 9¼
N. Y. 6s, G'd C.,'83....113	
N. Y. 6s, G'd L.,'91....114	
N. Y. 5s, G'd L.,'75....107	
N. Y. 5s, G'd L.,'76....107	
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J... 21	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...105½	Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....100	Buff. & S. L. 7s......100
Bos.,H. & Erie 1st... 22	Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 85
B,C.R & M.1st 7s g. 50	L. Shore Div. bds... 96
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 49	L. Shore C. C. 1st.. 100½
Chi. & Alton 1st......111	L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 98¼
Chic. & Alt. Inc...... 98½	L. Shore C. R. 1st... 98
Joliet & Chicago 1st.104	L. Shore C. R. 2d.... 98
La. & Mo. 1st guar... 98	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 96	Mich. 1st 8s,'82 S. F.103
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Chic. R. I. & Pac.....107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 98
Cen. R. of N.J.1st n.107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 98
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.... 94
Am. D. & I. bds...... 97	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 94
M. & St.P.1st S.P.D. 107	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 101½
M. & St.P.7s G. R.D. 90	N. Y., C. & H. 1st C.109
M.&St.P.1st La.C.D. 83	Hud. R. 7s, [illegible]
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 70	Har. 1st 7s, coup......[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. I. bs. 97½	North Mo. 1st....... 91
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 85	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
Chi. & N.W. c. g. bs. 81½	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 92
Galena & Chic. Ext..102½	Ohio & M. 2d. Cons.. 75
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 99	Cen. Pac. G. bs....... 92¾
C.C.C. & I.1st 7s S.F.105	Union Pac. 1st bs..... 88¼
Del., L. & W. 2d......106	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 85½
Del.,Lack.& W.7s C.107¼	Union Pac. In. p. d.. 89
Morris & E. 1st......109	Union Pac. S. F...... 73¾
Morris & E. con...... 94	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 80
Morris & E. 7s of '71. 97½	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.100½
Erie 1st Extended..104½	P., F. W. & C. 1st... 109
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 98¾	P. F. W. & C. 2d..... 104½
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 96½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 101
Long Dock bonds.... 101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 102
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs. 88	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 91½
D. & Sioux C. 1st.... 97	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 70
D. & S. C. Second D. 96	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 62½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 80¼	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 72
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 44	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 80
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d......102¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 75
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.105¼	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s. 50
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 102	T., & W. 1st St. L. D. 71½
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 97	Tol & Wab. 2d....... 71
Clev., P. & A. o. bs..100	Gt. West. 1st. '88.... 86½
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 96	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 70
Det., Mon. & T. bs.. 98½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America......149½	Merchants'......119½
American Exchange.114	Metropolitan......133
Central National....100	Nassau......107
Chemical......1500	New-York County..205
Commerce......116	Ninth National....100
Corn Exchange.....120	North America..... 94
First National.....200	Pacific......165
Fourth National.. 96	Park......136
Fulton......155	People's......140
German-American .. 85	Republic......104
Hanover......100	State of New-York..110
Irving......128	Union......139
Manhattan......150½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy	128½	128¾
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54¼
Reading	53¾	54
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia & Erie	14	14¼
Northern Central	30⅝	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	98½	98¾

The Union National Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Nov. 2, prox.

The American Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable on and after Nov. 2, prox.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 27.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—12:30 P. M.—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped November and December at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable October at 7¾d.; do. do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October at 7¾d.; do., do. shipped October and November, at 7¾d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 82s. 6d. ₱ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,900 bales were American. Provisions—Pork, 75s. ₱ cwt. for new Mess.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £46,000.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 91¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 86@87 premium; 60 days, gold, 100@102 premium; Short Sight do., 104@105 premium; on London, 130 premium; on Paris, 103@105 premium. Sugar quiet.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—1,166 bales Cotton, 25,076 bushels Corn, 23,985 bushels Wheat, 22 cases Ribbons, 27 cases Canned Goods, 15 bbls. Apples, 2 bales Leather.

By the brig B. Inginac, for Port-au-Prince—225 bbls. Pork, 3,200 cases Soap, 20 kegs Nails, 196,000 feet lumber, 15 cases Butter, 37 cases Cheese, 4 tcs. Hams, 150 bbls. Flour, 50 bags Rice, 33 cases Furniture.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—161 bxs. Clocks, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 466 bxs. Bacon, 347 bbls. Apples, 1,821 bales Cotton, 9,584 bxs. Cheese, 150 cases Rifles, 23,088 bushels Wheat, 316 sacks Ore, 1,500 sacks Oil-cake.

By the bark Erstatnengen, for London—1,983 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—280 bales Leather, 3,600 Staves, 137 bales Hides, 149 Hides, 3 cases Feathers, 1,350 bales Cotton, 15,844 bushels Wheat, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 14 cases Drugs, 40 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,648 bxs. Cheese, 2,170 bxs. Bacon, 1,076 bbls. Apples, 24 bxs. Clocks, 24,806 bushels Corn, 27 bbls. Pork, 157 bags Cotton-seed, 100 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Utopia, for Glasgow—143 bxs. Clocks, 3,986 bbls. Flour, 100 pchs. Syrup, 250 bbls. Fish-oil, 711 Oars, 15 cks. Bobbin, 47 tcs. Beef, 32 cases Machinery, 1 case Organs, 291 bxs. Bacon, 17 bbls. Pork, 1,420 bags Oil-cake, 26 cases Can Goods, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 18 tcs. Tobacco, 10 cases Flavine, 343 pkgs. Butter, 14 hhds. Tallow, 7 bales Hops, 1,591 bbls. Apples, 552 pcs. Wood, 100 cases Woodware, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark Neptune, for Queenstown—2,616 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Peitro G., for Liverpool—36,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Ilex, for Liverpool—3,510 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the steamer Halloway, for Liverpool—16,743 bushels Wheat, 1,867 bales Cotton, 1,400 sks. Oil Cake, 709 pks. Dyestuffs, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark Leocadia, for Bremen—4,465 bbls Refined Petroleum, 395 bbls Lubricating Oil.

By the bark Resolve, for Lisbon—22,223 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—10 cases Can Goods, 9 pkgs. Machinery, 300 bales Hops, 1,454 bxs. Cheese, 116 bbls Pork, 600 tcs. Lard, 12 pkgs. Milk, 8 cases Rubber, 2 cases cigars, 500 bxs. Extract, 142 hhds. Tobacco, 203 sks. Ore, 2 Pianos, 300 cases Tobacco, 101 bxs. Shoe Pegs, 615 bales Cotton, 99 bales Leather.

By the bark Rosa C., for Newry—32,000 bushels Wheat.

TOO OLD TO SEPARATE.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 21st inst. contains the following: "Seventy-six years ago there was born in New-York a gentleman now a resident of Central Iowa, not far distant from the capital city. Forty-five years ago he was married, and lived happily—at least so far as is known—with his wife until about six weeks since. Then they had their first quarrel. Children have been born to them, and grown up under their own roof. Grandchildren have played on their knees, as old age has come upon them. Just what the cause of that first quarrel was we have not learned, nor do we care to learn. It is enough for the purpose of the historian that they quarreled, and so bitterly that both took steps for a legal divorce. The long years of peace were all forgotten, and in wrath they proposed to sever the lives that had been one for nearly half a century. Now, childish as this appears, it is true, and a Des Moines man, an old friend of all parties, was sent for to prepare formal articles for the separation. He went to the residence of the belligerent antediluvians about ten days since, but instead of drafting articles for a divorce, he played the *rôle* of peace-maker so well that the war was abandoned, and now the old folks use one pillow again. A case almost as strange now awaits commencement in a lawyer's office in Des Moines. The wife is fifty-eight and the husband sixty-one. They quarreled about a pan of milk. The wife started to carry it down cellar, but before reaching the foot of the stairs returned, for some purpose, placing the pan on one of the steps. The husband had occasion to descend the stairs before the pan was removed, tipped over it, spilled the milk, and came back swearingly wrathful. That milk pan outweighed the memory of thirty-three years of peaceful wedlock, and for the past six weeks, safely locked in an attorney's safe, has been lying the application for a divorce. The lawyer doesn't wish to be a party to the suit, nor does he want the divorce to be granted, and is withholding the application for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the difficulties between the irate twain."

OBSOLETE STATUTES IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Post* thus wonders: "How many of the thousands of those who resort by street car, buggy, and coach and four, to Lincoln Park, to promenade, to lunch, and to listen to the music of a Sunday afternoon, are aware that upon the statute book of the State there stands, among a multitude of others, the following clause relating to Sunday observance:

SECTION 36. Any person who shall hereafter knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society by labor or amusement on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, (works of necessity and charity excepted,) shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in any sum not exceeding $5.

How many of the boys who devote their Sundays to base-ball in the vacant lots and suburbs of the city are aware that still another section reads as follows:

SEC. 38. Whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout or amusement on the first day of the week, called Sunday, whereby the peace of any private house may be disturbed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $25.

And if the above clauses do not convict a sufficient number of persons of misdemeanor, let the reader peruse the following, and ask himself if there are so many as ten righteous persons in the whole State of Illinois:

SEC. 10. If any person shall hereafter bring, or cause to be brought or imported into this State, for sale, or shall sell or offer to sell, any pack or packs of playing cards, or any dice, billiard tables or billiard balls, or any other device or thing invented or made for the purpose of being used at any game, [illegible] every such person shall, on conviction, [illegible]

PRINTERS' BLUNDERS.

GOOD AND BAD MANUSCRIPT.

WHAT THE TYPES DO ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MASSES AND "THEM ASSES."

Printers are really a very industrious, hard-working set of men, but they do make an astonishing amount of blunders from one year's end to another. It is true that the manuscripts they have to set from are often written so illegibly that the writers would be scarcely able to read them. But, while this is the case, it is equally true that a wildly nonsensical hash is sometimes produced from very plain and easily-read "copy."

The types, too, have acquired the habit of making very ridiculous blunders entirely on their own account. As for instance, the other day they juggled about until they got so arranged that the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, although famous for his love of horses, was credited with having made a pointed reference to "them asses of the people." This freak must have been particularly disagreeable to the reverend gentleman, considering that the address from which the passage quoted was taken was delivered before the Congregational Convention at New-Haven. It seems hardly necessary to explain that Mr. Murray's reference was to the "masses of the people."

The shifting of a space may make a very great difference in the meaning of a sentence. Such was the case when a country editor tried to inform his readers that Gen. B. F. Butler's son-in-law was "Ames, of Mississippi." The types became rebellious and made the poor son-in-law "A mes of Mississippi." Gen. Ames was probably no more troubled at the liberty taken with his name, than was Col. Thomas Scott, when the Pittsburg *Paper* said that the chair at the meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was occupied by "Col. ThomasS cott."

If Mr. John G. Whittier ever saw the newspaper that republished his beautiful poem, "Brewing of Soma," under the more startling title "Burning of Laura," it is doubtful whether he would not have torn a leaf out of a valuable book, or have done some unheard-of thing to mark his disgust. The writer of an article entitled "Sore Spots," who should find that the types made him discuss "Some Sports," would possibly be more inclined to laugh than swear, or destroy.

Mr. Tissington, of the Union Square Theatre, once did himself so much credit in the preparation of music for a new piece that a certain dramatic critic thought it but simple justice to give him a few lines of praise. In the small hours of the night, he wrote: "A word of compliment to Mr. Tissington for the abundance of music prepared by him will close our review of the drama." The next morning, instead "of a word of compliment," Mr. Tissington received "a word of complaint." The feelings of the gentleman, under the circumstances, can as well be imagined as described. The writer of one of the obituary notices of Paez, the South American liberator, who died in this city in 1873, must be one of the numerous class who make very bad "copy," or his reference to the "heroes of the war of liberation" would never have been made to read the "horrors of the war," &c. His opinion that the deceased General had been one of the "purest" of his class, was changed by the types so as to read that he was "one of the poorest of his class." Errors of this kind are not of the character that produce laughter. They more often produce tears. What may seem a very trifling blunder to the casual observer sometimes, as the reporter would say, causes "a great deal of excitement." Here is a case in point: During the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in this City last October, a writer in explaining the nature of the Alliance, said "It is an alliance offensive and defensive against two enemies, which, strange to say, are themselves at open and deadly warfare. The cause of evangelical religion, to use the term accepted by the Alliance, is thought to be in peril on the one side from Ultramontane Papistry, and on the other from *Scientific* Infidelity." The types made him say: "On the one side from Ultramontane Papistry, and on the other from *Satanic* Infidelity." Just enough difference to make infidels *furiou s*, if not satanic.

The printers come in for a good many hard knocks when they do not deserve them, as in this case: "The Harlem boiler explosion, by which seven persons lost their lives, will be before the Grand Jury to-morrow." The writer never meant to be understood as giving notice that the *explosion* was to be before the Grand Jury, and he expected that those who read his paragraph would have sense enough to understand as much. Of a piece with the foregoing was the notification that "Mrs. Vanderpoel lectures to-night on How Women Live in Robinson Hall, East Sixteenth street," and the announcement that "Peter Mailman was hanged this morning for the murder of his wife in the presence of 6,000 people," and, finally, "Richard Beveridge since he has been District Attorney has convicted sixteen murderers and hanged them all." It is unfair to the printer to write a sentence that will be ridiculous without commas.

The Dunkers of the West, who held their last annual convention at Girard, Ill., but for the large amount of Christian charity that they are known to possess would have been very much disgusted at the way in which the types dealt with them. The Dunkers are German Baptists. They were originally Presbyterians, but left that church in 1708. They are exceedingly temperate, and in their love-feasts wash each other's feet and bestow the kiss of charity. In matters of speech they are as plain as Quakers. They will not go to law, neither will they take interest for money loaned their poorer brethren. They neither vote, nor take any part whatever in political affairs. Being opposed to war they refuse to serve as soldiers. They appoint their spiritual teachers and bishops from among the most worthy, and, in short, are, in every respect, a model people. So much of their history is recorded here in order that it may be better understood how singularly inapplicable was the name of "drunkards," which the types gave them: "A Drunkard's Convention—150,000 Persons Represented—The Ceremonies and the Exercises."

Mr. John G. Whittier's experience with the types has been sufficiently varied to bear another reference. In his tribute to th ate Senator Sumner he wrote:

> "No trumpet sounded in his ear—
>   He saw *not* Sinai's cloud and flame;
> But never yet to Hebrew seer
>   A clearer voice of duty came."

It was printed—

> "He saw *hot* Sinai's cloud and flame."

A discussion having arisen in regard to the matter, Mr. Whittier put an end to it with the following letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*:

AMESBURY, Sixth Month, 1874.

DEAR FRIEND: I am not unused to the mischievous tricks of the type-metal, which so strongly illustrate the innate depravity of things. I wrote "not" in the verse referred to. I saw the blunder, but did not deem it of sufficient consequence to correct it. I think the *Journal* made out a very fair case for the types in their new reading, but, on the whole, I prefer my own version. Very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"This age is full of *warnings* to the ambitious and *consolation* to the *obscure*," wrote Macaulay. The types changed it so as to read: "This age is full of *mornings* to the ambitious and *desolation* to the drear."

Author—"How charming to be on the *shores* of old ocean and gaze on his *innumerable* smile."

Types—"How charming to be on the *stones* of old ocean and gaze on his *memorable* smile."

It is not of much consequence to a steam-ship company to say that its "stranded" vessel has been "standard," but it is something to an actor who is anxious to have a "good notice" of his first night's performance, not to have it said instead of "*shrieking* and moaning," that the people *smiled* or moaned all through the shuddering scenes which he depicted. And what could be more discouraging to a "rising young actor" than to say that his hose were as *drapely* as any we have seen for many a day!"

In an address at Boston during the campaign of 1867, Gen. Butler asked the voters to give a good account of themselves "for the honor of the *Old Bay State*." The types made it "for the honor of the *Old Boy's Tail*." But Gen. Butler, as everybody knows, is not sensitive, and never thought it worth while to have the error corrected. The case was very different when a popular Baptist clergyman in Chicago was reported by the types to have exhorted his congregation to "*tail* and pray for that glad hour when the *windows* of the world shall become the *hinge-doors* of Christ;" whereas, in simple truth, he but asked that his hearers should "*toil* and pray for that glad hour when the *Kingdoms* of this world shall become the *Kingdoms* of Christ." The worst of it was that the sermon was set up from his own manuscript.

A printer, who asserted that Mr. Thurlow Weed had once gone out of his way to compliment him for close punctuation and clean setting, made, in a single "take" of "copy," one of the most ridiculous blunders on record. It was a portion of a sermon of another prominent divine of Chicago, that had been written: "And he saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." The "clean setter" read it: "And he saw Abraham afar off and a horse's ears in Boston."

THE CASE OF COUNT ARNIM.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the subjoined translation of a Berlin letter in the Cologne *Gazette* gives the most correct version of the matter as yet in print, barring some trifling details which, if inaccurate, are also quite unimportant. It may be accepted, he adds, as the true statement of the circumstances as they really occurred:

"The arrest of Count Harry Von Arnim, formerly German Ambassador at Paris, has suddenly made the dull season very lively. The event has made a great sensation, not merely in Berlin and Germany, but in the whole world, and has called forth various opinions, the more so because hitherto only Count Arnim's friends have given their version of it. We are in a position to give a trustworthy account in all essential particulars of this painful affair. The long-standing differences between Count Von Arnim and the Imperial Chancellor Prince Bismarck are well known. It is not so well known, perhaps, that the Prince was formerly one of the diplomatist's best friends and supporters. Prince Bismarck is a good hater, as Count von der Goltz must have discovered when he attempted likewise from the fatal embassy at Paris to thwart the Bismarck policy; but he felt a certain inclination for Arnim, even amid the resentment provoked by his insubordination, and he gave unmistakable proof of this good-will when he had at length obtained the Emperor William's not easily acquired sanction for Arnim's recall from Paris; for when Arnim came to Berlin and expressed in moving terms his deep regret at what had happened, it was Bismarck himself who said, 'We will have one more trial.' Count Arnim accordingly returned to Paris as Ambassador, but the attempt failed. The Imperial Chancellor told the Ambassador in his frank manner in their last conversation that he would not again possess his entire confidence. Arnim's conduct before and after the fall of Thiers from the Presidency of the Republic excited Bismarck's displeasure. A wide divergency was then manifest in their views of French matters between the German Chancellor and his representative at Paris. Bismarck thinks the danger of war through the French thirst for revenge is less under a Republic, which would not find it easy to form alliances in Monarchical Europe, than under a dynasty greedy of renown—especially a Legitimist dynasty which is in league with Ultramontanism, the sworn adversary of the German Empire. Count Arnim, on the other hand, sympathized warmly with the restoration of the Bourbons, and perhaps displayed this to a greater degree than was necessary. Suffice it to say, Bismarck maintained that the Ambassador did not act in the spirit of his instructions, and it is well known that in consequence of this difference Count Arnim was to be transferred to Constantinople, and that he himself made that or any other post in the public service impossible; for he engaged in a public controversy with his superior on the highly-important Roman question. Even anybody inclined to think that Arnim's views which he put forward, however too late, on the powerful support that should have been given to the opposition party in the Vatican Council, are more correct than Bismarck's attitude of reserve, must admit that such an open contest between a superior and subordinate in the public service of the State was insufferable. It is incomprehensible how Count Arnim *quasi re bene gesta* could then repair to Berlin, and say he was going as Ambassador to Constantinople. He did not tender his resignation, and had therefore to be dismissed. The Emperor showed him the greatest indulgence, for he was not pensioned off, but placed on half-pay. The Emperor wished to hear nothing further of the matter; and who would not have shared in that wish? In what way then has it been so suddenly and rudely revived—not in the way in which people expected. It was reported that the fallen diplomatist would become a journalist, purchase a newspaper, and like La Marmora, attack Prince Bismarck with revelations. Whether there was any foundation for those reports we will not discuss. The shell burst in quite another direction. A domiciliary visit was paid to Count Arnim at his estate at Nassenheide, near Stettin, and he himself was arrested by order of the Berlin Tribunal. He is now in the Berlin Metropolitan Prison, and is allowed no visitors. The attempt of his family to procure his release on the ground of health was abortive. The Kammergericht has to decide the question of his liberation. We should not be surprised were the whole anti-Imperial press to denounce this as another act of violence by Bismarck. There are people who allege that the Chancellor was so afraid of Count Arnim's expected attack that he wanted to recover private letters which compromised him, and that on the Count refusing to give them up he resorted to force. To this it may be replied that these disputes were not raised by Prince Bismarck, but by the Count's successor at the Paris Embassy—Prince Hohenlohe. When the latter wished to settle himself in his new position, and especially to inform himself respecting German policy on the Roman question, not less than fourteen numbered and registered documents were missing. On applying for the papers he was told that nothing was known about them, and that perhaps Count Arnim had taken them away with him. Our Foreign Office then applied to Count Arnim, who acknowledged that the papers were in his possession. As he had been Ambassador at Rome, these documents must have specially interested him, but it was very strange for him to contend that they were private letters. This view was contested, especially at Berlin, and Count Arnim then, if we mistake not, forwarded from Karlsbad the fourteen dispatches on the Roman question. Meanwhile the German Embassy in Paris had made a closer search, and not less than fifty-five other papers were found to be missing. Count Arnim, again questioned, said he had seventeen of them, but considered them private letters, and should use them in self-defense against attacks, and even in preferring legal claims. He therefore refused to give them up. Where the other documents were he did not know. Possibly some of the more unimportant of the fifty-five dispatches had been lost, for Count Arnim is not remarkable for order. There were, however, some very important documents, containing detailed instructions by the Chancellor, which he had framed with the Emperor's sanction. One of the papers extended over four or five sheets. Their form and numbering show them to be public documents. The Foreign Office cannot believe in the irrecoverable disappearance of thirty-eight of these papers, and in any case maintains its right to the seventeen documents admitted by the Count to be in his possession, although on his house being searched he declared he had not them by him. As to the legal claims of which the *Kreuz Zeitung* vaguely speaks, they relate to Count Arnim's nomination as Ambassador at Constantinople and the arrangements then made as to salary. There are four or five papers on the subject, and the Foreign Office waived its demand for these when it applied to the Berlin Tribunal for the delivery of the other papers. Prince Bismarck felt obliged to take legal proceedings, for Count Arnim ultimately declared that he had nothing to do with the Foreign Office, which was clearly a mistake, since he had merely been placed on the unattached list. The Foreign Office has specified all the documents and indicated their tenor as far as possible, and it did not apply to the Tribunal for Count Arnim's arrest, but simply for the delivery of the documents which it claims as its property. The question before the Tribunal will be whether the papers are confidential private letters, such as frequently pass between a Minister and his Envoy, or official documents. The Tribunal must evidently regard at least some of them as State property, for otherwise it would not have ordered a domiciliary visit, and the arrest, we should think, is to be regarded as the legally prescribed means of enforcing their delivery. If, as we feel confident, the above statement is essentially accurate, it follows that criticism must be directed no longer against Prince Bismarck but against the Tribunal. The utmost that can be alleged is that the Chancellor might have allowed the matter to drop; but he was scarcely free to do this, for, after having expressed himself so strongly against the alienation of official documents in his correspondence with the Italian Government, he could not without gross inconsistency have tolerated similar proceedings in Prussia. It can only be regretted, for the sake of Count Arnim and his respected family, that the Count thought himself forced to let the matter get to such extremities. As far as we can at present judge, Prince Bismarck seems to have acted rightly, and the Count's conduct has been wrong, and indeed surprising. Count Arnim is a man of much ability, but excitement seems to have clouded his formerly clear understanding. This was the impression his demeanor after his return from Paris made upon us, and this impression is now strengthened. Meanwhile the question lies before the Judges. It is possible, remote as such a possibility seems, that the Count may adduce some justification of his conduct unknown to us. The Kammergericht at Berlin has a long-established reputation for impartiality, and it is to be hoped this c se will confirm the old saying, '*Il y a des Juges à Berlin.*'"

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CATTARAUGUS, ALLEGANY, AND STEUBEN COUNTIES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

The State campaign opens actively in the western part of the State. There are no indications of any falling off in the vote for Gov. Dix. Not a Republican can be found who expresses any doubt as to his election, and he is sure to poll the full party vote of Cattaraugus County. The Congressional contest is to be closer, some disaffection existing in the party against Mr. Sessions, but he will, nevertheless, be elected. His opponent is J. F. Allen, of Jamestown, a Liberal, who ran for the State Senate in 1867 on an independent ticket, but was defeated. In respect to Assembly nominations, Mr. Vedder, in the First District, will probably be elected, but there is to be a close fight, on account of the hostility of Mr. Cheney's friends, who made several unsuccessful attempts to wrest the nomination from Vedder in the convention. In this district the present Assemblyman, John Manley, is opposed by Samuel Scudder, a Liberal, and brother-in-law of Mr. Fenton. Fenton's friends are working bitterly to defeat Manley, who earned their hostility when he achieved his independence of Fenton's dictation. This opposition, though strong, will probably be unsuccessful on account of Mr. Manley's good record in the Assembly for the past two terms. Several Republicans with whom I have conversed in the county, express no toleration of the "third-term principle," but refuse to consider it as an actual issue. There is great apathy in regard to the constitutional amendments here, the people seeming almost wholly ignorant of their provisions. There is a strong desire for information on the subject.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ANGELICA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Although no campaign meetings have been held in Allegany County yet, there is much excitement in political circles respecting the Congressional nomination. This district—the Twenty-ninth—is composed of the counties of Chemung, Allegany, and Steuben. There have been local divisions in the party ever since the location of the State Reformatory in the western end of the district, at Elmira. This year the matter grew into serious trouble at the convention, Dr. William M. Smith waging a bitter fight against the friends of Hamilton Ward, whose candidate was Harlow Hakes. Mr. Hakes was successful in securing the nomination, but Smith and his friends have taken their defeat with very bad grace.

The temperance men of the district have promised to support Gov. Dix, confining their exclusive temperance policy to their vote on local officers. Dr. O. T. Stacy has been renominated by the Republicans for Assemblyman. His opponent is Idieri Elliott, of Belmont, a straight-out Democrat. Little doubt is felt as to Stacy's re-election.

In some parts of the county Gov. Dix will receive the support of a large number of Democrats. This is particularly true at Genesee, where a large portion of the Democrats express their determination to vote for Gov. Dix.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

BATH, Steuben County, Oct. 22.—Steuben usually elects a Democratic Assemblyman in its First District and a Republican in its Second. This year two Republicans are expected to be elected, Henry Schly, a German, of Wayland, being the Republican nominee of the First District, against S. D. Shattuck, Democrat, of Cochecton. The district is strongly German, so that, though usually Democratic, Schly is quite likely to be elected. He will run 300 ahead of his ticket, carrying his own town by 900 over his Republican associates.

In the Second District the candidates are George S. Shepard, of Addison Station, agent of the Erie Railroad there, and a man named Pireson, who is running on the Democratic ticket. Shepard is sure of election, and will run 600 ahead of the Congressional ticket in the district.

The Republican candidate for County Clerk has closely canvassed the county, and asserts that out of one hundred Republicans with whom he has conversed ninety-nine are opposed to the "third term." Their objections are to the principle, not to the man. He believes Dix will carry the county by some 300 majority.

TRANSFUSION OF LAMB'S BLOOD.

The Fall River letter in the Providence *Journal* of Saturday says: "The experiment of a direct transfusion of the blood of a live lamb was performed upon the person of Herman Dubois, residing at No. 44 Globe street, by Drs. Julius Hoffman and Weyland, of New-York City, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. It took one minute and thirty-three seconds to make the transfusion, about six ounces being transfused within the time, and it proved an entire success. It took nearly an entire day to prepare the lamb for the experiment. Every vein which was connected with the jugular vein was severed and securely tied by the physicians, so as to allow the blood free egress to the arm of the patient. Dr. Hoffman used a small glass tube, about two inches and one-half long, slightly curved for the operation, thus bringing the neck of the lamb in very close proximity to the patient's arm. Mr. Dubois has been afflicted with the consumption a little more than two years, and as a last resort for relief, it was thought best by his friends to try the experiment. At last accounts he was quite comfortable. Immediately after transfusion the patient experienced sharp pains throughout the back, chest, and limbs, together with a shortness of breath for about fifteen minutes, then he became quiet until a little after 6, when he exhibited the same symptoms, accompanied with chills for about half an hour, then he became quiet, and remained in that condition at 11 o'clock."

OATS IN CALIFORNIA.

A paper published in Humboldt County, Cal., relates that three years ago the brothers Foss, residing in that county, received a small package through the mail containing about a spoonful of oats, which they planted on their farm near the Table Bluff. Last year the produce of that spoonful was again planted, and the process was repeated this year, there being seed enough to sow an acre and a half of ground. This has just been harvested and thrashed, the acre and a half producing 200 bushels of oats that weigh forty pounds to the bushel, or at the rate of nearly 134 bushels to the acre. Commenting upon this statement, the San Francisco *Call* says: "Such instances are by no means rare in this State. One of our most popular varieties of wheat had a beginning from not more than a dozen grains. It is now grown in most of the grain-producing counties."

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The Derby, (Conn.) *Transcript* says: "Some one in one of our factories has tinned over a lot of two-cent pieces, giving them a look similar to a five-cent nickel, and put them in circulation, and one must look sharp not to cheat or be cheated by them. It is such a satisfaction to throw down one of these 'new patent' nickels, and before you can get to the door be arrested by calls for a three-cent balance. A twinge of conscience against paying out twos for fives becomes a decided 'twang' when you find you have been taking them at that rate."

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st. Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M., 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M. connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. Willigerod, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. Leist, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24. RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP
TO
PANAMA AND RETURN,
On the new and splendid steam-ship
CITY OF TOKIO,
Capt. JEFF. MAURY.
Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.

Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at

$100 CURRENCY.

To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1874.

This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.

A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,
Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap.
Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied.
Depots No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proofs filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, by the retirement of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, who were copartners in said firm. And whereas the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and the partnership hereinafter referred to intend to continue the business, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same.

Now, therefore, we, HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, whose places of abode are in the City of New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & COMPANY.

Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1874.

HENRY J. FALLON.
LOUIS F. FALLON.

City and County of New-York, ss: On this thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1874, before me personally appeared HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

LEWIS SANDERS,
o4-law4wSu Notary Public, New-York Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

JACOB LEVY,
Per SIMON BORG, Attorney,
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.

SIMON BORG,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. L. LEVY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, SOLIDLY-BUILT DWELLING, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x56x95, open rear, hard-wood finish, on Madison av., west side, only 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park, for sale reasonably, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms. Possession.

V. K STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.,
Or No. 31 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly-built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 22x60x92, good order, for sale in that desirable block, 19th st., near 5th av.; will be sold extraordinarily cheap, and on most liberal terms. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, at a low figure, in 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone residence of extra width and depth; has side lights on each side; is splendidly built and in fine order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

$17,500.—FOR SALE IN 49TH ST., near Lexington av., an attractive three-story brown-stone house, twenty feet wide, recently put in complete order. Lot 100.5. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses of superior design; portico stoops, cabinet finish, in West 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; part with dining-room extensions. Apply to owner on premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—AN importer's stock of merchandise, consisting of staple goods. Address Box 942, Post Office, New-York.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
E. KDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE beautiful home, seven acres, near Plainfield; growing in value; price low, terms easy, money not needed. Apply to JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row;
Furniture, &c., Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.

RUEA NELSON, ESQ.,

has determined to SELL, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, and WITHOUT RESERVE, all his remaining

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

IN THE
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

THERE ARE
19 LOTS ON 6TH AV.
28 LOTS ON 6TH ST.
33 LOTS ON 5TH ST.

DON'T STAY AWAY for fear the lots will bring too much. REMEMBER, buyers, not the sellers, fix the prices. There will positively be no limit on any lot offered. ☞ Terms will be announced at sale.

Maps and other information at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate, No. 21 Park row;
Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau street.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
HOMES AND FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY.
OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND TO GET IT MUST SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS

18th WARD BROOKLYN LOTS

FOR JUST WHAT THEY WILL BRING.
THIS NOTICE MEANS BUSINESS.
AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP, ON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 26,

ON THE PREMISES.
The sale will commence on block No. 6,
Opposite High Ground Park (Armbruster's),
And just above
MYRTLE AVENUE PARK,
AND WILL CONTINUE TILL ALL THE 250 LOTS ARE SOLD.
THEY ARE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED ON
MYRTLE, KNICKERBOCKER AND JOHNSON AVS., GROVE, RALPH AND BLEECKER STS.

We mean business, the owner means business, and let every business man and woman put ten per cent. and auction fees in their pockets and secure this opportunity of a lifetime to make themselves rich. Don't stay away from the great sale for fear the lots will bring too much and ever after regret it. Remember, buyers and not the owner fix prices. Prof. Harrison will entertain you. Terms, ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; balance in one month. Maps, &c., at office, No. 31 Park row, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses and lots

NOS. 519 AND 521 MADISON AV.,

between 53d and 54th sts., will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Immediate possession. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.—THIS ELEGANT full-sized stone-front dwelling will be sold at auction, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room.

This house is finished in hard wood throughout, and the elegant

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS
will be included in the sale.
TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.,

A first-class residence, having all the modern improvements, and very handsomely furnished; is offered for rent to a responsible tenant who will obligate himself to take good care of the furniture and appointments of the house. The same fronts on Pulaski square, and is surrounded by a first-class neighborhood. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to

BLUN & DEMERE,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Savannah, Ga.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

TO LET IN PHILADELPHIA—THE BEST corner in the city; south-east corner of 4th and Chestnut sts.; very suitable for an agency of a first-class house; rent, $4,000. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 8 ST. MARK'S place, near Cooper Institute, Astor place, and Broadway; rent low; to a small and respectable family. For permit and particulars, apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK dwelling-house, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to

B. RICHARDS, Jr.,
No. 8 Pine st.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Winter.—17th st., near 5th av.; brown stone, extra width and depth; elegantly furnished; most convenient and commodious dwelling. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEgantly furnished three story, high stoop, brown stone; 20x68x100; fourteen rooms; $300 per month until May or longer; private family.

DE LOYNES & WEBER, No. 586 6th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brown-stone house on the hill for six months, to a small family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 285 Washington av., Brooklyn.

TO LET, AT RYE, N. Y.—A PRETTY COTTAGE OF eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all in good order; rent low. JASPER CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

YONKERS.—WANTED, IN YONKERS, A MEDIUM-sized unfurnished house, with stable; must be in a good location. Address, stating location and price, F. K., Box No. 3,108, Post Office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO TAKE CHARGE of a house during the Summer wishes to take care of one for the Winter; has the best of recommendations. Apply to J. L. WARREN, No. 416 West 42d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDish young woman for City or country; has good references; low wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No 7 Union court, 12th st.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A GOOD place for a Protestant cook; best references given. Call at No. 5 East 13th st. for two days.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE, Swedish girl as general servant; has good references; can cook, wash, and iron well, or do chamberwork and waiting; will go to the country in a good family. Call at No. 108 6th av., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 820 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO HAS been taught to do house-work well; no parents, and wages no object; is tidy, and willing to work in City or country, having good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S OR lady's family; has had long experience; can bring good testimonials; capable of taking entire charge; can sew; understands the care of children. Address or call at No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PERSON (GERMAN) of undoubted respectability, as house-keeper in a private family, where she would have the entire charge of the house and servants; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER IN A HOTEL.—OF LONG experience; practical knowledge of all its duties; good reference. Address Mrs. Lee, Station M, for one week.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID, SPEAKing French fluently; is a beautiful hairdresser and thorough dress-maker; has five years' references from present employer; is fully competent in the duties of a lady's maid. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; has lived in the best families; wishes to take in families' or gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; good City references. Call at No. 454 2d av.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND TO ASsist with the Chamber-work.—By a young woman who can be recommended by her present employer. Call on Monday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 3 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; nearly two years' references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 East 27th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; no objections to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class nurse, to take care of an infant or to attend on an invalid lady; would accompany a family to the South for the Winter; first-class City reference. Call Monday, from 9 to 2, at No. 107 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW TO WAIT on an invalid; is of a kind disposition; or as housekeeper; would take full charge of children; can cut and make every style of garment; a home more an object than salary. Address Mrs. M., Station A.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly; invalids attended to. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced, as nurse to an invalid lady. Call or address S. R., No. 138 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, as wet nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. G., 417 East 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &C.—BY A CULTIVATED PROTestant person, as seamstress and to wait on a lady or growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on any machine; competent to fill any position, and willing to make herself useful; City reference from former employer. Address H. A., No. 331 East 14th st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, FAMILY WASHing. Call at No. 121 West 25th st., front house.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO PROFESSES TO BE A thorough accountant, is experienced in mercantile finances, has a superior record as salesman, and is a fair penman, desires to reengage in business, and seeks a position in some well established and reputable house; compensation to depend on the value which shall be found in his services; highest references given as to integrity and habits. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS BUTler in a private family; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 945 Broadway; fruit store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is sober and obliging; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a situation for his coachman (a married man), whom he can highly recommend. Address "Westchester," Box 2,442, Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; first-class coachman and groom; married; no family; has the best reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has seven years' City reference from his last employer; has a small family; fully competent. Call or address at present employer's stable, 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man; has good reference from last employer as to capability, sobriety, &c. Call for A. W., at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH three years' reference from last employer. Address or call on J. W. S., Korne & Currie, No. 844 6th av.

FIREMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man, some furnaces to attend. Address C. D., No. 141 West 35th st.

HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS.—A COMPEtent steward wishes a situation; City or County. Address C. D. Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN EXperienced male nurse and rubber; would take charge of an invalid going South; can show first-class private and medical references, can address W. H. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARTIES GOING SOUTH FOR THE WINTER can find a perfectly reliable couple to take charge of house by applying at No. 150 West 48th st.; best reference from present employer.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; GOOD City references. Address O. W., No. 12 Minetta st.

HELP WANTED.

COOPERS WANTED.—TWENTY MEN ACCUStomed to trimming. No society men need apply. W. S. WAYDELL, Secretary Boss Coopers' Association, No. 21 Old slip.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR THE CUTLERY and Fine Goods Department.—A young man of good address, with thorough knowledge of the business, and unexceptionable references as to character. Apply by letter only, to

FRANCIS TOMES & CO., No. 6 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, in a publication office. Address, in own writing, giving references and where previously employed, T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISÉE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 28. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—INSTRUCTION given in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, &c. Address U. G., No. 18 St. Mark's place.

INSTRUCTION.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 23.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils; a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,235 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y. Daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

ONLY $10 PER QUARTER FOR PRIVATE lessons in French, German, and Spanish, given by a gentleman of long experience in teaching; each language taught with pure pronunciation. Address Teacher, H. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN COLLEGE, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men, ladies, and boys taught book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; writing lessons, $3 per month. Improvement guaranteed to all.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Lubberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THURSON, Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE EXPERIENCED teacher would like a pupil; practical instruction in German and French; best City references. Address S. C., No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, GRAMMAR, CONversation, Literature, by Prof. RUELS. JEANNENAUD. Address or call at No. 278 6th av.

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J. SAENGER.
Importer of
ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, MUSICAL ALBUMS,
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ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS.
LOW PRICES AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEPOT NO. 21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
REPAIRING PROMPT AND CHEAP.

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NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and an [illegible] of the latest European compositions. should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 109 *Times* Office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL, $100. pianos on installments and to rent; pianos exceedingly low. Upright Pianos. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $50; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 730 Broadway.

PROF. EUGENE PLATZ, LATE OF CONVENT Sacred Heart, just returned from Europe, will give instructions on piano at No. 172 West [illegible].

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a variety of fine second-hand pianos. WM. [illegible]
No. 112 5th av., [illegible]

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STERN BROS

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

HAVE MADE

Decided Reductions in Prices

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THEIR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

In consequence of the extreme dullness of trade, we are in position to offer continually most desirable bargains in all our numerous departments, which we are enabled to purchase for cash, the benefits of which we are constantly offering to customers.

This week, in our

SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENTS

We shall offer an entirely new importation of TRIMMING VELVETS, consisting of

BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 89, $2 15, $2 35, $2 60, upward.

COLORED SILK VELVETS for trimming from 75c. a yard, upward; most excellent value and greatly BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

BLACK CLOAK VELVETS, from 20 to 28 inches wide, superb finish and quality.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS from 75c. a yard, upward.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS from $1 a yard, upward.

A large assortment of COLORED SATINS, BLACK TURQUOISE, GROS DE SUEZ, and COLORED TRIMMING SILKS at very low prices.

GRAND DISPLAY OF EUROPEAN NOVELTIES in

FANCY GOODS,

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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, at the lowest prices.

An elegant line of PARIS SHELL COMBS in most beautiful designs, from 50c. upward, our own exclusive style.

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Choicest designs in JET AND BLUE STEEL ORNAMENTS, for hats and bonnets.

BLUE STEEL NECKLACES, JET NECKLACES AND COLLARS, BLUE STEEL BELTS, JET AND STEEL BELTS, with a large assortment of BEADED BELTS, our own exclusive designs and styles.

ONE ENTIRE CASE OF

ENGLISH GARNET JET JEWELRY,

EARRINGS, BROOCHES, NECKLACES, ORNAMENTS, VEIL AND HAIR PINS, MEDALLIONS AND LOCKETS.

NOVELTIES NOT HERETOFORE OFFERED

STERN BROTHERS

have now on exhibition on the second floor of their SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING an entirely new assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,

OF MOST SUPERIOR STYLES, QUALITY AND WORK.

LADIES REPLENISHING THEIR WARDROBES WILL FIND A COMPLETE LINE OF EVERY ARTICLE IN ALL STYLES AND SIZES, THE QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED, AND THE SEWING WILL COMPARE MOST FAVORABLY WITH THE BEST HOME MADE GARMENTS at

DECIDEDLY LOWER PRICES.

A magnificent assortment of LADIES' CHEMISES at 90c., 98c., $1, $1 10, $1 23, $1 35, $1 48, $1 65, upward.

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES at $1 25, $1 50, $1 65, $1 90, $2, $2 25, upward.

LADIES' DRAWERS at 58c., 68c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 15, upward.

CORSET COVERS, DRESSING SACQUES, WAISTS, WALKING AND TRAIN SKIRTS, in great variety.

The above garments will be found, upon examination, to be first class in every respect.

REAL BARGAINS

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MERINO UNDERWEAR

A complete assortment of LADIES' MERINO AND LAMBS' WOOL WEAR, in all styles, sizes, and qualities.

BOYS' MERINO UNDERGARMENTS; some special bargains.

CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, in all qualities and sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, in all qualities.

We desire to call the particular attention of ladies supplying themselves to the large and complete stock we are now displaying

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

MOURNING GOODS

At Jackson's.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN EXTRA DOUBLE WARP, CASHMERES, MERINOS,

EMPRESS, HENRIETTAS, REPS, TAMISE, SERGES,

BOMBAZINES, ALPINES, BRILLIANTINES, DRAP D'ETE

MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, AND BARPOORS.

ONE CASE ALPACAS 50c., FORMER PRICE 65c.

IN BLACK SILKS AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PURCHASED UNDER PECULIAR ADVANTAGES.

100 PIECES VERY BEAUTIFUL EMPRESS, 75 CENTS, ARE CERTAINLY WORTH $1.

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BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., NEW-YORK.

I am now offering a large and well-selected stock of Body Brussels from $1 50 to $1 75. Tapestries from $1 to $1 20, extra super Ingrains, $1; medium Ingrains, 50c. to 75c.

Also, a large assortment of Oil-cloth Mats, Oil-cloth Rugs, Crumb-cloths, Druggets, &c.

Call and examine.

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A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S

Select classes in dancing. No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open: all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

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PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF WALTZING and Modern Dancing, Nos. 913 and 915 3d av., MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Soirée Nov. 2, 1874.

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IMPORTANT SALE

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Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ON

Monday, Oct. 26,

WILL OFFER 50 CASES OF

New, Fresh, and Desirable

DRESS MATERIALS

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

On the Cost of Importation,

CONSISTING OF

All Wool Serges,
Merinoes,
Empress Cloths, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above goods will be found well worthy an inspection, and on examination satisfy their CUSTOMERS that they are MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

For the convenience of PURCHASERS, will be placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER, right hand side, middle aisle, Broadway entrance.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

FILLED SQUARES,
OPEN CENTRES,
LONG SHAWLS, DECCAS, SCARFS, &c.

One of the most extensive stocks ever before exhibited, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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PARIS NOVELTIES IN DINNER, EVENING, RECEPTION, AND WALKING DRESSES.

CLOAKS, CLOTH, SILK, AND VELVET.

"CUIRASSE" AND "MATELASSE" JACKETS.

BEADED OVERDRESSES, POLONAISE, &c., &c.

FINE FURS

AND

FUR ROBES.

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DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention is called to their large and very fine selection of

MOURNING FABRICS,

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AT LOW PRICES.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
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MERINOES,
DRAP D'ETE,
BARPOURE,
CREPE CLOTH,
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EMPRESS CLOTH,
BARATHEA,

ALL WOOL SERGES,
50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.

ALPACAS and BRILLIANTINES, 25c. TO $1 50 PER YARD.

Also, a full assortment of BLACK and WHITE and GRAY SERGES, POPLINS, CAMEL'S HAIR, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MOURNING HDKFS., CREPE and MUSLIN COLLARS and SETS, VEILS, SCARFS, &c., &c.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 26, ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

REAL FRENCH MOQUETTES,

In ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of Coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

ROYAL WILTONS AND BODY BRUSSELS, OF THE BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

Exclusive Designs in TAPESTRY VELVETS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY and INGRAIN, of the "LOWELL COMPANY'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, an extensive assortment of "AUBUSSON," "SMYRNA," "AXMINSTER," "TOURNAY," and REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS, woven in one piece.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Upholstery Goods.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, JAPANESE CACHEMIRES, PERSIAN TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of "LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES," CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES AND DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE.

In order to give the public in general, and our customers, a chance to realize the fact,

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

No. 267 Grand st., second door from Forsyth st., would respectfully call attention to the following price list of their most select stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks and ready-made Dresses, Black Goods, and Housekeeping Dry Goods.

Silks.

400 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1 per yard, worth $1 25; warranted all silk.
200 pieces Striped Silk, black and white and colored stripes, at 75c.
300 pieces Plain Colored Silks at 62½c.
100 pieces Embroidered Silks, black ground, at 62½c., worth $1 50.

Dress Goods.

500 pieces Rich Satines at 2s. 6d. per yard, choice colors, navy blue and plum.
350 pieces Poplin Reps, new choice colors, at 25c., worth 40c.
375 pieces Camel's Hair Cloth, all wool, at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
200 pieces French Merinoes at 40c., worth 75c.
1,300 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins at 55c. per yard, worth $1.
500 pieces of Striped and Chine Dress Goods at 12½c., worth 25c.
4 cases Plaids at 18c. per yard.
10 cases Camel's Hair Diagonals at 25c., worth 40c.

Select Black Goods.

The most select stock of desirable fabrics, suitable for deep and half mourning, ever offered to the public.
500 pieces Black Cashmeres at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
400 pieces Janns Reps at 35c., worth 75c.
200 pieces Bombazines at 87½c., worth $1 25.
25 cases of Pure Mohair Black Alpacas at 25c., worth 48c. And many other desirable fabrics at equally low prices.

Shawls.

5,000 broche long and square Shawls, from auction, at half price. Twenty-four cases of striped, plain, and Plaid Wool Shawls, from $1 50 and upward.

Suits and Cloaks.

This department comprises the most complete assortment of ladies' garments, manufactured by the most expert dress-makers, and unsurpassable in beauty and elegance.
500 Suits at $12, worth $26.
500 Poplin Suits at $20, worth $35.
175 rich Silk Suits at $40, worth $70.
A fine line of English Walking Jackets. 125 different styles and designs now on exhibition. Also, rich Velvet Cloaks and embroidered Dolmans at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation. Blankets, Comfortables, and other housekeeping Dry Goods at wholesale prices.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

And ladies' cloaking Cloths. Beavers at very low prices.
500 pairs real Lace Curtains at $20. Nottingham Laces in endless variety.
A visit to this great offering would be beneficial to every purchaser.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NO. 267 GRAND ST.
Second door from Forsyth st.

P. S. Just received, 50 cartons of Lyons Silk Velvet at $4 per yard.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.

J. M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, JAMES B. THAYER, } Trustees of the "Detached Coupons."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ANY PARTY, lady or gentleman, having available securities invested where they yield but an ordinary interest, can improve their income permanently from thirty to sixty per cent., without risk, with guarantee.

Address ABSOLUTE SECURITY, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, with real name.

Principals only will be waited on, by one of an old established firm, whose reputation and references are undeniable.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER.

A SENSATION IN THE LITERARY WORLD.
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 13 University place, New-York.

MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER.

SECOND EDITION READY ON WEDNESDAY.

MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER FOR IT.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA, SOLD IN ALL styles of binding, more artistic and durable than by D. Appleton & Co., and at $8 less cost. Parties waited upon in New-York and vicinity with samples.

P. W. PECKHAM, No. 207 Centre st., in bindery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.—ONE OF THE largest and best collieries in the Broad Top Region, from which a very large quantity of coal can be shipped annually, can now be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. This coal can be taken by rail direct from the mines to Amboy, and for steam purposes no better coal can be had. Apply to Post Office Box No. 2,224, Philadelphia.

$12,000 WANTED.—ANY LADY OR GENtleman having this amount in cash to invest will be positively secured and receive as bonus therefor $300 per month cash for a term of years. Address, with real name, M. B. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR COUNTERS, IN GOOD ORDER; two twenty feet long and two six feet long, which must be sold by Monday on account of change in business. Apply to WM. MICHELS, No. 211 East 47th st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. V. BRIGGS, No. 84 Rutgers slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished back parlor, a superior room, containing every convenience, and front room and hall room on fourth floor, with board. Also, with a strictly private family, occupying their own house, on Lexington av., near 38th st., an entire second floor, separately or en suite. For particulars apply at above number.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms, with extra large closets, on second and third floors, to a few select boarders; excellent table and attendance; family small and private; prices reasonable; house and location first class. No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, permanently, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, with handsomely furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address MORRISON, *Times* up-town office, 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well-furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE SECONDstory alcove room to let with board in Brooklyn, to one or two gentlemen; every convenience; near the ferries; terms reasonable. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together, for lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, in a house desirably located, No. 134 West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; grate fire, gas, hot and cold water; also two smaller rooms on third floor; terms moderate.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A private family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and one or two bedrooms on second floor; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 7th av., south-east corner of 14th st.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND two smaller; nicely furnished; desirable location for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small and private.

BOARDING.—NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST., HANDsomely furnished, large, sunny front room, second floor; secretary bed, large closet, good liberal table; references; $30 per week.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st., No. 279 6th av., (open evenings,) above 17th st.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND HALL ROOM, southern exposure, in first-class house, to gentlemen, where they may enjoy home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; also one square room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MRS. CAMP,
No. 141 West 14th St.,
Has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor, without board; every convenience. Also other rooms.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms on second floor to let, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, and gas.

TWO SUPERBLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let, with private table only; location 38th st., near 5th av. Particulars and references at Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, an elegant second-story front room, sunny exposure, with balcony attached. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with every convenience, and superior board, for parties who desire a refined and permanent home.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board, for families and single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; table boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning house, will let large hall-room, neatly furnished, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife; all home comforts; use of piano; references.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH ST.

Furnished rooms with board for families and gentlemen desiring rooms on parlor floor; references exchanged.

NO. 161 WEST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECond floor, with bath-room, two large front rooms, one reception-room; every convenience; liberal table; references.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, en suite or separate, with private table or table d'hote to first-class parties.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with elegantly furnished rooms, and private table, on first and second floors, at 67 West 38th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, rooms for families and a large hall room. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with bath-room, &c., connecting; breakfast if desired.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD TO TWO, $5 00 each. Also, table boarders, $4 00 per week. No. 152 Macdougal st.

5TH AV., NO. 566, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has desirable suites of rooms to rent, with first-class board; rooms with southern exposure.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.

Second floor to let with board, together or separately; private table if desired. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room to rent with board. House and location first class. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 19 5TH AV., connected with Brevoort House by passage-way.—A parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT and hall room, connecting, second floor, (sunny side,) with board; all appointments of house first-class.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished single room to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman. References required.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE OF rooms, with board; private table if desired. No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—HANDsome suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired; also single rooms; references.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen without board; references. Apply at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let with board; best reference given.

NO. 34 WEST 46TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, fourth floor, with board. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor, two large rooms. No. 50 West 46th st; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, separate or together; also hall rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with southern exposure, to rent, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT SUITE FRONT rooms, with board; also single rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, with superior board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 255 4th av; references.

FINE ARTS.

A LADY GOING ABROAD AND HAVING given up house-keeping has just decided to sell six choice oil-paintings at a sacrifice. Apply between 10 and 2 at No. 39 West 24th st., or by note to C. A. F., No. 33 Irving place.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.

Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented

A Magnificent Revival

OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:

THE HUNCHBACK.

Cast of characters as follows:

Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter..........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)..........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gayglove..........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell..........Mr. E. SINCLAIR
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY

The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments

ALL NEW.

Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:

Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act. II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochedale's house.

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'

SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.

In announcing the eighth season of

THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full

PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL

two days in advance of each concert. It is believed that this arrangement will not only meet the wishes of many lovers of art who are prevented by distance and other obstacles from attending the evening performances, but will add to the value and attractiveness of the concerts themselves in a manner which every amateur and student of music will at once appreciate.

THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.

To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat	$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat	4 00

The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, Oct. 26, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

SUBSCRIBERS, desirous of having the same seats during the season, can select them at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, on and after Oct. 26. Circulars can be obtained at all the principal Music Stores and Piano Warerooms.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
LAST WEEK OF
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF EAST LYNNE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30,
BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY MATINEE—OLIVER TWIST.
MATINEES.
THE LIVE PHANTOM.
MONDAY, Nov. 2,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
BEN McCULLOUGH,
AND ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY.

GRAND OLIO. 100 ARTISTS.

Model | Varieties of | The World.
100 Artists every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts.
Five nights only. | Living Fountain.
| Genevieve De Brabant.
Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
"SPECULATION,"
An original society play written by
Mrs. ROBERT W. NATHAN,
Will be presented for the first time at a
FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
Tendered by her amateur friends
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

The play will be produced with new and handsome scenery, decorations and appointments.

Tickets on sale at Carleton's, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. A few boxes at Schirmer's.

NO. 294 BROADWAY.

INTERESTING NOVELTY.

Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,

THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITON,

containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First appearance of
Messrs. BILLY EDWARDS and ARTHUR CHAMBERS,
the champion Light Weights, and
HOMER LANE and Mr. McMAHON,
the champion Wrestlers of America, in
JUST IN TIME; or, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
RAYMOND AND AGNES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery. THE NEW HUMANITY DRAMA: KIDNAPPED; Or, THE STOLEN CHILD. TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE TROUPE. Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Ladies free Fridays.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.

Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, &c., &c.

☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured. Saturday Matinée at 2.

SPECULATION.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, 58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET.—A VERY FINE PRIVATE STABLE, No. 117 Macdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15.2 hands high; light build; gentleman's road team; stylish, kind, and true; will be sold at a sacrifice; price, $450. Apply at JAMES MOTT'S stables, No. 121 West 23d st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, WITH BOARD FOR THREE PERsons, one double room with fire, for lady and infant, one single room for unmarried lady, also accommodations for infant's nurse. It is essential that the board be with a private family (Episcopalians preferred) without other boarders, and in a respectable neighborhood within five miles of the City Hall, New-York City. Price $25 a week; references required, which must be of the very best. Address, with full particulars, H. H. S., box No. 55 *Times* West-side office, No. 308 West 23d st.

BOARD WANTED—LARGE BACK ROOM, SECond floor, large sunny room third, and three small rooms in first-class house above 14th and below 38th sts., between 4th and 6th avs., for adults; must dine on parlor floor. Address particulars to H. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE GOOD board and a pleasant front room, in a private family, for the Winter; location in the vicinity of the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 181 Nyack on the Hudson.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR a young lady; references given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE, MORRISANIA.—This elegant establishment is now open for Fall and Winter boarders. It is situated on high ground, with fine lawns and walks, rendering it one of the most desirable resorts in the country. Only twenty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot. Liberal arrangements for the Winter.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

ELIZABETH.—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate two or three adults with pleasant rooms for the Winter; three minutes' walk from the depot; references exchanged. Address C. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD AT the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

A PLEASANT HOME CAN BE FOUND FOR TWO ADULTS [illegible] on very reasonable terms. Address M. F., White Plains, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. HEILBRON

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, Oct. 26. Thirteenth Subscription Night.

First appearance of Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON in Verdi's grand opera,

IL TROVATORE,

given with the following brilliant cast:

Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........Leonora
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........Azucena
Signor CARLO CARPI..........Manrico
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Count Di Luna
Signor SCOLARA..........Ferrando

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—Third appearance of MLLE. EMMA ALBANI, on which occasion she will sustain her great rôle of GILDA in RIGOLETTO, in conjunction with Miss CARY, Signor CARPI, and Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, who will make his début in the part of Rigoletto.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30, by universal request—LA SONNAMBULA. Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as AMINA.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31—Grand matinée.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1—Fourth GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Full particulars hereafter.

Seats and boxes secured in advance at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

REOPENING. REOPENING. REOPENING.

OF

P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,

REPAIRED, REARRANGED, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
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THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.

After triumphal visits to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, during which upward of

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND

delighted spectators, including the reverend clergy and the religious community generally, have gazed upon the brilliant Pageants and thrilling Arenic Contests in the Grand Amphitheatre, I shall

REOPEN MY MAMMOTH HIPPODROME

ON MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.

The more distinctive features of the original enterprise will be retained—the closely-contested races, the gorgeous processions, and the

GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENES

of unprecedented variety, yet these will be so increased in extent and magnificence as to be scarcely recognizable. From Europe have been gathered thousands of daring horsemen, fairest equestriennes, and matchless thoroughbred race-horses, until the limit of spectacular display has been reached. Acts of English, French, and Indian Equestrianism and spectacular scenes will be produced, in which hundreds of male and female riders are seen, striving for victory, and representing exciting incidents of real life. The Museum Department has been augmented and the Menagerie increased three-fold, forming a costly collection of

RARE WILD BEASTS,

which cannot fail to interest and instruct old and young throughout the land.

Having in view always

THE WANTS AND PLEASURE

of my patrons, I have, in addition to

MY ORIGINAL OUTLAY,
EXPENDED IMMENSE SUMS

to increase the attractions of my establishment, already unrivaled.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

P. S.—As I have eighteen hundred human mouths to feed, besides a wilderness of wild animals, and as my daily expenses are many times more than those of any place of amusement in America, there are no such curiosities around the Hippodrome as "free tickets."

P. T. B.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NEILSON.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
and
LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON
LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON
of
MISS NEILSON.
MISS NEILSON.
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
last nights of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET, (her greatest impersonation,) Miss NEILSON.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
last nights of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BEATRICE..........Miss NEILSON.

FRIDAY, ONLY BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON.
SATURDAY, MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE

MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

Messrs. MAURICE GRAU and CHIZZOLA experience much pleasure in being able to introduce to the New-York public

MISS EMILY SOLDENE,

the reigning Queen of the London Stage, whose lyric and dramatic talents have raised her to an enviable position, and rendered her a universal favorite with the public.

She will appear with her entire company of

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE ARTISTS,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,

in Offenbach's opera of

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,

in her unrivaled impersonation of

DROGAN,

in which character she has appeared for 300 nights to crowded houses in London.

The novel entertainment known as English Opera Bouffe must not be regarded in the light of a mere imitation of the French, but rather as a clever adaptation, which, without losing the lightsome grace and champagne sparkle of the original, fashions the dialogue and its scintillating wit to the taste and humor of English-speaking audiences.

THE COMPANY.

Miss Soldene has labored successfully to assemble around her a company of marked ability, in which will be found the same harmony of action and perfection of ensemble characterizing the troupes of leading comedy theatres.

The sale of seats will commence THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 8 A. M. Further particulars to follow.

NIBLO'S.

CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager

Fiftieth representation of the
DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST.

Betty Rennelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jenne Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—H. GRAU, Manager. SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1874, at 8 o'clock, Grand Sacred Concert and Gala Night. Strakosch Italian Opera, IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA, with the same cast as at the Academy. Grand Chorus and Orchestra, (Mr. S. Behrens, Conductor.) Popular prices. TERRACE GARDEN Box Office open from 9 A. M.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—EVERY SATURDAY evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the hall and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

FROBISHER'S READINGS, (SERIAL.)

Just out, 30 cents.

SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond st.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

B. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 2d day of November next.

[illegible], Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
BY THE AUTHOR OF "SARATOGA."

An Emphatic Triumph!!

M O O R C R O F T;

OR, THE
DOUBLE WEDDING!

ALL THE COMEDIANS AND FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Mr. CLARKE,
Mr. JAMES,
Mr. DAVIDGE,
Mr. FAWCETT,
Mr. JENNINGS,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss EMILY RIGL,

Mr. HARKINS,
Mr. LEWIS,
Mr. RINGGOLD,
Mr. RUSSELL,
Mr. CHAPMAN,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Miss NINA VARIAN,

and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 31—An extraordinary revival of the famous comedy of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM!! with new scenery, new costumes, and a reproduction of the exquisite Court dance, entitled THE SARABAND!

WALLACK'S.

THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.

And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,

and every night this week until further notice will be acted Shakespeare's sublime tragedy

MACBETH.

LADY MACBETH..........MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
MACBETH..........MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Macduff..........Mr. Frederick Warde
Banquo..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
Malcolm..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Duncan..........Mr. Edwin Sheppard
Lenox..........Mr. E. K. Collier
Hecate..........Miss Annie Kemp Bowler
First Witch..........Mr. Charles Le Clercq
Second Witch..........Miss Mary Wells
&c., &c., &c.

Matthew Locke's original music will be interpreted by excellent soloists and a grand operatic chorus.

GUY MANNERING is in rehearsal with Miss CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.

*** Seats to be had in advance. Nov. 9, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.

A combination of

INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT

Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.

ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL, EVERY EVENING at 8, in his original entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.

The most original and pleasing entertainment ever presented to the public, depending solely on the versatility and talent of a single artist.—*Public Opinion.*

MACCABE'S BEGONE DULL CARE.

This very unique, interesting, and truly astonishing performance is now the magnetic point of attraction in New-York. Wondering and delighted thousands are bewildered with surprise, and wish to know how it is all done by one person. They refuse to believe their eyes and say, "It is impossible."

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL, EVERY EVENING.

Special Matinee on Saturday at 2.

FREDERIC MACCABE

in twenty-four of his original bright and delightful Personations and Songs, elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely Comic Incidents. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two Exhibitions Daily, at 2:30 and 8 P. M.

Rollin Howard. | Paris by Night. Midnight Storm | Gisue Schapecte
Henry Vaughn | Jarley's Wax Works | Emma Grattan
| O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon |
Tom Bartleman | Dramatic Readings | Kate Quinton
| Promenade Concerts. |
Geo F. Ketchum | New and talented Artists. | Augustus Watters.

Every matinee, (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Every evening, and Saturday matinee, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

EVERY NIGHT

JOHN T. RAYMOND

as

COL. SELLERS,

by

MARK TWAIN.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
THE BRIGHT, SPARKLING HOME OF NOVELTY.
MONDAY, OCT. 26,
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF SENSATIONS
EVER PRESENTED IN ONE PERFORMANCE.
A LAUGHABLE AND SENSATIONAL SKETCH, CALLED
THE FEMALE BATHERS;
Or, PEEPING TOM AT LONG BRANCH.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1874.

KALIEDAGYNÆ. The beautiful living pictures.

New-York's favorite troupe of
CAN-CAN DANCERS,
AND MML. RENTZ'S FAMOUS
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
AND IN ADDITION
A SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1:30 P. M.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.

Mr. J. F. Patten and Prof. W. S. Hutchings, Barnum's lightning calculator, will speak this evening at the Sunday-school concert of Bethesda Chapel, No. 233 East 33d st.

GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

First time in America of Verdi's Grand Requiem Mass, Under the direction of Mr. L. Dachauer, at St. Ann's Church, in East 12th st.,

On THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Miss H. Corradi, Soprano; Miss O. Gomien, Mezzo Soprano; Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Tenor; Mr. A. Bium, Baritone; Mr. Weinlinch, Basso, and a select chorus of forty voices. D. Frank Tully, Organist. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Proceeds for the poor of the parish.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHAS. O. HURLBUTT.—Lessons in Voice Culture, Elocution, and the Dramatic Arts. Prof. Platt R. Spencer says: "I found Prof. Hurlbutt a superior teacher." Terms moderate. No. 4 St. Mark's place.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT.

Nos. 152 and 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

PINE AND OAK KINDLING-WOOD.

Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.

Prices of wood delivered at residences:

Pine and Oak, per load	$4 00
Pine and Oak, sawed	4 50
Pine and Oak, split	5 00
Good Pine Kindling-wood	5 00
Pine Knots for Grates or Furnaces	4 50
Oak for Grates, sawed $4 50, split	5 00
Hickory for Grates, sawed $6, split	7 00

Best quality of Wood at the lowest market prices.

Wood kept under cover and dry.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. L. WILLIAMS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 15, three months, $5,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $5,900 73; Conversville Company, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,774 71; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 4, four months, $1,144 15; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 11, four months, $3,142 24. [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,825.

During the past week 2,541 passengers were landed at Castle Garden.

Marshal Conkling, of the Mayor's Office, issued 1,583 licenses and received $2,826 last week.

Large crowds of sight-seers visited the Pacific Mail Company's new steamship City of Tokio, at her pier, foot of Canal street, yesterday.

Meyer Levinger, aged six years, of No. 13 Forsyth street, while playing in front of his father's residence, yesterday, was run over by a cart and instantly killed.

James Callaghan, a painter, residing at Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, fell from a scaffolding, yesterday, while painting, and was instantly killed.

John Hayes, representing himself as a bar-tender, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with stealing a watch from Mr. John D. Young, of Harrisburg, Penn.

Moses Morris, aged twelve, of No. 479 Greenwich street, accidentally fell into the hold of the steam-ship City of Tokio, at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

The Board of Police, yesterday, directed the Captains of the respective precincts to report daily during next week whether the "public copy" of the registration is kept suspended in the places of registry.

On the application of Mr. Francis Lawton, Jr., as attorney for William E. Parish, a citizen of Wisconsin, Judge Donohue yesterday issued an attachment against the property of Frederick H. Snyder.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, appeared before United States Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, as a witness in the cotton suits brought by the late Gazaway B. Lamar.

Rev. David B. Jutten will officiate at the morning and evening services of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church to-day at the usual hours, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are heartily welcome.

The first rendering of Verdi's Requiem Mass will take place at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, on Twelfth street, this evening. The music will be under the direction of Mr. S. Dachauer, of St. Ann's Church.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 526 deaths, 492 births, and 160 marriages, showing a decrease of 28 deaths, 36 births, and 77 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Two American fishermen were picked up at sea, recently, by Capt. Thomas, of the steamship Greece. The men had been adrift for over seven days, and at the time of their rescue were in a state bordering on starvation.

A ladies' fair and musical festival will open in the basement hall of St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth street, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to lessening the debt on the church.

The steamers Parthia, of the Cunard Line; Main, of the North German Lloyd; City of Montreal, of the Inman Line; the White Star steamer Adriatic, and the Greece, of the National Line, sailed from this port yesterday, for Europe.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon at No. 76 Beekman street, Richard Norman, a resident of South Brooklyn, was stabbed in the left breast by Stewart Mackey, aged sixteen, of Eleventh street and Ninth avenue. Norman was severely injured. Mackey was arrested and the wounded man taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Rev. Edward R. Welles, D. D., Bishop elect of Wisconsin, will be consecrated on Sunday, the 25th inst., in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue. Bishop Whipple will preach. The Presiding Bishop, and Bishops of Connecticut, North Carolina, Minnesota, and the Lord Bishop of Kingston act as the consecrators.

A preliminary meeting of property-owners of the Twenty-fourth Ward was held at Ittner's Hotel, Tremont, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of organizing an association similar to the East and West Side Associations, to look after local improvements, sewerage, rapid transit, &c. The meeting was addressed by Hon. W. Niles, J. V. Traphagen, Esq., R. Anderton, and others. The following officers were elected: J. V. Traphagen, President; John Kerby, Vice President; H. E. Droz, Secretary; J. T. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 539 arrests during the past week.

The trial of Mrs. Merrigan for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Hamill, is set down for Monday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Tappan.

James L. Heath, of No. 338 Grand avenue, died of hemorrhage of the lungs at the Catharine Street Ferry, yesterday morning, while on his way to New-York.

To-morrow the trial of Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau will be commenced in the City Court before Judge Neilson. In the indictment Badeau is charged with embezzling the city's money.

John Gillespie, Bernard Gill, and Patrick Smith were committed for examination by Justice Riley yesterday, on a charge of assaulting and attempting to rob Mr. John Tyson on Nostrand avenue during Friday night.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday on the body of Albert Crocker, who died at the City Hospital on Friday, from wounds received on Wednesday at the hands of D. Ambaguia, the Italian barber, whose shop he was attempting to wreck. The inquest will be held by Coroner Jones on Monday.

The members of the Gethsemane Baptist Church have seceded from the Long Island Baptist Association, being dissatisfied with the action taken at the annual meeting of the association last week in expelling the Lee and Marcy Avenue Churches because of their opposition to the "close communion" doctrine. Rev. A. Steward Walsh, Pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, will preach on the subject this evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill is about to extend a call to Rev. John Rutherford, recently from Dublin.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the Westchester County Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday next, 28th inst., commencing at 2:30 P. M.

The first annual meeting of the Westchester County Historical Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, on Wednesday next. Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, will deliver the annual address, on "The Huguenots of Westchester County."

The Mount Florence estate, near Peekskill, upon which Mr. D. H. Craig expended such large sums of money, has been purchased by the Catholics, to be used as a school for boys. The price paid for the property was $55,000, less than one-half its estimated value.

At the annual meeting of the White Plains Veteran Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Lieut. W. E. Hatfield, President; Capt. V. M. Hodgson and Sergeant W. H. Loun, Vice Presidents; Corporal C. S. Purdy, Secretary; Sergeant D. W. Bogart, Sergeant A. H. Banta, and C. B. Whitson, Executive Committee; Richard Roach, Sergeant at Arms.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Collector of Orange has received $70,000 of this year's taxes.

Treasurer Wurtz, of Union Hill, reports a balance of $6,448 in the Town Treasury.

The residence of A. B. Baldwin, South Orange, was robbed Friday night of a few small articles.

A son of Capt. Van Reiper, of Hoboken, was shot and killed some days ago during an altercation in Butte County, California.

Galluba's saloon, on Ferry street, Newark, was entered Friday night and robbed of a quantity of liquor and cigars and some money.

A suspicious-looking man, with a quantity of goods, evidently stolen, was pursued by the Police of Elizabeth yesterday morning, but he escaped.

Some burglars forced an entrance, Friday night, into the Erie Hotel, Paterson. They had secured a dozen silver spoons and an overcoat when the entrance of a boarder frightened them away.

William Feiler, proprietor of a kindling-wood factory, on Jersey City Heights, had his hand caught beneath a circular saw yesterday, and so badly injured that amputation became necessary.

The colored man, Sadler, who was charged with the murder of Abigail Dilks, in February last, at Lower Penn Neck, has been acquitted—the verdict being rendered under direction of the court.

At the Essex County Sunday-school Convention, being held in Newark, the total number of Sunday-school officers in the county was reported at 3,800; of scholars, 37,800. Rev. George A. Peltz was chosen President for the ensuing year.

Margaret Simes died while sewing at the house of a neighbor in Harrison street Thursday night. A post-mortem revealed the fact that she had died of heart disease. Having heard that the deceased had had some trouble with her husband in the morning, County Physician Stout ordered an inquest, which Justice O'Reilly will hold.

While a number of men were engaged on a sewer in Washington street, Paterson, Friday evening, a water-pipe burst. The sides of the sewer caved in. A laborer named Daley was buried beneath the débris and sustained severe injuries.

Edward Kelly has been for some days on trial in the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, for manslaughter. He was accused of having pushed a man named Flynn off the stoop of a saloon, causing, by the fall which followed, injuries which resulted fatally. The case was given to the jurors on Friday night. They were unable to agree and yesterday morning they were discharged.

Ellen Mackin, committed to jail by Recorder Meyers, of Bayonne, for disorderly conduct, was yesterday discharged on writ of habeas corpus by Judge Bedle, on the ground that the commitment failed to state just what disorderly act she had committed. She told the Judge she was very much obliged, to which he replied, "You won't be very much obliged to the court if you get back here on the same charge."

Owen Farley, who was arrested on Friday on suspicion of having set fire to a house owned by him on Henderson street, Jersey City, was discharged after examination by Justice Keese yesterday. The evidence against him consisted in the statement of a lad named George Morrow, also in custody, that a man answering Farley's description had offered him twenty-five cents to start the fire, aid in Farley's own admission that he had made a bad bargain in the purchase of the house.

Thomas Cushman, is in the City Prison, in Bayonne, for savage assault on Mayor Meigs and Chief of Police Whitney, of Bayonne. On Thursday Cushman rode on a Central Railroad train. He refused to pay his fare, and acted so violently that all the passengers left the car in fear. On the arrival of the train in Bayonne, Chief Whitney was called on, and he and the Mayor undertook to arrest the ruffian; Cushman knocked them both down. The bystanders were called on for aid, but they, not willing to be disfigured by his violence, did not interfere. A squad of train men finally secured him. He was handcuffed and taken to the Police station.

It was expected that Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer of Jersey City, would furnish bail in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, but his friends were unable to procure the amount required. Yesterday he saw his father and other members of his family. He said, when questioned yesterday, that, when the history of his case shall have been written, he will appear less guilty than he now seems, but, being further pressed, said that no member of the Board of Finance was in collusion with him. Asked about his official bond, which, it was said, he had carried away with him, he said that, if he ever gave an official bond, it should be in the City Hall still. He is in cell No. 13 in the jail. No time has been set for his trial, but it will probably not take place until some time in December.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

SOME OF THEIR CANDIDATES WHO DECLINE TO RUN—INCIDENTAL SYMPTOMS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION BY SINCERE TEMPERANCE MEN.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Prominent temperance men in different parts of the State are declaring their determination not to countenance the Prohibition Party, and in several instances temperance men who have been nominated for office by the Prohibitionists have declined to run, assigning as their reason for so doing their unwillingness to do anything toward restoring the Democratic Party to power. Lewis H. Clark, the Grand Worthy Treasurer of the Good Templars of the Grand Lodge of New-York, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists in the Twenty-sixth District, has written a letter declining to accept the nomination. He says of his nomination: "It was promptly and positively declined, for the simple reason that, though entertaining decided views in favor of stringent temperance legislation, I am not a member of the Prohibition Party."

In Steuben County the Prohibitionists nominated Hon. Peter Halsey for County Clerk several days ago. But Mr. Halsey promptly refused to stand as the Prohibition candidate. Among the considerations which impelled him to take that position are the following, as stated by himself in a letter to the Secretary of the Convention which nominated him: "I am, as you know, by conviction a Republican, and deem the predominance of that party's policy on national questions essential to the public welfare, and that end can only be gained by keeping local and county organizations strong and united."

In our own Congressional District, Prof. W. P. Coddington, of Syracuse University, who was nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists, the other day, has positively declined the nomination. This leaves the Prohibitionists without a candidate in this district. Prof. Coddington has evinced his good sense by refusing to become a party to the assaults made on the Republican cause.

A forcible open letter has just been written by Hon. Ira D. Brown, of Weedsport, N. Y., who is well known as a very pronounced temperance man. Mr. Brown emphatically deprecates the Prohibition movement, which, he rightly asserts, has for its object the defeat of Gov. Dix. He says to the Prohibition managers:

"You are, however, careful to keep out of view the certain fact that such defeat cannot be accomplished in any other way than by the elevation to the Gubernatorial chair of Samuel J. Tilden, and the surrender of the Empire State into the hands of a corrupt and debauched party, hostile to all progress and reform, the bitter enemy of the freedmen, the unrelenting foe of all those objects which you profess to desire. All men are morally accountable for their exercise of the elective franchise, and whosoever so casts his vote as to certainly produce certain results, is responsible before God and man for those results; and it yourself, and the other members of the 'Independent Prohibition Party,' with your eyes open to the consequences, hand over New-York to the foul embraces of Tammany Democracy, you are verily guilty of all the consequences that flow from it, to the end of time!"

The case is not stated any too strongly by Mr. Brown; there is no escaping the fact that to vote the Prohibition ticket, is to contribute toward the achievement of a Democratic victory with all its consequent evils. It is too much to expect that the leaders of the so-called "Independent" temperance movement who have entered into an alliance with the Democracy to defeat the Republican party, will be diverted from their designs; but it is now a matter of certainty that they cannot command the support of the great body of Temperance Republicans, who are not so short of vision and common sense as to vote Tammany Hall, "Boss" Kelly, and John Morrissey, into the control of the State of New-York.

A LAWYER'S VALUE.

THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH FIVE GOOD AND TRUE BROOME COUNTY MEN HOLD LEGAL ADVICE.

A law suit, which was tried before Justice Crosby and a jury, in Binghamton, on Thursday afternoon, to recover for services rendered by a lawyer, is thus reported by the *Republican*: "The complainant was Wallace P. Hunt, Esq., and the defendant Maria Hennessey. The action was brought to recover fees in the amount of $200, for services rendered in two actions—one against Bridget Hennessey, for slander, begun in July, 1872; and the other against a man named O'Neil, for assault and battery, begun in January, 1873. The plaintiff testified that he got ready to try the slander suit six times, and had it placed upon the calendar as often; the assault and battery case was four times on the calendars; and his professional services in each case were worth about $75. As further and convincing proof he spread out before the jury the array of legal papers he had made ready, all requiring great labor and large legal knowledge and skill. He appeared in this case as his own attorney, in person. The defense was conducted by Mr. O'Connor, of the firm of Ludden & O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor placed upon the stand Justice P. P. Rogers, District Attorney Hopkins, and Joseph M. Johnson, Esq., to show extortionate fees had been exacted of his client. Before placing a witness upon the stand, however, it was stipulated that evidence relating to attorneys' fees should be confined strictly to what Mr. Hunt's services were worth in the cases in question. The legal gentlemen named as witnesses all testified that an attorney's services in such cases are of no value whatever; that it is even a great damage for an attorney to bring actions for such trivial causes, and he should not be paid for services rendered for no better reason than to make fees out of them. The slander case was brought, as was shown, to recover damages for a slight insinuation against the social standing of a washerwoman; and the provocation for the assault and battery suit was equally slight. Bearing upon the subject of the amount of labor Mr. Hunt actually performed, and what he should be paid for it, Mr. Hopkins testified that the whole system of professional charges for legal services is extortion, and should be modified by law. An attorney, for filling out a blank, requiring from fifteen minutes to an hour of time, exacts a fee of $15; while a mechanic, working at a bench for the same period, receives only fifteen cents. Mr. Johnson swore that the calendar fees in the suits in question had never been paid by Attorney Hunt, and that he did not deem it worth his trouble to charge them. As a further, and very important defense, Mrs. Hennessey denied ever having employed Mr. Hunt as an attorney or counselor. The slander suit, she supposed, was brought by her husband, and as soon as she was told that she was a party to it, the action was withdrawn, by stipulation with Bridget. Also that she never had any knowledge whatever of the assault and battery case until bills for attorney's fees were presented. For the plaintiff, Hon. B. R. Johnson and W. H. Hecox, Esq., were sworn, and testified that on ordinary cases, if the services were well performed, the amount of work done by Mr. Hunt was worth $60 to $75 in each case. Mr. Hunt showed by the evidence of a man named Shaw, and a man and woman named Crawford, and a woman named Adams, that Mrs. Hennessey had shown by frequent conversations in Mr. Hunt's office that she understood both cases as represented by Mr. Hunt in his complaint. They could testify, however, to no other business ever transacted in Mr. Hunt's office. The jury, after mature deliberation, reported that they could not agree, (they stood one for $25 damages, and five for no cause of action, as was afterwards shown.) It was then stipulated between counsel to leave it to the five jurors who did agree, and after further deliberation they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5. That was nearly in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Hopkins, that Mr. Hunt's services were worth, by the hour, about as much as a mechanic's. The verdict will carry no costs, as Mr. Hunt had been proffered a judgment of $15.

HAWAII.

NATIVE SENTIMENT ON THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION—THE KING'S VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY—APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL EMBASSADOR.

The Honolulu (Hawaii) *Gazette* of Sept. 16 says: "We are happy to learn that his Majesty and his Cabinet are alive to the importance of making another effort to obtain a reciprocity treaty, and that Chief Justice Allen has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, with full powers to negotiate a treaty. We have strong hopes that the negotiation will be successful, more especially when strengthened with the information that the King will visit Washington during the pendency of the question, as we have on several occasions recommended that he should. His Majesty has taken a lively interest in this question, and is willing to add his personal influence, if necessary to insure success, which is considered imperative. We are of opinion that a personal interview between the King and the President will remove any difficulties which may exist. President Grant is distinguished for sound common sense and good judgment, and we have a high appreciation of his Majesty's judgment and zeal in all matters pertaining to the progress of the country. A visit of the King to Washington cannot fail to leave a favorable impression there, while his personal interviews with the leading men in that capital will most certainly assist the ratification of the treaty. In this effort, which must be looked upon as a final one to obtain a treaty, and in which his Majesty has shown himself ready to take the lead, and to use his personal influence, let there be no attempt to find fault because everything may not be done just as every one wants. Let there be no 'fire in the rear,' as there was in 1867, but let there be for once 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.' Let us all for once show a united front, and whoever can exert an influence is bound in honor to do it, if he has any regard for his neighbor or the country in which he lives. Those who have influence with the public men in America should also use it now in favor of this treaty. Fortunately the press is a unit on the subject, and we hope will remain so till the treaty is ratified. It has been said that the people of the islands can never agree upon any public measure, and that this has been the great cause of our weakness and failure heretofore. There is too much truth in the remark. We believe, however, that regarding the necessity of a reciprocity treaty, there is no difference of opinion, and that both natives and foreigners earnestly desire to see it an accomplished fact."

And in its issue for Sept. 23 the *Gazette* says: "By the mail which arrived on Monday his Excellency the American Minister received a dispatch from his Government inviting his Majesty King Kalakaua to visit the United States, and placing at his service the United States ship Benicia, Capt. Hopkins, now in port. The dispatch was laid before his Majesty, and the invitation has been formally accepted, subject to the approval of the Privy Council. It will be remembered that the American Government invited King Kamehameha V. to visit the United States in the Autumn of 1872, and that Admiral Pennock was detailed, in the ship California, to convey his Majesty to San Francisco, when the death of the King which occurred suddenly in December of that year, prevented the realization of his cherished wish. The late King Lunalilo often said that it had been the dream of his life to visit America and Europe, a dream which has been shared by his successor, and which we trust may be happily realized. He will probably leave here during the month of October, so as to arrive at Washington about the time that Congress convenes. To avoid the extreme severity of the Winter in the Northern United States, it is not improbable that it may be deemed advisable to extend the royal progress to Europe, the climate of which, especially of the southern parts, is much milder. The great object of his visit to America, will, of course, be to aid in the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States."

[Advertisement.]

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PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—J. Howard Foote, Mrs. Foote, Miss Edith Marcy, Miss Marie E. Von Elsner, C. Barrow, Mrs. Barrow, J. B. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Susan E. Booth, Miss Alice Thompson, Mrs. A. McKay, Miss M. McKay, Master A. McKay, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Baker, Mrs. J. H. Judson, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Mrs. Thomas Gunson, Mrs. H. F. Labey, Mrs. A. J. Foster, Mrs. George Stacy, George Legg, Mrs. Legg, Miss Clara Legg, Miss Annie Legg, A. Rapp, Mrs. A. Rapp, Miss Minnie Wildhagen, John Underner, J. A. Weir, Charles Parks, N. Brown, Seymour King, R. Wunderlick, Eugene Guibal, E. Such, A. B. Pullman, L. R. Casey, Mrs. Casey, J. H. Baker, William Bennett, Jr., Cornelius Walford, George North, Mrs. North, A. S. Bicknell, W. F. Turner, Rev. Nigel Madden, H. Schaumkel, J. M. Downing, And. S. Booth, Rev. G. W. Dean, J. H. Lathrop, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Minna B. Lathrop, Miss Florence W. Lathrop, Miss Augusta M. Wright, Mrs. A. L. Michler, A. K. Erisman, Mrs. Erisman, Albert De Vere, Mrs. De Vere, Mrs. M. Patten, R. N. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. A. Wood, child, and infant, W. G. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, M. K. Mackellar, J. M. Vickers, C. E. Wilde, Robert Woodward, Mr. Hillier, Mrs. Hillier, child, T. C. Hill, A. Burrow, G. B. Rae, Frank Lord, servant, and valet, James Higgin, James Lloyd, James Armstrong, Mr. Bisset, G. H. Finger, John T. Little, Dr. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard, George De Wolfe, Wayne B. Chatfield, R. Baldwin, Harry Walker, Mrs. Walker, Charles Elmore, Christopher Story, McCoskry Butt, A. H. Glover, W. A. Kent, Mrs. Kent.

In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—S. Stoodley, Mrs. W. Corbyn, Mrs. M. E. Whitmore, Miss Emily Whitmore, Fred. Whitmore, Master Charles Whitmore, Master Willie Whitmore, Miss Alice Whitmore, Mrs. George Washburne, George W. Comstock, James W. Sullivan, A. Buck, G. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Griffith and child, J. W. Corbin, Sidney Taylor, Gen. W. T. Renwick, A. S. Kenworthy, Capt. Leslie, V. Reynolds, Mr. Aytoun, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wray, child, and infant, Henry McCobb, Louigi Fidell, Miss Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ball, Miss Ball, Miss McLoom, Miss Towne, Mrs. George Towne and daughter, R. A. K. Boyd, Francisco Abella, Augustus Hill, Miss K. C. Haynes, R. H. Hare, T. H. Eddowes, C. Warren.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—M. Barker, Miss Barker, Mrs. M. Thompson, F. M. Hamilton, George Callitso, J. G. Orbon, Rev. Thomas H. Pattison, Miss McNulty, Rev. Father J. N. McNulty, Rev. Father Thomas Eagan, Owen Quigley, Dr. Stackpool, S. Giffin, Mrs. S. Giffin, E. Boulton, Mrs. E. Boulton, Mrs. M. Connolly, J. A. Wilstach, Mrs. J. A. Wilstach, William Binney and servant, R. O. Crowley, G. M. Usher, Mrs. G. M. Usher, J. J. Bucknall, S. Norregaard, T. Cunningham, Edward Cunningham.

In the steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shippen and five children, W. W. Shippen, Jr.; Miss Shippen, T. F. Dennis, Charles Spielman, Jr., F. Beutter, Charles A. Rothschild, G. Bernheim, A. Kalman, H. Wolff, W. T. Smith, George W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Spooner, child, and servant, Wilhelm Hillegeist, Arthur Linssen, Dr. S. Hahn, H. Triester, Mrs. Lisette Simon, Miss Emilie Simon, Mrs. M. Magsam and child, Mrs. Christine Bergold, Karl Schwercker.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Knibbs, W. Salmon, Dr. J. M. Connell, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, Mrs. T. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. N. Hyde, two children and nurse, Mrs. Margaret Young, four children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Weed, P. H. Gibson, F. Flint, Mrs. Day, Walter Day, Miss Sarah Sidney, Mrs. Charles Burnie and infant, Mrs. Gilmour and two children, Mrs. Turner, George Merritt Turner, N. P. Justice, M. W. Whitney, wife, and infant, Miss Lizzie Whitney, Master Willie Whitney, C. J. Connolly, A. G. Parkinson, Mrs. Jordan and infant.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Miss L. H. N. Brown, Mrs. Brown, T. Timson and wife, Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, Mrs. P. J. Hobart two children, and nurse, Miss Hattie E. Stetson, Miss E. Schofield, William Stetson and wife, S. F. Janne, James Kelly, M. Flannelly, E. K. Moor, Robert C. Golding, C. H. Kelly, W. H. Capcutt, G. A. Goldsmith, Miss Mary Kennedy, Mrs. E. Manson, Miss Angie Seavy, Mrs. J. Dupee and two children, L. M. Conihe and wife, Miss Lizzie Gowen, Miss Emma Gowen, A. C. Mason, J. E. Young, Mrs. M. W. Young, Miss Minnie Young, Miss M. Bower, Miss Mary Cornell, W. S. Pendleton and wife, Miss E. H. Twichell, Miss Addie C. Wilbur, C. S. Sloan and wife, A. F. Styles, A. C. Parlin, F. W. Cornwell, James A. Johnson, E. L. Frost, Mrs. Hatch, infant, and nurse, Master Hatch, Miss Annie Hatch, G. H. Schroder, Miss Mary Rugent, F. Hammond, Henry Schank, John Connor, M. Ross, George Muir, Joseph Ward, Ann Ryder, Ellen O'Brien, Thomas Ryder, Edward Burk, Michael Daley, Joseph Mulligan, M. H. Dunbar, F. Pott.

In Steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—George Deamon, C. H. Smith, C. M. Gilbert, J. D. Lathrop, Miss C. Minis, Miss F. Minis, Mrs. Cozzens, W. W. Thompson, lady, and two children, S. Marksville, J. Hughes, Mrs. Palmer and child, Mrs. W. J. Jones, Sister Mary Ann, Sister Mary, Miss M. C. Gilbert, Mrs. Claggett, Mrs. Gilbert, Dr. W. C. Wallace and wife, Frank Roderick, John Roderick, Edward Remsey, Mrs. W. J. Gains, Mrs. Carrigan, Mrs. H. J. Dickerson, James McGinnis, R. Pascal, W. Canigan, J. Power, Dr. R. D. Arnold, C. R. Meyers, D. L. Cohen, George Osborne, W. C. Morton and lady, George B. Bourne, Robert C. Lovell, J. Burnham and lady, Miss Roberts, J. Cohen, Mr. Kaufman, P. Borrell, E. Jaquoiot, Edward Farrell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen, &c.—Justus Gruner, F. Schrader, Hugo Berthold, John J. Decker, Friedr Berenbrock and wife, Miss Katy Zinser, Goold Hoyt, C. E. Barber, F. Lusche, Miss Wilhime Sussdorf, Miss Carrie Sussdorf, Gust Sussdorf, Mrs. J. M. Sussdorf, Miss Louise Birdsall, Dr. Frederick Voick, F. H. Lehmann, J. P. Egerton, Miss Mary A. Edmund, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.—Mrs. M. Sinclair and family, Miss Janet Liddell, Mrs. J. Little, Thomas Whittaker, Margaret Cotterill, James Cotterill, Georgina Cotterill, Henry Cotterill, David Stern, Frederick Spencer, Mrs. Fanny Spencer, William Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Mrs. Weis and child, J. F. Cronelly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:22 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon sets.. 6:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:13 | Gov. Island..8:02 | Hell Gate...9:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Halley, (Br.,) Cross, Liverpool, E. Busk & Jevons; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Ship Celestial Empire, Barstow, Mare Island, Cal., J. Bigler & Co.

Barks Neptun, (Russ.,) Nyman, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Resolve, (Norw.,) Barth, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.; Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wencke, Bremen, Punch, Edye & Co.; Rosa Co, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Newry, Ire., Slocovitch & Co.; Pietro G. (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Liverpool, E. J. Benham; Erstatningen, (Norw.,) Sensen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Dex, (Norw.,) Nielson, Liverpool, G. Tobias & Co.; Ingenac, Willey, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Nancy, (Br.,) McBride, Pictou and Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Freedom, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; J. E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colina, (Br.,) Marr, Antwerp Oct. 5, with mdse. and 82 passengers to George W. Colton. Experienced strong variable gales, with very high seas, to lon. 60, and from thence light winds and smooth sea; Oct. 18, no lat., &c., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same time saw a Br. bark bound W., showing signal letters N J P R.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen Oct. 10, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 533 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales the first part of the passage; latter part light breezes and fine weather.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Janzen, Rotterdam Oct. 5, via Plymouth 8th, with mdse. and seven cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Halsey, New-Orleans Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. Oct. 22, 30 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steam-ship Columbus, hence for Havana; same day, 14 miles N. W. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steam-ship Gulf Stream, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Oct. 11, and Larne 12th, with mdse. and 30 cabin and 126 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Oct. 16, lat. 51, lon. 32, encountered a terrific gale from W. N. W., with tremendous sea.

Steam ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

United States steamer Intrepid, Newport.

Ship Talisman, (of Liverpool,) Harrington, Calcutta 125 ds., with mdse. to J. D. Wood—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 2, St. Helena Sept. 15, and crossed the equator 25th, in lon. 27 17; has been on the coast 7 ds. with N. W. gales; Sept. 23, lat. 1 08 S., lon. 23 46, spoke bark Disco, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Callao, 35 ds. out; 26th, lat. 4 N., lon. 27, spoke bark Munroe, from Valparaiso, for Bordeaux, 55 ds. out.

Ship County of Argyle, (of Glasgow,) Miller, Sourabaya, June 17, Passarveang, June 23, and Probolingo, July 13, with sugar to order, vessel to Henderson Brothers. Passed Angier July 20, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 2, and crossed the Equator Sept. 26, in lon. 30; has been six days north of Hatteras, with light northerly winds and calms; Aug. 23, lat. 33 57 S., lon. 27 E., spoke ship County of Ayr, (Br.,) from Batavia, for New-York.

Bark Fortunato Padre, (Ital.,) Garassino, Gloucester 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. No date, &c., lat. 30 20, lon. 16 30, passed a British bark from Swansea, for Valparaiso, showing signal letters H K M S.

Bark Iron Age, Stone, London Aug. 30, and Deal Sept. 13, in ballast, to Tupper & Beattie. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds and fogs; Oct. 16, lat. 30 53, lon. 68 33, exchanged signals with ship United States, steering S. S. W.

Bark George Esson, (of Halifax,) Foster, Pictou 11 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Bark Armenia, Salter, of and from Boston Oct. 15, in ballast to Salter & Livermore. Will load for Japan.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Galaleo, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Will load for Gibraltar.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) McDonald, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales; left no vessels.

Brig Dart, (of Halifax,) Coulton, Milk River, Jamaica, 28 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Oct. 18, John Patterson, seaman, fell from fore topsail yard to the deck, and had his right leg broken; left in port brig M. A. Barry, for New-York in 10 ds.

Brig Open Sea, (of Boston,) Peters, Boston 8 ds., with lumber to Bent & Bros.

Brig Zavalla Williams, (of Bangor,) Vesey, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Hattie M. Bangs, (of Provincetown,) Bangs, Baddeck, C. B., 14 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Corliss, Virginia.

Schr. Clara E. Rogers, (of Jonesport,) Rogers, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 244 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Craig, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Fengar, Somerset.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disoway, Somerset, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Norwich.

Schr. Nellie and Frank, Dolger, Norwich.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Fall River.

Schr. The Star, Clark, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Tarpauline Cove, with lath, &c., to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Emma, Heater, of and 11 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath, &c., to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. M. E. Tibbitts, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. R. M. B., (Br.,) Cleveland, Londonderry, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to order—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich, with fish to order.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Portsmouth.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Pacific, Look, Shule, N. S., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Success, Richards, Lanesville.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adam Bowlby, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Helen A. Ames, Endicott, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chas. Borden, Lunt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Lawrence, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. H. Bayles, Foster, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Keeney, Sampson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Annie A. Fowler, Macy, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Mary Parker, Pettis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Ripple, Mosher, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Vapor, Corson, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Leontine, Wallace, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. R. Hasten, Gardner, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. M. Camp, Wilson, Fall River, for Newburg.

Schr. Eleanor, Webster, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Brookings, Low, New-Haven.

Schr. Sparkle, Daniels, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Sipple, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Boyle, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Wasson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Newman, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Free Wind, Wilson, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eliza Anderson, Clark, Quincy Point.

Schr. Juniata, Talbot, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. D. B. Doane, Parker, Portland.

Schr. Geo. B. Somes, Howe, Portland.

Schr. July Fourth, Richards, Portland.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Jackson, Boston.

Schr. Judge Barbour, Tenny, Boston.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Bayles, Boston.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Boston.

Schr. Howard, Macomber, Boston.

Schr. W. H. Darling, Pendleton, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Paragon, Wells, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rienzi, Cromwell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. P. King, Bilvens, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Gundy, Morris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva Belle, Somes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Victoria, Bell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maud Mallock, Norwood, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Knowlton, Providence.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. James English, Barber, New-London.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Holmes, New-London.

Schr. Fannie and Lou, Abbott, New-London.

Schr. Jennie, Jackson, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Flynn, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Francis, Bulger, New-Bedford.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. William McCobb, Horton, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Salem.

Schr. Henry P. Hallock, Hallock, Salem.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Report, Jeffers, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elm City, Rogers, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John W. Ponder, Turasher, Somerset.

Schr. Hebe, Reynolds, Taunton.

Schr. Atlantic, Heath, Bangor, with lumber for Haverstraw.

Schr. Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Paterson, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Trim, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. A. Hayford, Gilchrist, Bangor, with lumber to Rondout.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Green, Rockland, with lime to H. B. Brown & Co.

Schr. Alvarado, Atchison, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Starlight, Richardson, Calais, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ocean, Barbour, Cherryfield, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Planet, Henderson, Wareham.

Schr. D. H. Pitts, Brown, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam Keller, Jones, Hartford.

Schr. A. S. Jacobs, Lewis, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Reed, Reed, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Morton, Stonington.

Schr. Modesty, Dickinson, Provincetown.

Schr. Hudson, Mason, Provincetown.

Schr. Korst, Dunham, Bowdoinham, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Foster, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Williams, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Beck, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. L. F. Merrow, Counce, Bath, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Bath, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Saratoga, Watson, Bath.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Bath.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Main, for Bremen; Adriatic, City of Montreal, Parthia, and Halley, for Liverpool; Greece, for London; Utopia, for Glasgow; Colon, for Aspinwall; Cortes and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; George W. Clyde, for Galveston; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Mediator, for Port Royal, &c.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; J. Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; George Cromwell, for Portland, Me.; ship Pactolus, for San Francisco; bark Truro, for London; brig Johanna, for Richmond, Va.; schr. O. V. Drisko, for Demerara.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Arr. schr. Elmer M. Wright, Freeman, Alexandria.

Cld. steamers Alhambra, Doane, Charlottetown; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New-York; barks Ismay, (Br.,) Pattec, London; A. C. Small, (Br.,) O'Brien, Clenfuegos, via Millbridge, Me.; Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Wiscasset; schrs. O. D. Witherell, Garfield, Georgetown, D. C.; Fawn, Fuller, Philadelphia; L. C. Barnes, Sturges, Amboy; Valparaiso, Mason, Malden, N. Y., via Bay View, Mass.; Orlando, Rowland, New-York.

Sld. steamer Alhambra, John Hopkins, and Norman; ship Alert.

Passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, 12:20 P. M., ship Abner J. Benyon, Portland, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—Arr. steamer Peruvian, Liverpool; bark T. C. Jones, Leghorn; brig Eva, from Nova Scotia; schrs. Louisa Crockett, from Windsor, N. S.; Peerless, from St. Johns, P. R.

Cld. steamers Braunschweig, Bremen; William Whilden, Philadelphia; barks Paramount, Matanzas; Gustafa, Rotterdam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 24.—Passed in for Baltimore, barkentine Joseph, barks Yamoyden, from Rio; Tillioo, from Liverpool; Speranza, from Liverpool; brigs Potomac, from Demarara; Echo, from Havana; schrs. W. M. Jenkins and Christie.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—Sld. steamer Equator, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 24.—The ship Pauline Davis, for London, remains in the harbor, and about twenty schrs.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 24.—Passed up steamers Banks, from Providence; Fanita, from New-York; a deep-laden schr. with foretopmast lost.

Passed down steamers Juniata, for Savannah and New-Orleans; Allentown, for Boston; British bark Roanoke, for Laguayra; schrs. Lucy K. Coggswell, for Newburyport; Lena Bonald, for Charleston; Rachel Seaman, George W. Jewett and Ella S. Smith, for Boston; Annie Jones, for Portland; Douglas Haynes, for Saco; Ellen Hilgate and John Cadwalader, for Providence; Minnehaha, for Fortress Monroe; brig Alice Lee, for Savannah.

The schooner Addie M. Chadwick, from Philadelphia, for Aspinwall, coal laden, ran ashore on Pigeon Point and remains.

Arr. at Delaware City, schr. E. Dinnickson, from Zanesville.

Passed down this afternoon: German bark Germania, for Antwerp: steam-ships Hunter, for Providence; Tonawanda, for Savannah; schrs. Col. S. W. Raza, (new,) for Boston; David Faust, for Boston; J. Robinson, for Lynn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—Cld. steamers Statesman, Liverpool; Frankfort, Bremen; brig Eigil, Bristol.

Arr. at the Passes yesterday, steamer Knickerbocker, New-York; ship Success, Savannah; schr. L. A. Orr, Rio.

Sld. bark Actogracia.

Arr. at the Passes to-day, steamer United States, New-York; bark Fritz, Rouen; ships Lizzie Ross, Liverpool; Fanny J. McLellan, Rouen.

Sld. from the Passes to-day, steamers General Meade, Hudson and Yazoo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 23.—Arr. schr. Pomona, (Br.,) Azua 28th ult., via Inagua 8th inst., for Boston. Left at Azua brig Chance, (Br.,) Christopher, loading for New-York; left Inagua in company with bark Fanny Lewis, for Boston. Also arr. schrs. Theresa, Philadelphia, for Boston; Clara Rankin, do., for Danversport; Alnomack, New-York, for do.; Unexpected, (Br.,) do., for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Only Son, T. Merrow, Victory, Cyrus Fassett, Earl H. Potter, Ocean Wave, Henry P. Hallock, Fanny Harmer, Falcon, Richard Vaux, and Alnomack.

Wind, north-westerly; moderate, clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sld. for the United States, Emma F. Harriman, Caledonia, Morro Castle, D. Chapin, "Coromant," (probably the Cormorant,) Hamilton Fish, Constantine, and Merlo.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Nictaux, Ilma, Rhea, Laurens, and Europa.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Belle Walters, Stanley Sleath, Firaterultas, Sarah E. Kingsbury, Sarah B. Canu, "Carnak," (probably the Karnak,) and L'Obligo.

Also arr. out, Fram, Franklin, and E. M. Storer.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Norw. bark Franklin, Capt. Ericbsen, before reported ashore in Caernarvon Bay, has been hauled off and towed to Holyhead in a sinking condition.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Have received from their Factory,

PLACE CONARIN, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,

a full line of their new Watches for ladies. The movements are of the same system as their standard Watch, the result of experience, care, and successive experiments; they are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold, and position; are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any before made for ladies' use, and guaranteed as timekeepers equal to the Standard Watch for gentlemen.

They are of all desirable sizes and styles of casing—some with ornamentation not before offered in this market.

Chains, Chatelaines, and Leontines, &c., to match.

LACE CURTAINS

LESS THAN GOLD COST

OF IMPORTATION.

BANKRUPT STOCK FROM THE SALE OF MESSRS. PATON & CO.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $2 per pair to the finest imported.

GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair to the finest imported.

APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS, from $7 50 per pair to the finest imported.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 per pair to the finest imported.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of ALL STYLES and COLORS, for Draperies and Lambrequins.

THE PATENT EXTENSION CORNICE; will fit any window.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS.

MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, SUPER INGRAINS, and THREE-PLYS at greatly reduced prices.

OILCLOTHS and DRUGGETS, all widths.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

LAMBREQUINS,

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

And all styles of Furniture and Upholstery Goods, at very reduced prices, as we are retiring from a Retail Business established more than thirty years ago.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,

No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES.

Those desiring to purchase Carriages for Fall and Winter use will find at our warerooms a most complete assortment of seasonable carriages of our well-known TWENTY-FIFTH STREET MANUFACTURE, perfect in workmanship and unexceptionable in character and design. Our present stock, manufactured with particular view to the wants of customers, comprises many from original drawings and the latest Paris and London patterns, especially designed for Park and Town service, together with others of lighter weight and build more suitable for use in other cities.

Duplicates in process of construction may be found at our factory in TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, which can be finished to order in such colors of best French Moroccos—leathers and satins—as may be desired.

LANDAUS, GLASS FRONTS AND LEATHER QUARTERS.

DEMI-LANDAUS, IN TWO SIZES.

BROUGHAMS, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES.

COUPES, LANDAULETS.

COACHES, &c., &c.

Together with an assortment of

BREWSTER WAGONS

with vertical steel plates and cross springs, including the

WINDSOR WAGON,

the lightest Leather-top Wagon ever built.

Particular attention invited to the unequaled facilities of our

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS,

a specialty of many years' standing and of unrivaled excellence.

Carriages placed with us at this time to put in order for Spring will stand Free of Storage during the Winter.

Estimates submitted and no charge for cartage.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO., of 25th St.

Warerooms, 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Established 1838.

7.50 MILLER'S "FEATHER WEIGHT" SILK UMBRELLA,

WITH SILK CASE.

NO. 355 SIXTH AVENUE, Corner Twenty-second street.

NO. 1,125 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

No Postponement Under This Plan.

SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT

OF THE NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, TO BE HELD ON

Monday, Dec. 7, 1874,

AT

STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK.

4,000 BONDS

ONLY PARTICIPATE IN THIS DRAWING, AND EVERY BONDHOLDER WILL RECEIVE A PREMIUM.

1 BOND WILL RECEIVE	$35,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE	10,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE	5,000
1 BOND WILL RECEIVE	3,000
3 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $1,000 EACH	3,000
10 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $500 EACH	5,000
10 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $200 EACH	2,000
29 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $100 EACH	2,900
44 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $50 EACH	2,200
3,900 BONDS WILL RECEIVE $21 EACH	81,900
4,000 Bondholders will receive	$150,000

BONDS OF SERIES DRAWN OCT. 5 FOR SALE AT

$40 EACH.

Address all orders for Bonds, and send for circulars and full information to

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 23 Park row, New-York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

Union Adams & Co.

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

Are Now in Receipt of

The Very Latest

NOVELTIES

IN

SEASONABLE NECKWEAR

AND

Fine Furnishing Goods.

GENUINE

VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS, { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only by

BOUCHE FILS & CO.,

No. 37 Beaver st., New-York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BROWNE'S

Metallic Weather Strips

812 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCTION.

CARPETS.

In accordance with instructions from the factories

CROSSLEY

Has again reduced the prices of English Carpets.

ENGLISH VELVETS, 6-4	$2 12
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS	1 45
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS	95
ALL WOOL INGRAINS	50

Lowest prices ever named for genuine English Carpets.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

363 BROADWAY 363

Corner Franklin.

B. L. Solomon & Sons

Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in

Furniture Coverings

AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.

Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.

657 & 659 Broadway.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,

UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

STERLING SILVER-WARE

OF A

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,

AT MUCH

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain departments of our business, and offer at and below cost our entire stock of

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMPN. BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Purchasers can now Secure Bargains.

Also, at very low rates, China, Glass, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,

686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.